THE HOUSE

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A study of a Colonial New Jersey
family, of their descendants,
of their home,
and of some correlative matters

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By
Dr. Charles Kaufman
Author of *Music in New Jersey*: *1655-1860*

To the feisty, versatile, Dirck Goris Storm,

and to his family, for braving the Summer-season

Atlantic in August 1662 and coming to New

Netherland, so that their descendants

eventually could build The House.

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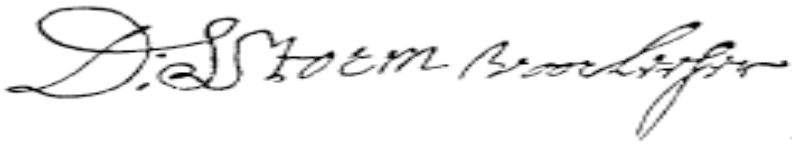

The Author to His Booke:

Faults be in Thee who says he does not erre
Erres in Conceit that he alone is free.

John Norden, 1548-1625, *Surveyor's Dialog* (1607)

Charles © Kaufman

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Sigla

BC: **Budke Collection**
BCHS: **Bergen County Historical. Society**
BGS: **British Geological Survey**
"corner" **the convergence of two or more survey lines**
DCH: **Documents of Colonial History**
HSNY: **Holland Society of N.Y**
LOC: **Library of Congress**
MVHS: **Minisink Valley Historical Society**
NARDC: **New Amsterdam Reformed Dutch Church**
NJHS: **N.J Historical Society**
NYHS: **NY Historical Society**
NYPL: **N. Y. Public Library**
PCHS: **Passaic County Historical Society**
PHS: **Pascack Historical Society**
POB: **Point of Beginning (of survey)**
RCA: **Rockland Cty. Archives**
RDC: **Reformed Dutch Church**
RR: **Road Return.**
Tholl: **Unless otherwise specified, this *siglum* refers to a small, uncatalogued, mostly undated, collection of maps prepared by Claire Tholl, now in the now in the Campbell- Christie House (BCHS).**
USGS: **US Geologic. Survey**

Gratitude and Responsibility

Why do we do this ─ why do we probe and scratch about in ancient papers from what we call the past, looking for fragments to put into a pattern that will form a mosaic of what we believe to be truth? Can we ever achieve this? No ─ never with the assurance of total validity ─ a sense of certainty escapes us. Madame Clio is a singularly stringent taskmistress to those who would pass through her portals seeking clarity. And even if it were possible ever to achieve that slippery certainty ─ to what end? The answer to that probably is unknowable. But we might consider that this is, indeed, the most human of efforts. In the May 2006 Blashfield Address at the American Academy of Arts and Letters, Edward Albee suggested that the difference between other earthly life forms and humanity is that humanity creates art. So it seems, but he missed another, equally or possibly more significant, disparity: as far as we are able to determine, we are the only creatures on the planet to contemplate, organize, record, interpret, and evaluate their own activities. These, then ─ the probing and scratching ─ are uniquely human endeavors.

Further, somewhere in our innermost center of understanding, we must grasp that this uniqueness does not pertain to us individually. We are fragments of a continuum, and, aware or not, the past is in us just as much as we now are a part of what soon will become the past. We are part of time, and it is in terms of time that our collective memories ─ our history ─ are recorded for the edification and, one hopes, for the enlightenment, of those who will come after us. And all of this placidly resides in the ancient papers and fragments in which we probe and scratch about.

Bergen County and its neighboring counties are, indeed, fortunate to have resident many professional and, in the 18th-century sense of that word, amateur, probers and scratchers who have steeped themselves in their region's cultural memory ─ its past ─ and care deeply about it. Librarians, town historians, genealogists, civic officials – I am in debt to many, and I am grateful to them all for their generosity in sharing with me knowledge and expertise gathered during their years of study, work, and research, as well as for their opening to me their personal remembrances and family materials.

My gratitude to all of those who dissipated time and thought in order to guide me in right directions; my assumption of responsibility for all uninvited infelicities, errors, miscalculations, blunders, and misinterpretations, herein.

May I specify, alphabetically: Tim Adriance, Architectural Historian and Restorer; Edward Barboni, former Director, Woodcliff Lake Department of Public Works; Alice Batko, Montague Township Historian; David Bourhill, formerly Mapping Department, Bergen County Clerk's Office, ret.; N. Eugene Brymer, IASM; Michael Bronkhorst, historian, Waldwick, NJ; Mary Cardenas, The Orangetown Historical Museum & Archives; Dr. Charles Carreras, Professor (ret.), Ramapo College of New Jersey; Mario Caruso, City Of Yonkers, NY Planning Board; Jill Caldwell, United States Geodetic Survey; the late Janet Halliday Chase, Storms descendant; Tom Dunn, President, The Mahwah Museum; Bette Epstein, NJ State Archives; Jennie Frantin, former Hillsdale Historian; Ms. Alice Girard; Connie Graci, former Deputy Tax Collector, Woodcliff Lake; Bob Griffin, Bergen County

Historical Society; John Hanlon, Hohokus Historian; Josephine Higgins, former Mayor, Woodcliff Lake; Maria (Ree) Hopper, Montvale Historian; Barbara Johansson, Genealogical Society of Bergen County; Ken Krauss, Bergen County Clerk's Office, Search Vaults; Ed McLoud, formerly Bergen County Clerk's Office; Mary Ann Ozment, Township Clerk, Washington Township; Tina Painter, Bergenfield Public Library and Storms descendant; Sally Pellegrini, New City, NY Library; Joanna Pessa, formerly of the Philipse Manor Historic Site, Yonkers, NY; Katherine Randall, Pascack Historical Society; Peter Scheibner, Rockland County Archivist; Barbara Smith, Spence Engineering; Agnes Smith, former Administrator, Washington Township; Carlos Soto, Bergen County Vaults; Sgt. Sean Smith, Hillsdale P. D.; Martin Spence, Borough Engineer, Saddle River; April Storms, descendant; Janet Strom, Historic Affairs Coordinator, Bergen County Division of Cultural and Historic Affairs; Joseph Suplicki and Peggy Norris, Co-Historians, Ridgewood, N. J.; Nancy Terhune, Bergen County Historical Society; the late Cheryl Todd, Washington Township Historian; George Van Riper, Bergen County Historical Society; Pat Wardell, historian; Allan P. Weber, formerly Mapping Department, Bergen County Clerk's Office; Ray Whritenour, linguistic authority, Delaware Indian languages; Yonkers Public Library; Yonkers Historical Society; Yonkers Planning Board; Ray and Thea Zittel, and the members of the Storms, Vanderbeck, and Vanderbeek families, who were kind enough to respond to my well-intentioned, but nonetheless, pesky inquiries.

Thank you, all, for your tolerance and generosity.

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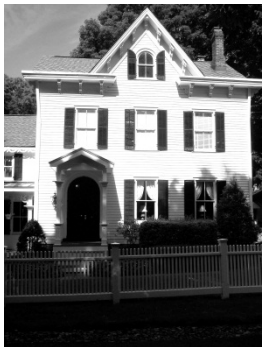
Some Photographs

A few variations on a theme.



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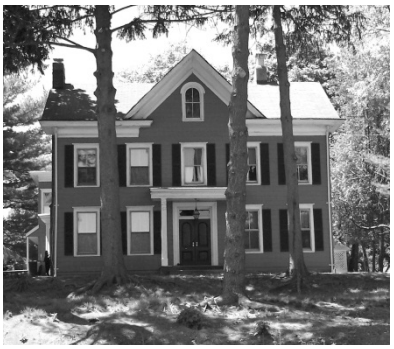
The House from the north.

233 Wierimus Lane, Hillsdale



The House from the east.

From the west.

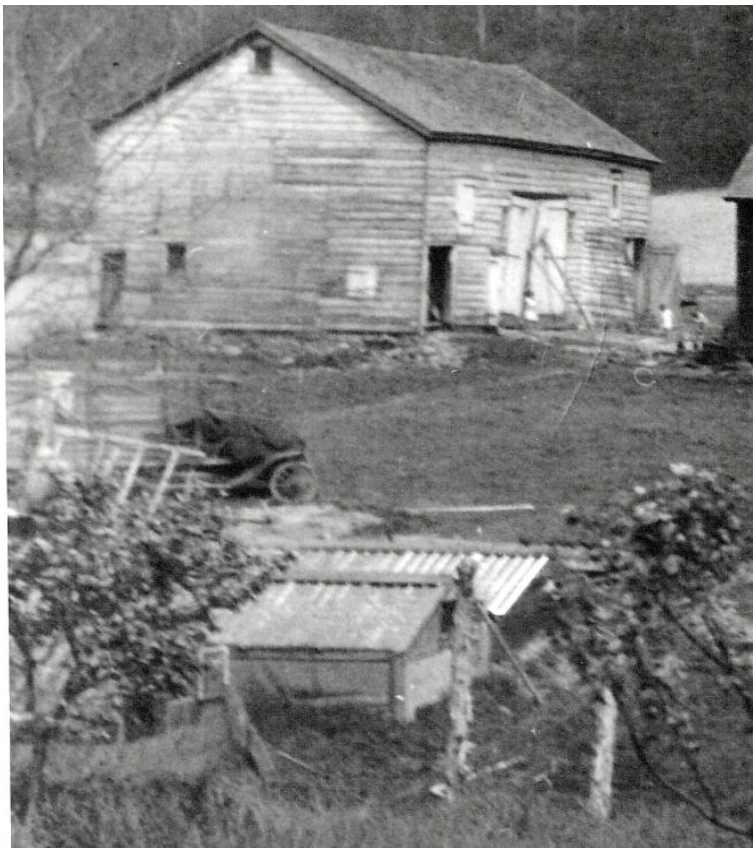
From the south.

The House *c*. 1850.

The House 2012.

The Storms Family, *c.* 1855 (?).

Unidentified tenants, 2006.

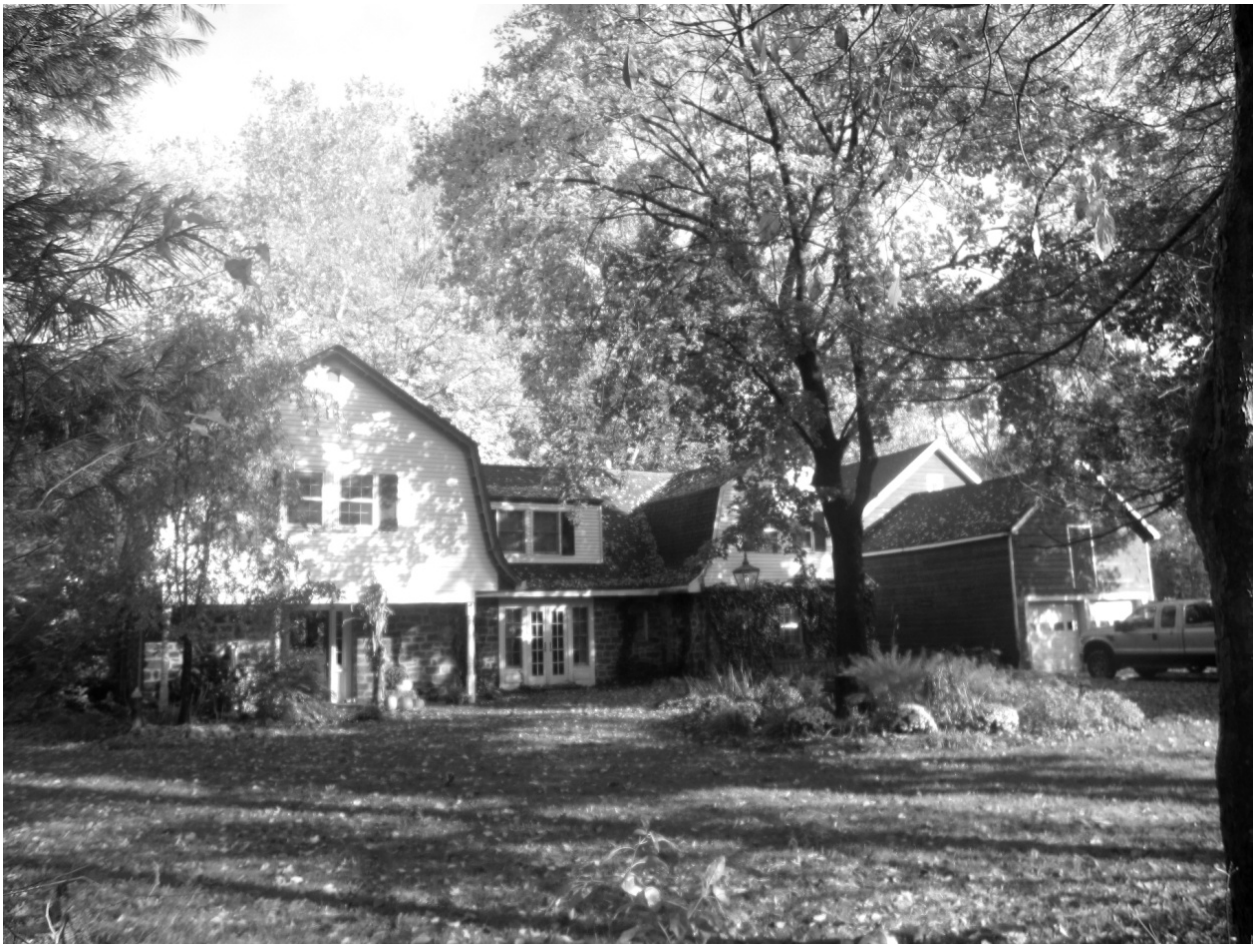


<u>The barn (*c.* 1913), probably from what is now Plymouth Road,</u>
south of Wierimus Lane. Note ancient Ford, left, center.
The vehicle was identified by curators at several auto museums as a 1913 Ford. Photo courtesy of the late Janet Halliday Chase, grand-daughter of John Alfred Storms. last of the Storms family to own The House.

The Barn (2012), courtesy of Alissa and Dennis Burke.

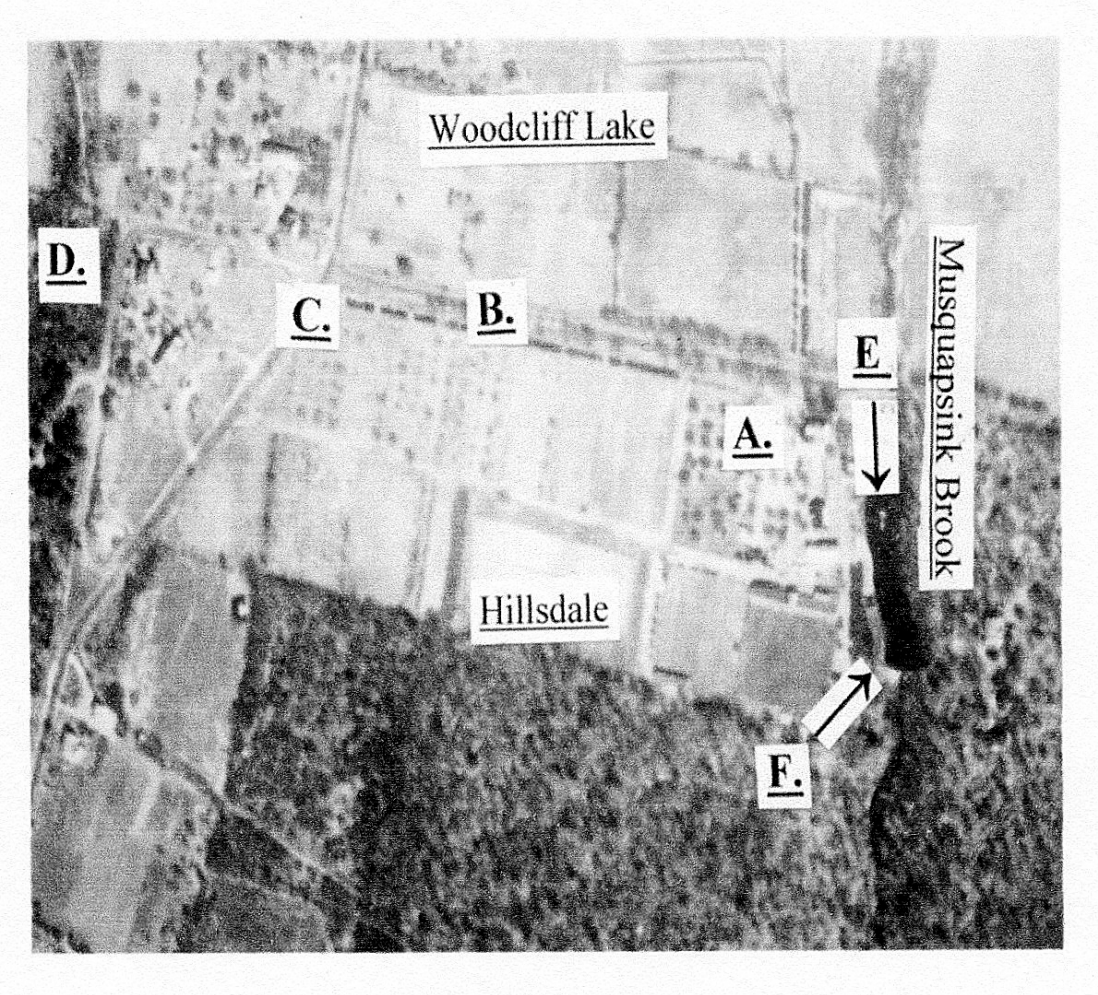
<u>The Carriage House</u>,

pre-rehab. (*c.* 1962). Top, from the Southwest;
Bottom, from the Northeast. Courtesy of Alissa and Dennis Burke.

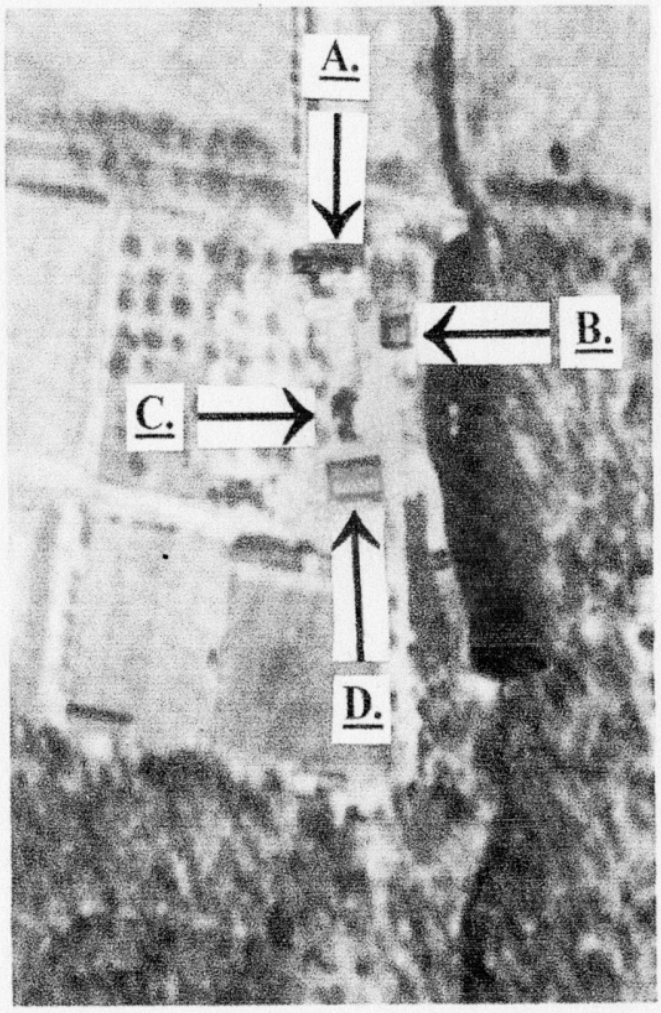


<u>The Carriage House</u>,
post-rehab, and Barn (2012); Northwest.
Courtesy of Alissa and Dennis Burke.

Locations Pertinent to The House, *c.* 1941



A. The House
B. Wierimus Lane
C. Wearimus Road
D. Turse's Hill
E. Bridge
F. Dam and former sawmill site



A. The House.

B. Ice House.

C. Carriage House.

D. Barn.

Historical Owners and Residents:
The House and its Land

The Leni-Lenape (pre-1695)
Lucas van Tienhoven, (*c*. 1695)
Albert Zaborowski (1702)
Samuel Bayard (1703)
Thomas Van Buskerk (1708)
Hendrick Vanderlinda (*c.* 1735)
Poulus Vanderbeck (*c*. 1695)
Hendrick Storm (married Poulus's granddaughter daughter, Cornelia), 1747
Conradus Storm, date unknown (*c*. 1800?)
Susannah Storms Demarest/Barent Demarest (1844?)
Henry Conrad Storms I, (1844)
Henry Conrad Storms II, Albert C. Storms (1853)
John Alfred Storms, (1900-1921)
Frank Liveright, (1922-1952)
Gaess Estates and Marjorie Gaess *c*. (1952-63)
Rhoda and Charles Kaufman, (1963 –)

Chapter I --Introduction.

The House

Here, no state chambers in long line unfold,
Bright with broad mirrors, rough with fretted gold,
Yet modest ornament with use combined,
Attracts the eye to exercise the mind.

Andrew Jackson Downing
Victorian Cottage Residences (1842)[2]

I write of one house and of one family that made it their home; of one house and of one family, emblematic and paradigmatic of many during the formative years of the Republic.

What is it, this house … nails, shingles, lumber, siding, stone, mortar, sweat, and, when examined, a textbook of its times. Yes, these, but it is also a setting for lives, a home – a stage for social exercises, a germ cell of the community in which it is embedded. And as a home it shelters a spirit, an absorbed complex of ambiences accrued over time, amplified and metamorphosed by successive occupants.

Every house cannot and, indeed, should not be preserved. Architecture is an expression of time, of gesture, of internal (family) and external (community) culture, and of function. These are malleable entities, and amplitude of their expression requires site and space. The best exemplars require our care and preservation. They are expressions of the past that manifest themselves in ways not found in texts; they are expressions of utility and aesthetics that are part of the collective memory of our culture.

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We first saw The House in July 1963 on our way to shop at a local farm.[3]

To be generous – it was a dilapidated, Victorian wreck. The roof was spotted with broken shingles and what turned out to have been holes; the siding was split, filthy, and scabrous; several windows were cracked; there were piles of brush and what appeared to be trash on what might once have been a lawn, and the whole was overgrown with weeds and grass to a height of nearly six feet. On the east, the property descended to a modest brook, the Musquapsink, also known as Wearimus Brook, the Small, or Little Pascack Brook or River (see Deed C3, 419, 1/19/1830, Hackensack), the Masquacksong, and other orthographic interpretations of whatever the original was. The descent to the water appeared burdened with some kind of stonework, mid-way, a large, oval, flat area that gave onto several series of steps, obscured by a profusion of uncombed brush. There was a stone outbuilding on the slope, but nothing more was determinable because of the profuse thickets of undergrowth. Trees rose everywhere on what appeared to be about a three-quarter acre lot. A patriarchal, scaly-barked, maple stood at the curb line on the north side of a robustly hirsute area – probably once a lawn, now a verdant melee. Affixed to it there was a triangular, metal frame with a projecting hook (still there), probably for a sign – maybe "Pheasants for Sale" – they

were raised here during the 1940's. The growth of the tree trunk had enveloped the base of the frame. A hand-lettered "For Sale" sign with a phone number was tacked up on the maple.

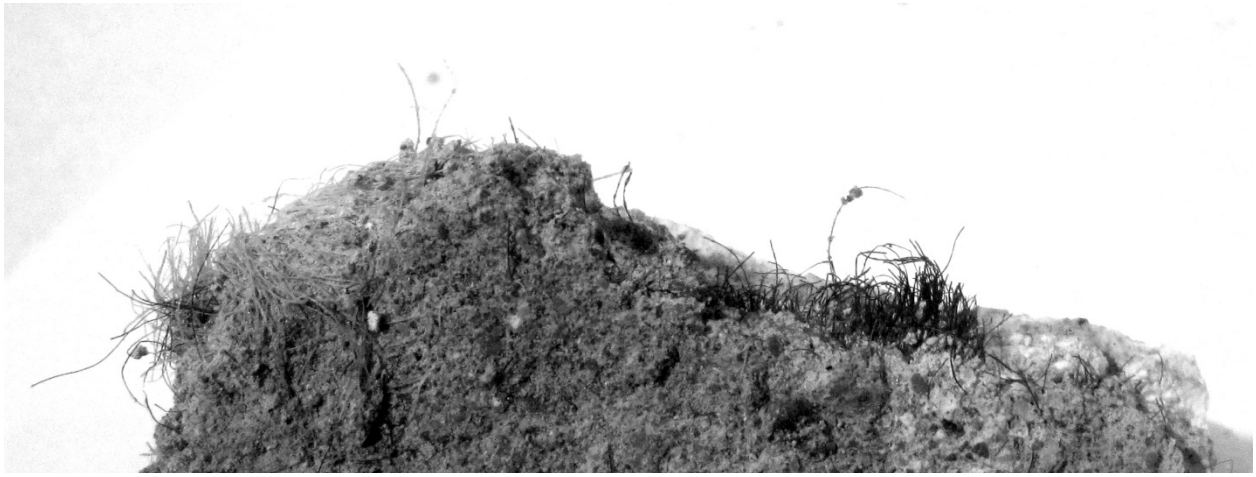
We called the number as soon as we returned home.

Fifty years (2013) later we have no regrets; quite the contrary. It is a wonderful home, and we are grateful that four generations of our family have had the opportunity to experience it.

The usual arrangement comprises four walls with perforations of practicality, a roof, interior divisions, and some systems for maintenance of health and for provision of amenities. Eventually we obtained that and much more of a less material nature. But the fact that we did, has as much to do with us as with The House, because we are historically oriented, attuned to tastes of past times, and to us, most contemporary suburban architecture, McMansions and *faux*-French chateaux and the like, were and remain, for the most part, nothing more than ubiquitous anathemas. To persons of these persuasions, The House is quite generous, but it is also equally demanding.

Ms. Marjorie Gaess, a developer who had built and sold a number of houses in the area, owned The House in the summer of 1963, and it was with her lawyer that we negotiated. At that time, Fred and Janet Hilgeman were renting The House – he was a banker with New York Trust Company – and from them and from Mrs. Gaess's lawyer, certain information came to us immediately. The Hilgemans were renting while they waited for completion of the restoration work on their new home, which was on the property immediately to the south. That house and its adjacent barn were part of the original farm on the site, in fact, the building then under restoration was the former carriage house for the farm that previously occupied the area, and The House was the farm's main building. The driveway of The House originally extended to the south and served both the carriage house and the nearby barn. Judging from the size of the former, then in restoration, the farm must have been quite substantial. The third generation of Hilgemans (Burkes) now occupies this splendidly restored building.

Ms. Gaess and her husband, Billy, had bought the property from a man named Liveright *c.* 1952, which accounted for the initial "L" incised in the shutters of the carriage house,[4] and Ms. Gaess had acquired the property in a divorce settlement about 1959. We were young then, and despite our parents being appalled at our apparently overt stupidity in acquiring what appeared to be a large, tottering, shack, set on a wild heath, we took up residence in October 1963. Our engineer had assured us that, although The House required considerable work – which it received – the basic structure was altogether sound and that our acquisition was a very worthwhile endeavor. The interior was analogous to the exterior as regards condition. All of the support systems required total replacement as did all of the appliances and some of the bathroom fixtures; two of the ancient radiators had burst, with resultant wrecking of the floors, and the original, wide-board flooring was visible only in the closets and attic; the plaster – most hair-bound on wooden laths – required restoration, a new roof, and on and on.



House Plaster (underside)

> *With these first two coats it is customary to mix a quantity of hair in order to bind the parts together more strongly. Usually, for economy's sake, too little hair is used, and that not sufficiently disseminated through the mass….* [5]

But, again, the inspecting engineer's report assured us that The House was basically fine and in excellent condition. We have kept it that way. My parents' house gift to us was the provision of a crew of gardeners who spent more than two days doing nothing but cutting and carting away brush and removing accumulated trash, the end result of which was a series of revelations, among them two chestnut trees that produced edible fruit, one of which has since died and been replaced with a tree grown from fruit of the decedent; a large, natural-stone patio extending the width of the south side of The House; a broad, stone and slate patio to the east, with an eight-point star design set in its center, and a boat-ring set in the stonework at the bottom of the steps immediately adjacent to the brook, suggestive of the former status of that waterway.

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My friend Harold and I engaged in some further brush cutting, one result of which was the worst case of poison ivy that I ever have had. Harold avoided it; a good thing – he was a surgeon! A pair of large, metal, webbed, bird feet, with a heavy patina, was perched on a slate capstone, alone, sad, and bodiless, sole remains of what must have been a large statue of an aquatic bird – alas, no more – that was eyeing the creek.

We found an issue of *Puck* (1883) [6] under the attic floor boards; an old, empty trunk (still there) in the attic; the original trap door to the attic, of which one side-piece is a tree limb, barely converted to lumber; an ancient pair of ice skates; a number of parts from a wood-burning stove, and a half-moon shaped brass stencil with the lettering "Extra Newtown Pippins," [7] cigarette-package photo-cards, a few business cards, a tiny, China, doll head, …. Between the joists in the attic, we found a child's five-inch toy guitar of painted cardboard with strings, on the back of which, under the lower bouts, I would guess that there was a tiny mirror. Over the years, in the front of The House, we have unearthed an American penny (1810), and in the back we have found a sleigh bell from a horse's harness, a few small mucilage and ink bottles, and a profusion of pottery fragments. But at the top of the south slope leading to the brook, innumerable clam

shells, what appears to be a rusted shutter strap, and many fragments of Chinese crockery and other crockery and ancient glass fragments have worked their way to the surface and continue to do so. I always have intended to have that area probed, but have yet to do so. There probably is a midden of one sort or another under there.

In 2003, an older-generation Storms descendant, Mrs. Janet Halliday Chase, told me that on the day that the Storms family left The House for the last time, there still remained much "stuff " to be disposed of. Under time pressure, she said, the windows were opened and the material was flung out on to the back of The House and then disposed of in a refuse pit somewhere on the property – alas, unlocated. It could be anywhere – under Plymouth Road, under a neighbor's patio, who can know? But, surely, I would like to.

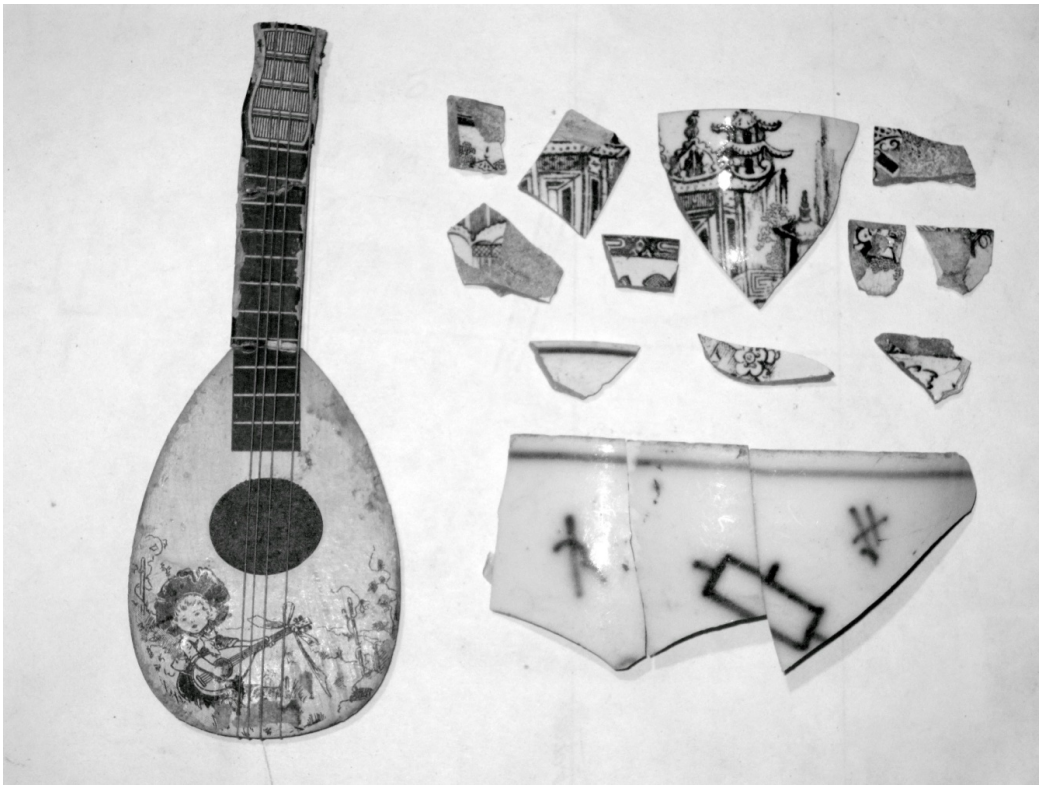
From under the attic floorboards

On February 24, 2008, *The New York Times* ran an article by Karen Wilson in which she described some contemporary costume jewelry created by artist Megan Marrin. Ms. Marrin used porcelain dolls' heads, quite similar to the one that I found under the attic floorboards in The House (below). Hers came from a bombed-out German toy factory.

The Lillian Russell cigarette-package insert, below, also was a product of sub-floor research in the attic. Beautiful lady!

Actress Lillian Russell (1860-1922), From a Sweet Caporal cigarette package, *c.*1880

Stove Parts



We were in The House a few weeks when, one afternoon, a battered and ancient gray Dodge pulled into the driveway, and a short, elderly, portly, bespectacled gentleman in a gray suit, black tie, and crushed gray-felt hat descended and introduced himself as Frank Liveright, then living at 162 Second Avenue, Westwood. He was a former owner of The House, succeeding John Alfred Storms, last of the Storms family to own The House. We were delighted to meet him. That was the first of many visits from him, and each time that he arrived, usually unannounced, he regaled us with anecdotal material – not truly historical – about his time in

The House. On each successive visit we saw a few more dents on the Dodge. I learned later that he was eighty-five years old on that first visit. He also brought candy for our four, small, boys, which did not alienate him in that department.

Mr. Liveright had occupied The House from 1922 to *c.* 1952, and his stories had to do mainly with mundane matters: "We had some pigs back there… we grew asparagus on the far side of the chestnuts… there was a big kitchen garden down there… sometimes we found morel by the apple trees… [as did we]; the brook used to have a fourteen-foot-deep pond…; there was a sawmill down the brook years ago…. " According to him, our stone outbuilding once housed a still (see p. 29, below), later served as an icehouse, and now was a storage facility. Then there was the matter of the huge cabinet that was in The House when he took possession, and from his description, it must have been a *kas*, a traditional Dutch storage cabinet. He said that he had given it to a friend when he bought The House, and to this day, I cannot imagine why I did not inquire as to whom and to where it went. Of a more specific nature, he said that he had purchased The House in the 1920's (1922) from the Storms family, whose antecedents were among the first settlers in this part of Bergen County. He pointed out a large, badly eroded and exfoliated rock slab near The House and announced that it was a tombstone, but that he did not know the name of the occupant of the assumed grave that it marked. I asked him how he knew this, and he said that John Alfred Storms had told him.

During his business career, Mr. Liveright was a vice-president of the former L[ouis]. Bamberger's department store in Newark, and he told us that when the store was refurbished in the mid-1920's, he had two large slabs of polished marble from the old façade trucked to The House and installed at either end of the large, original, bathtub in the master bathroom, where they and the tub remain (see "Second Floor," below, p. 64).

The now-massive Copper-Beech tree was a gift from Louis Bamberger when Liveright moved in. Neither shy nor modest, Mr. Liveright described an extended dispute with local officials in an initially successful effort to prevent his street, Werimus Lane, from being paved, a process that he was certain, with probable correctness, was going to destroy his privacy. He was a charming and considerate man, and we regretted the diminishing frequency of his visits when he became infirm and then, a few years later, died on July 9, 1971 at the age of ninety-three. At that time, we learned that he had been an influential philanthropist, had given his coin collection, then valued at three million dollars, to the Newark Museum, and was a founder of that Museum as well as of the Harmonie Club in New York City. [8]

However, during a period that overlapped the last of his visits, we heard stories of a somewhat different timbre from several people who had been Mr. Liveright's employees as domestics and chauffeurs. From time to time, they stopped by on nostalgic visits and related stories of the social high life that seemed to have gone on in The House during the bachelor Liveright's occupancy. The present dining room is where the dancing took place, and it was the practice on festive occasions, of which there apparently were many, to string Japanese lanterns over the large stone terrace that looked down on what was then the pond. There were tales of political figures from Newark engaging in weekend-long card games, of clambakes, and of elegant and not-so-elegant parties; of numbers of ladies arriving in large conveyances for the festivities. [9] In light of this, the Storms family anecdote – that the buyer of their house won the money with which to purchase it in a poker game – gains a bit of substance, but not much. [10]

Further, *The Westwood Chronicle* (May 5, 1938) contains a description of a raid by the Hillsdale police, county, and state authorities "… at the Liveright estate on Werimus Lane, where a 1,000-gallon still was in operation on two floors of the barn." The facility comprised an additional three tanks with a combined capacity of 4,500 gallons, "…all cooking." They found a Brooklyn man, a former salesman for the Maryland Club Distilling Corporation, who denied knowing that there was a still on the property. The article continued to the effect that this man claimed that he simply was visiting a friend, one Joseph Meehan, who had rented the caretaker's cottage (?) with his wife and children, none of whom was in evidence. The capacity of the facility indicates that this was no hillbilly operation. Tests of the finished product yielded information that it was 185-proof grain alcohol – practically paint remover. The article contained no mention of Mr. Liveright other than in the designation of the property.

Under Mr. Liverwright's proprietorship, the "estate" seemed to have been a pretty lively establishment.

ç

Frank Liveright (1940), courtesy The Newark Museum

Below, two photographs of the pond on the Musquapsink Brook (1928, 2011), the first a gift from Frank Liveright, looking north toward the Wierimus Lane bridge, probably taken from the now-defunct south bridge. The bridge in the 1928 photograph is a much earlier sandstone span over the Brook and still may be seen, encompassed by and beneath the more recent concrete structure. Regrettably, the later photograph (2011) presents no improvement over the earlier setting.

1928 **2011**

Some Comments on the Storms Family by Historians of Bergen County

Here are observations on the Storms family by several historians, which will provide some points of departure and reference as we continue.

As one might gather, the Storms family was neither unknown nor unnoticed by our local historians of the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. There is a certain value in keeping in mind their comments on the Storms family, in the main because it is reasonable to assume that their information was gathered from senior members then living – a convenience now unavailable and at great remove in time from the periods of present interest.

In his *General History of Hudson and Bergen Counties* (NY: 1900), C. B. Burnham provides some lean biographical information, but he concerns himself directly with the Park Ridge branch of the family. However, W. W. Clayton, in *History of Bergen and Passaic Counties* (Philadelphia: 1882) presents more substantial material. He tells us that

> *Conrad Storms* [1750-1844] *of Holland descent and probably the first representative* [No. His father, Hendrick, was.] *of the family in the Township* [Harrington to 1836; then Washington] *resided upon the property now occupied by Henry* [Conrad II] *Storms (1882)* [added emphasis]. *His children were a son, Henry, and a daughter….."*

That tells us that in 1882 the family was living on at least part of the same land that they occupied during the lifetime of their progenitor, Conradus (1750-1844).

There then follows additional biographical information leading up to the penultimate member of the family to own The House (in 1882), Henry C., and to his brother, Albert C. Storms, the latter resident on the northeast bank of the Musquapsink very near Wierimus Lane. Both were alive in

1882 when Clayton published his work, and doubtless they were the sources of his information. Clayton then notes "Both of these sons occupy portions of the original estate." Therefore, one may assume that the land occupied by the brothers in 1882, once determined, comprised part of the family's original holdings, thus providing a modest buoy for navigation forward and backward in time.

J. M. Van Valen, in his *History of New* Jersey (NYC: 1900), seems to have done no more than paraphrase Clayton in his short article on the Storms family.

It is a sad sign of their times that all of these authors gave us the names of male children but refer to the females, generically and collectively, as "daughter[s]."

In 1985 the Reference department of the Hillsdale Library compiled a:

Hillsdale Scrapbook
A Selection of Newspaper Articles About Hillsdale History Published
During the 50th and 75th Anniversary Years

The selections comprised some news reportage but, for the most part, relied on personal recollections and remembrances by aged, long-resident, citizens. A number of them made reference to the Storms family; herewith a selection:

> [referring to *c*. 1898] … *or you might own a 'surrey with a fringe on top' such as the Storms family boasted.* An excerpt from a piece by Emily Brinkerhoff Vanderbeek Bogeler, *Hillsdale News*, 1973.
>
> *In 1898, the largest farms in Hillsdale were owned by the following families on the west side of town, starting on the south end of Werimus Road near Van Emburgh Avenue (then only a dirt lane). … On that Lane* [Wierimus Lane] *was the John* [A.] *Storms farm. This was the homestead of Hillsdale's beloved "Little Mayor, the former Boro-clerk-collector-Treasurer Garret A. Storms." Hillsdale News*, 1973.
>
> *Mr. Haubner's daughter, Dorothy, was married to the late Garret Storms, one of the most beloved men one ever had in Hillsdale. Hillsdale News,* 1973
>
> *In summer we swam almost anywhere water was found – from Oradell Reservoir to the Electric Light Pond* [Montvale], *with smaller swimming hole favorites inbetween* [*sic*]*… and a spot called "Storms" west of Pascack Road* [a reference to the former pond that existed just south of Wierimus Lane on the Musquapsink, next to The House]. *Hillsdale News*, 1973. Barbara Henderson Perlman, friend of the present author, was raised on Beechnut Street in Hillsdale, and she recalls swimming there when she was a child (mid-1940's).
>
> *Credit for sparking the movement to incorporate Hillsdale* [1923]*,* among others, goes to] *John A. Storms. Local Review*, March 22, 1973.

Chapter II – The House.

What is the Plan from Here?

Simply stated, the plan is to look at the history of the Hillsdale branch of the Storms family of Bergen County during their tenure in The House: *circa* 1750 – 1921. That will involve paying some attention to their pre-Bergen County life as well. But their land, too, has a history, and that will receive considerable attention as well, which, of course, can be far more dendritic in its implications. We will go where these branches lead, to the degree that it proves contributive to the main goal: determining to whom the land belonged and when. There will be *lacunae.*

Bon voyage!

✷

In 1983, the New Jersey Office of Cultural and Environmental Services produced a *Historic Sites Survey* in which The House carried the designation "Historic Sites Inventory No. 0227-10, April 1983." The …Survey contains an excellent architectural description of The House, as well as a section entitled "Significance," and a paragraph of "Comments." All are reproduced below in Italics with my comments [ ], some of which are self-contained, others of which are discussed in subsequent text in greater detail. Spelling and punctuation are as in the original.

Construction Date: 1863 – main block [Doubtful. There is evidence that militates against that date, and against the 1840 date that the author gives, below. Extant, early, pictures of The House that I obtained from members of the Storms family were dated 1850 and 1851 by those members. Note the difference in the foliage in the pictures on pages 11 and 13, above. On a numberless page in the *Hillsdale Scrapbook* (1985) in the Hillsdale Library, there are an early and a recent picture of The House, undated, and on the page there is a handwritten, unsigned, note as follows; "All lumber for this house was cut from the woods and sawed at his [Henry Conrad Storms'] own sawmill. Family did this work when they came in from farming the fields." The author is given as [Jenny] Vietta Storms Halliday (1899-1989, daughter of John Alfred Storms, last of the Storms in The House.

View from east bank from above the dam; the pond, *c.* 1950; courtesy of Anthony Gaess .

View from west bank below the shattered dam; original mill site (foreground) behind the ivied tree, 2011.

Architect and Builder: Unknown. No. [They were John Alfred Storms and his son, Henry Conrad, probably with hired assistance.]

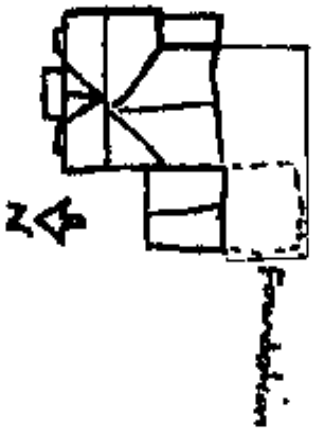
Style: Italianate [barely]

Form/Plan Type: [The given outline sketch, p. 34, right, providing an aerial view of The House, is accurate, but the dotted lines labeled "Foundation," that prescribe a rough quadrangle to the south of the west wing, are wrong. That it was a foundation is an unproven assumption. Underground exploration at a few points on the perimeter suggests that the wall is shallow and disorganized below grade – hardly suggestive of a house foundation (below).

Further, this survey was done in 1983. But in 1963, the year in which we acquired The House, the so-called "foundation," which is made of fieldstone, not the sandstone of The House-proper foundation, prescribed a rectangle that encompassed the *entire* width of the south side, not only the portion shown in the sketch, and it was filled in with large flat stones to form a patio. It remains so and was so in 1983 (see photograph. Dotted line = 1983 inventory; added solid line = actual)].

The east bay on the north side of The House begins 112 inches from the northeast corner of the main block. So does the fireplace support immediately below it in the basement. The south side of the main block apparently was the original front of The House, facing south, as was the norm. We do not know the plans of whatever structures preceded the present one, but the present foundation certainly pre-dates the superstructure. But in any event, at some time earlier than that of the present structure, a chimney rose above the fireplace supports in the location of the present east bay, precluding its existence and that of its mate to the west,

Actual **vs.** **Site Survey**



Number of Stories: 2 with lower 2 story side west wing.
Foundation: ashlar brownstone, [Devonian sandstone] *medium height.*

Fenestration: 3 bays with side wing [*recte*, 2, 3-window bays, main block north] *2/2 Roof/Chimneys: gables, central gablet; low pitched gable on side. Exterior Wall Fabric: replacement synthetic shingles* [the early photographs of The House indicate that the wall fabric was clapboard.] *wing with gable end facing north* [Wierimus Lane. On the main block, there are gable ends, east and west, and a main gable facing north on Wierimus Lane].

Additional Architectural Description: Main Block: basically L-shaped, [No. The author assumed that The House was built in one unit, which is incorrect.] *central entrance, 3 bay porch with round- and elliptically-arched spandrels with drops, chamfered posts on paneled bases, round-arched double entrance doors with bold moldings and glazed semi-circular and quadrant lites, compound arch on* [leaf-motif carved] *colonettes form molding around doorway.*

Window cornices, paired windows with segmentally-arched cornice in central bay of 2nd story. Boxed cornice with bead and reel molding, returns, East side: 3 bay porch with arched spandrels and drops. West Wing: 2 story, 2/2 bays, 2/2 sash, coursed rubble foundation, stone foundation at south suggests another wing was attached to this wing [quite doubtful].

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES: (not pertinent).

SIGNIFICANCE: The Henry Storms House has architectural significance as it is a handsome, carefully detailed, and well preserved example of the Italianate style farmhouse and has local historical importance due to its association with the Storms family. According to tradition [Whose? What*?*]*, The House was built in 1863* [No. *c.* 1850] *out of lumber milled on the property* [probably. See p. 32, above]. [Site-Survey footnote: →] **Henry Storms (1815-1854) owned a sawmill and made sash and blinds* [No evidence of the "sash and blinds." This probably was the author's confusion with Henry J. Storms of Park Ridge, well known as a sash and blind maker]. *Henry Storms, the builder of The House, was a grandson,* [as are we all, gentlemen] *and with his brother, Albert, received the sawmill and ½ acre of land adjoining the mill for laying logs and lumber according to the will of his grandfather* [DuBois, "Old Mills…," p. 140A; see also p. 246, this text]. [There were two Alberts, Albert C. and Albert H. The reference here is to Albert C. There is further discussion, below, about the sawmill and its owners. The Dubois typescript should be used with caution.] *However, the 1840 and 1861 maps show a building on this site. Since both the main block and the west wing appear to have mid-19th century construction dates it is likely that the older building no longer exists. Perhaps the* [so-called] *foundation adjacent to the building was part of the earlier structure.* [Unlikely. This "foundation" is quite shallow and disorganized below ground.] *Interior inspection and additional research need to be done to ascertain whether the extant Storms house incorporates the pre-1840* [the author said 1863 above] *structure*. [Only part of the foundation and some adze-cut basement beams.] There were two additions to the original main block. David Steven Cohen (*The Dutch-American Farm*, p. 54) tells us that the Dutch farm family tended to be nuclear rather than extended, but the second (southwest) addition to The House originally had a separate entrance with steps on the north side, and it served as a residence space for the oldest generation

living in The House. See photos page 11-12.] Firth Haring Fabend reports that several twin-door houses were built in the Pascack Valley as early as 1785-1810 (*A Dutch Family in the Middle Colonies*, p. 51).

The existing Storms house along with the Bogert house at 231 Wierimus Road [*Historic Sites* Survey 0227-13] *which has many similar features suggesting it was designed by the same individual* [accurate] *are the finest Italianate Style houses in Hillsdale and among the interesting examples of this mid-19th century mode in Bergen County.* [Helen Winters, then resident in the Bogert House, told my wife (*c*. 1964) that her father liked The House so much that he had it copied for himself.]

The Bogert House

The Storms House has the low-pitched roofline with projecting eaves, window cornices, bay windows and handsome central porch frequently found on house [*sic*] *of the Italianate style, popular nationally from c. 1840 to 1880. The Storms House has an unusually handsome doorway with trim consisting of round compound arches on colonettes and double doors with paneling and glazing.*

The Italianate is one of the mid-19th century romantic architectural modes promoted by Alexander Jackson Downing [1815-1852] *and other architectural writers for its picturesque and associative qualities.* [11] *The style was inspired by vernacular farmhouses of Italy.* [Barely] *While not a sophisticated example of the style, the Storms house is a very fine example of the style as used for a farmhouse* [which, indeed, it was. The House is not really Italianate, maybe "Italianate-ish;" possibly an example of a comfortable and modest New Jersey farm family seeking a dash of mid-century chic]. *The cobblestone and boulder landscaping on this house's property adjacent to Musquapsink Brook is of interest* [See pp. 38-9]. *It is the most interesting example of the early 20th century landscaping following the tenets of the Arts and Crafts movement identified in Hillsdale.*

✷

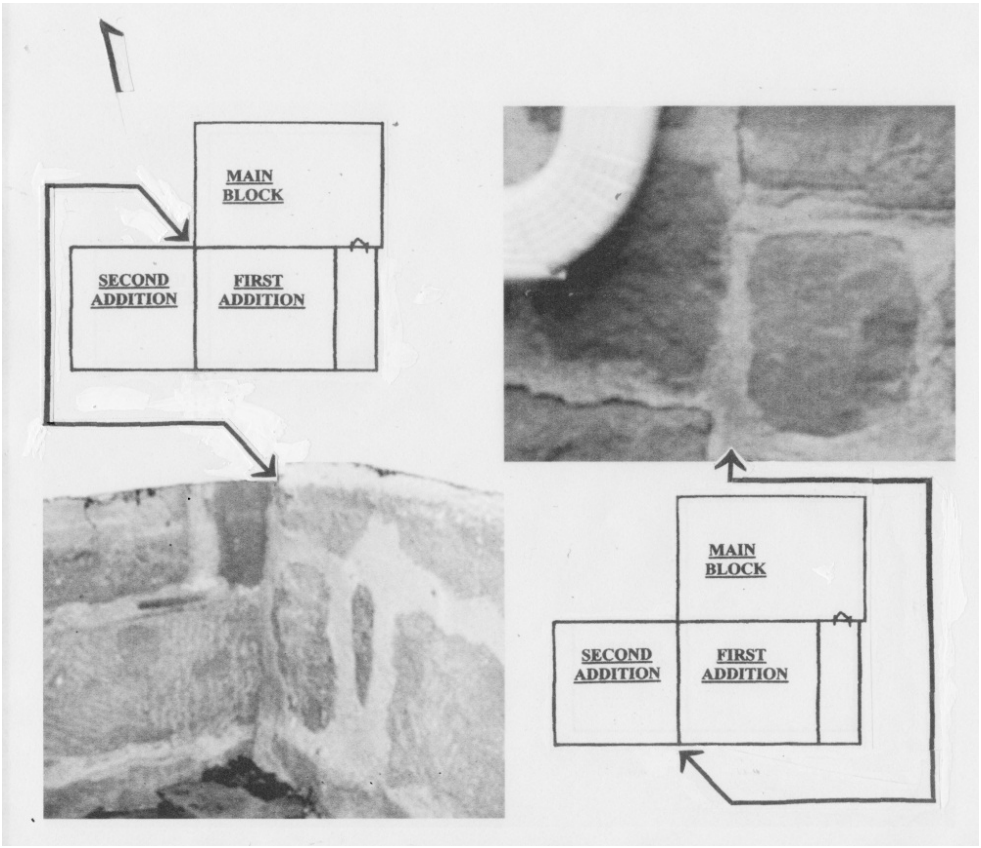
At midnight, during a lull in the depredations of "Hurricane Floyd," (September 14 -18, 1999) I ventured out to inspect the water level of the Musquapsink Brook, then probably at an all-time high. A Woodcliff Lake service vehicle was on the Werimus Lane bridge, and two men were on the north side of the bridge that crosses the stream. After a few minutes of hurricane conversation, one of them, Ed Barboni, then Director of the Woodcliff Lake D.P.W, asked if I owned The House. When I replied in the affirmative, he told me that his father, Joseph, who was a master mason, had worked for Mr. Frank Liveright, then the owner of The House, installing the stone terraces and steps leading down to the water. He repeated his father's description of the late afternoon, Thursday, October 24, 1929 – the stock market's "Black Thursday" – when Mr. Liveright, had come running down the steps crying "Stop, boys, stop! I have lost all of my money, and I can't pay you."

The first step leading from the driveway level down to the brook is a large slab of slate, and it carries the incised date "1925." Apparently, it took four years for the work to be near completion, and, obviously, it was finished at some time subsequent to 1929.

Traffic

Considerable architecture and landscape architecture constructed in the Pascack Valley in the early 20th century shows influence of the writings of Gustave Stickley [1857-1942] *who in the Craftsman magazine advocated architecture, landscape, and interior decoration which used local materials in a sturdy craftsman-like manner. In the Pascack Valley, much of the Craftsman-influenced building employed boulders and cobblestones as found in the Storms House landscaping.*

The house was probably built by Henry Storms, its owner in 1876. [There is no reason to consider that date – and the author of this Survey gives also the dates 1840, 1861, and 1863, above. I repeat: I received several early pictures of The House from elder Storms family members, and they are dated 1850 and 1851. This is discussed below.] *According to local tradition* [This is a fact] it was the home of John A.[lfred] *Storms who was Hillsdale's first Assessor in 1898* [This was the year in which Hillsdale was politically separated from Washington Township]. *It was the birthplace of Gerret* [*recte* Garret] *A. Storms, Hillsdale's beloved clerk from 1926-54. Subsequent owners were Frank I. Liveright and his sister Bessie* [Bessie was not an owner] *who probably installed the synthetic siding as they are accredited with "modernizing." Shortly after he acquired* [The House], *Mr. Liveright had a stone house built for his sister, just to the west of Storms Place.* [Storms Place originally was an extension of Wierimus Lane that ran past the present Parkway location, but the construction of the latter truncated it at the east side of the Parkway. The designating street sign was removed about 1990. The stone house was razed during the construction of the Parkway.]



The House, main block and additions

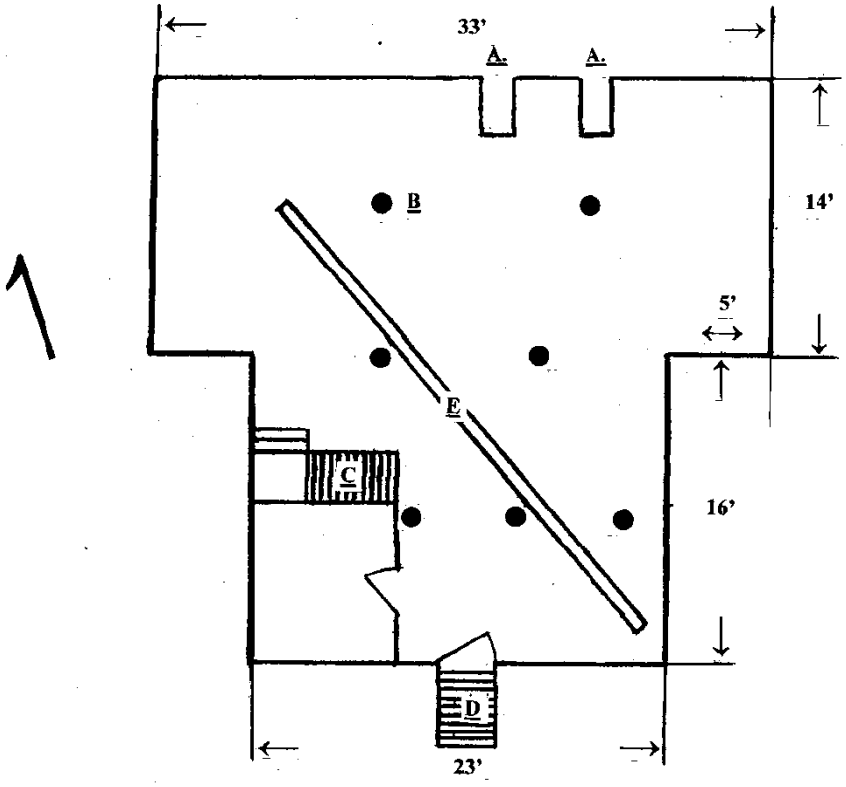
✷

The House, Interior

The Basement

According to the family, The House was built *circa* 1850 on the foundation of the first Storms homestead farmhouse, after a fire destroyed the original. The actual number of preceding structures is unknown. But there is a measure of confirmation of earlier building(s) in the presence of some adze-cut beams in the basement in the northwest segment of the first-floor joisting. These probably were recovered from the former structure, frugality prevailed, and they were re-used. There would have been no other reason to use hand-cut beams in the 1850's when the family sawmill was only 600' south of The House on the Musquapsink Brook. A family member, Mrs. Janet Halliday Chase, assured me that the family sawmill was the vehicle for lumber processing during the reconstruction. A number of unused tenons, empty mortises, and

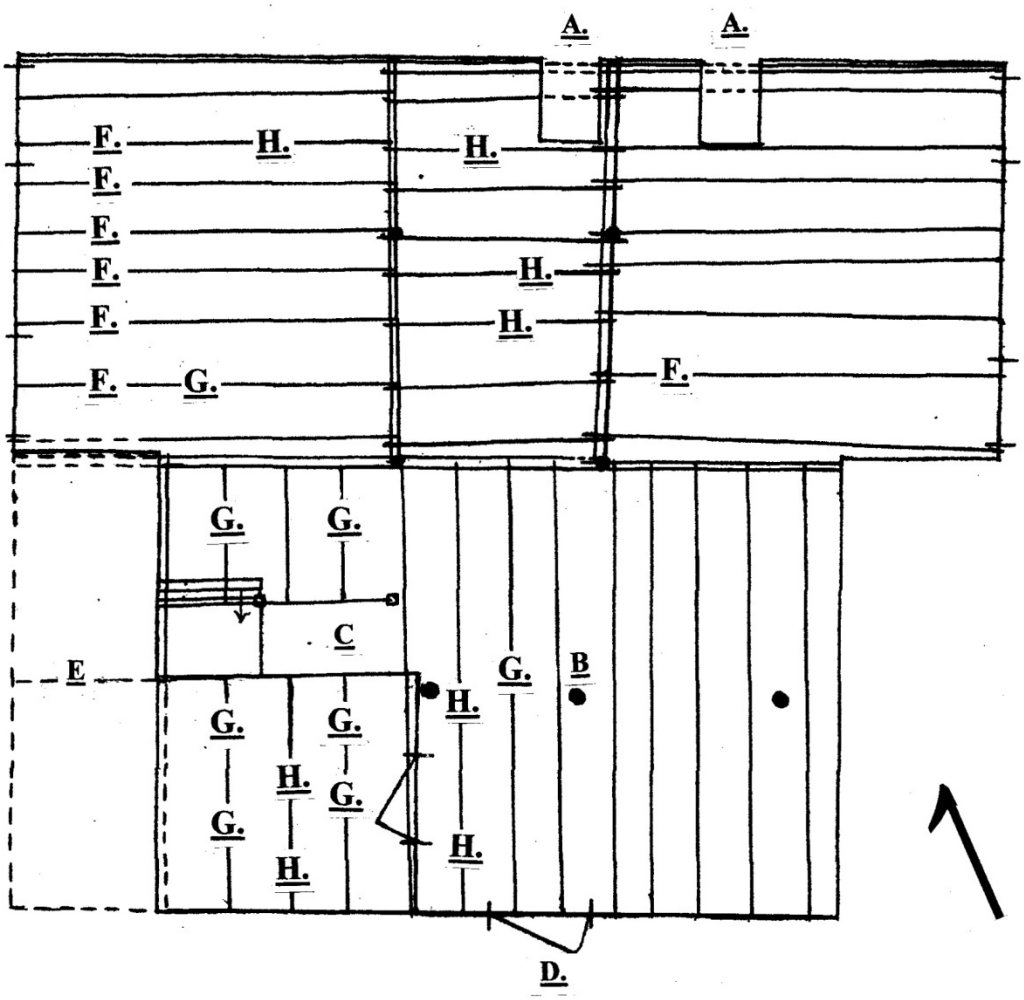
blank peg holes suggest that some beams originally were in locations other than their present ones.



Basement: basic floor plan.

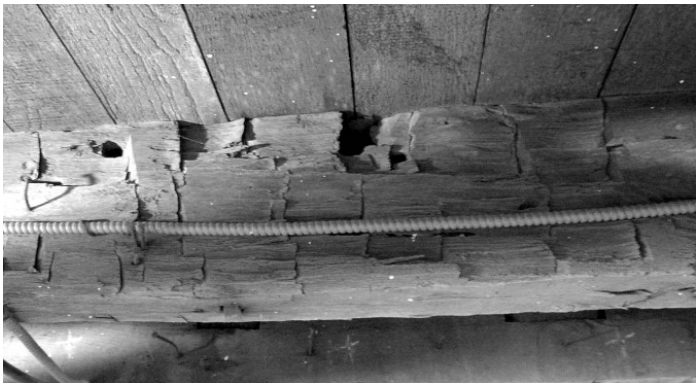
A. Fireplace supports
B. Support columns
C. Stairway to main floor
D. Stairway to exterior
E. Drainage trough

Not to scale.



Basement: beams.

A. Fireplace supports
B. Support columns
C. Stairway to main floor
D. Stairway to exterior
E. Crawl space under second addition
F. Adze-cut beams (unmarked beams are mill cut)
G. Empty mortise
H. Empty peg hole



Adze-cut beams;
Center left/right: two views, head of the spike, photo below.

Cut nails removed from adze-cut basement beam;
Estimated 1790-1820.

The House faces north – its predecessor, or an earlier version, faced south – and comprises the original block and two additions, resulting in cross gabling (main block and first addition). Fireplace supports in the north wall of the basement suggests this as do the south, sloping- hatch, exterior basement doors and the flight of sandstone steps leading to the basement. The foundation exterior is ashlar sandstone in which a vertical seam reveals the location of the second addition (the only visible vertical present), but the interior is rough finished, and mortar replacement two decades ago revealed that, in the walls of at least the main block, the structure is double walled, rubble filled. The walls are 27" thick in the west, east, and north walls of the main block; 16" thick in the east and west wall, and *circa* 13" thick in the south wall of the first addition. There is only crawl space with an earthen floor under the second (southwest) addition. The interior junction of the main block and the second addition is rather clumsy, as can be seen in the photographs, below. The cellar floor under the main block and first addition is concrete, but in 1963, on the east wall of the first addition, there remained two, clean-finished, openings to the earth, each about 18" X 10", subsequently concrete covered. A shallow trough extends diagonally across the floor from north to south and exits the building in the southeast corner, presumably leading to a dry well somewhere outside the wall. Fortunately, it has received next to no use, although the walls perspire in humid, summer, weather.

In the background of the south view (below), the three support columns and the large, illuminated, beam were added *c.* 1980, not of necessity, but because the kitchen floor above was slightly diaphragmatic, and dishes rattled a bit when large people walked across it. The latter category includes the five males in the Kaufman family.

Basement, looking north

Basement, looking south

Basement, looking west

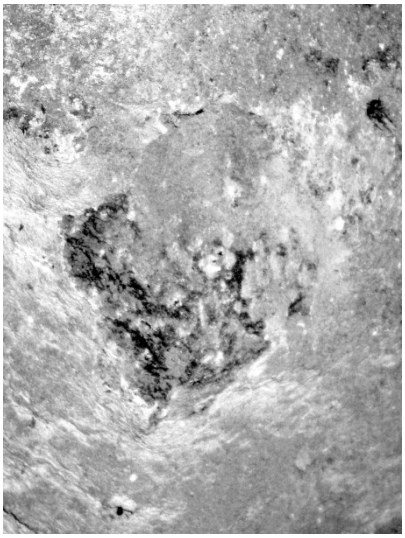
Basement, looking east

Basement stairways (south walls)

.

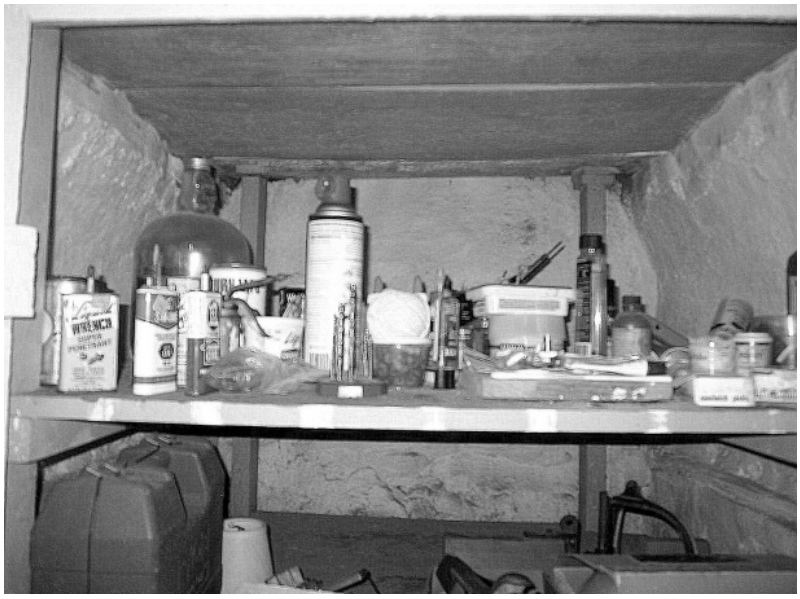
The House

The Westervelt-Lydecker House, Woodcliff Lake, *c.* 1760

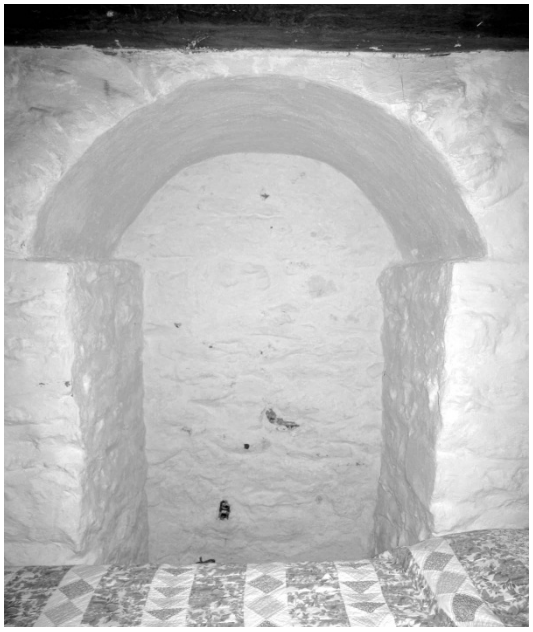


Concrete mystery, west wall

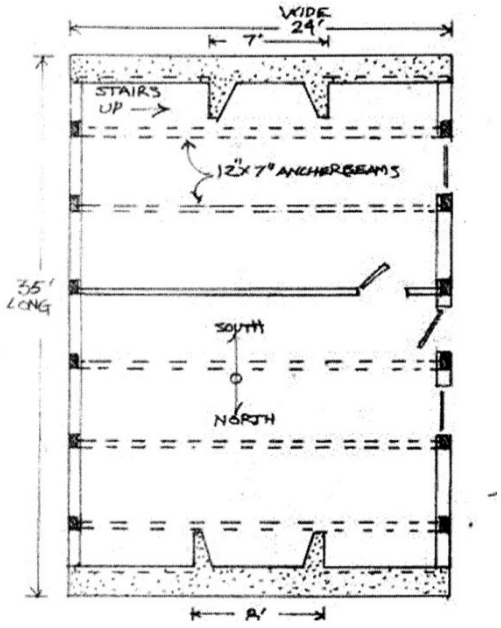
The distinguished historian and restoration expert, Tim Adriance, suggests that it is a rock that was too difficult to remove during basement excavation. It probably was covered with a slip-coat of concrete when the present floor was laid. On the right, the concrete cover is removed, revealing the darker-hued sandstone interior.



The House: What once was a basement fireplace support, main block, north wall. There are no supports for the east and west fireplaces in the main block, suggesting that they probably were later additions. Their chimneys appear also to be replacements or later additions; they do appear in the 1850 photographs.



<u>Two fireplace supports in the Nicholas Holdrum -Van Houten House,</u>
c. 1778, Montvale, N. J. Photos courtesy Ms. Wendy Fontana.
The setbacks supported shelves.



Cohe & Percell House,
Rochester, N. Y.
Basement plan, showing fireplace supports north and south walls.
(Late-18th century)

Fireplace support:
The Westervelt–Lydecker House, *c.* 1760.
Woodcliff Lake.
The opening resembles a Moorish or "keyhole" arch, but that is not suggested.

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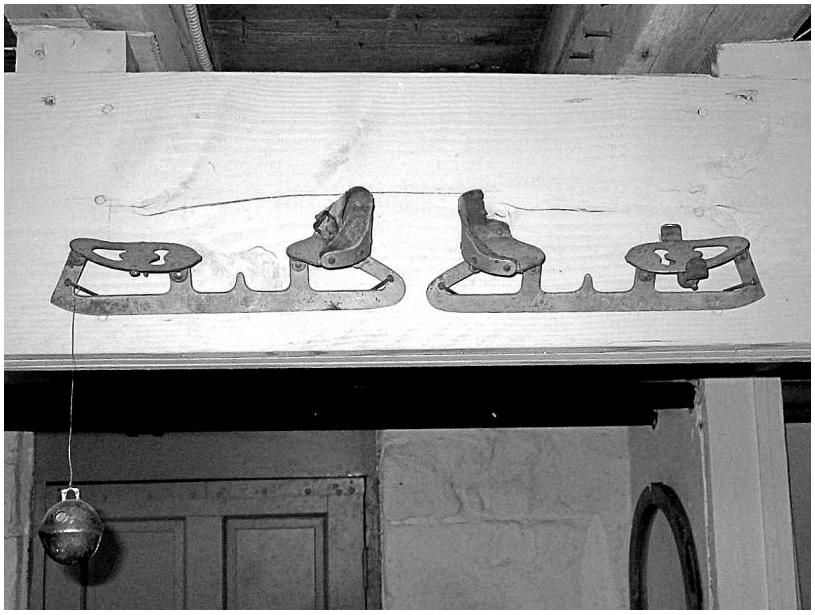
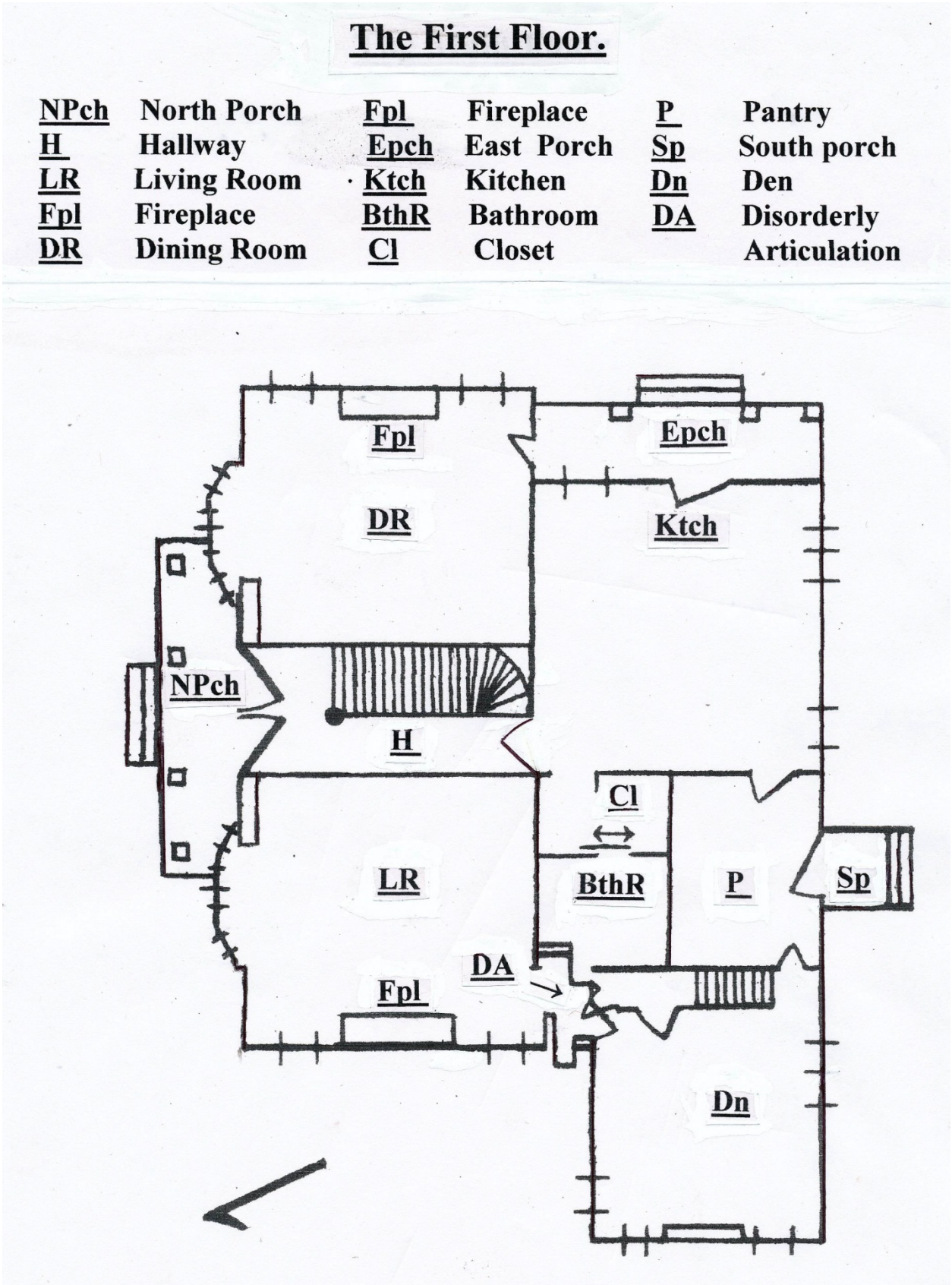


Sleighbell dug up in the garden (left, below); old skates



On the first-floor plan, above, one might detect here a possible clue as to the floor plan of the fire-destroyed earlier house on the site. A popular floor plan in early Dutch houses in the

colonies comprised two rooms with one or more chimneys on gable ends, or the same plan with a central hallway and a second floor mirroring the first. The main block of the House (LR, DR, H, in the above floor plan) follows the latter. Possibly Henry Conrad and John Alfred Storms carried this with them in their memories when they rebuilt their home. [12]

There is a strong possibility that the Den (the Second Addition) was moved from elsewhere to The House in its entirety.

In 2006, the History Channel presented a documentary entitled "Mega Movers," produced by *44 Blue Productions*. The historical portion of the production was prepared by Mr. N. Eugene Brymer, staff executive of the International Association of Structural Movers. Mr. Brymer gave to me a copy of his eight-page document containing this material: "44 Blue Production- Interview Materials." In it, he provides an early European example of an entire building being moved (1598). Further, he writes that building relocation has been a general practice in rural America since the early 1800's and that relocation of larger structures in urban areas began in the mid-1800's.

A glance at the photographs on pages 10, 11, and 58 suggests the pasted-on and somewhat clumsy quality of the Second Addition. The articulation between this addition and the main block is singularly maladroit (see below and pp. 51, 58). Further, the foundation under the Second Addition obviously was added to the original structure, and there is no cellar excavation below it, only crawl space. The east wall of this addition, adjoining the prior structure, is in square with its other three walls but for the last six feet of the north end. There, the wall turns northeast in order to affect a usable meeting with the Main Block – not the sleekest architecture.

Looking upward in the articulation from the Living Room to the Second Addition.

The front stairway

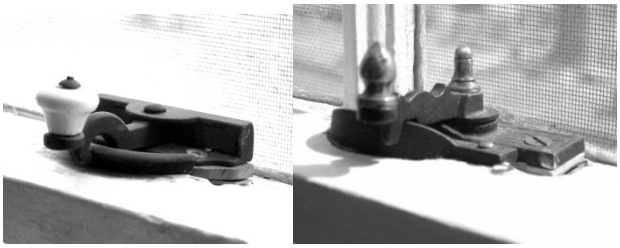
Front door, interior

Hinge Plate

Front door, exterior

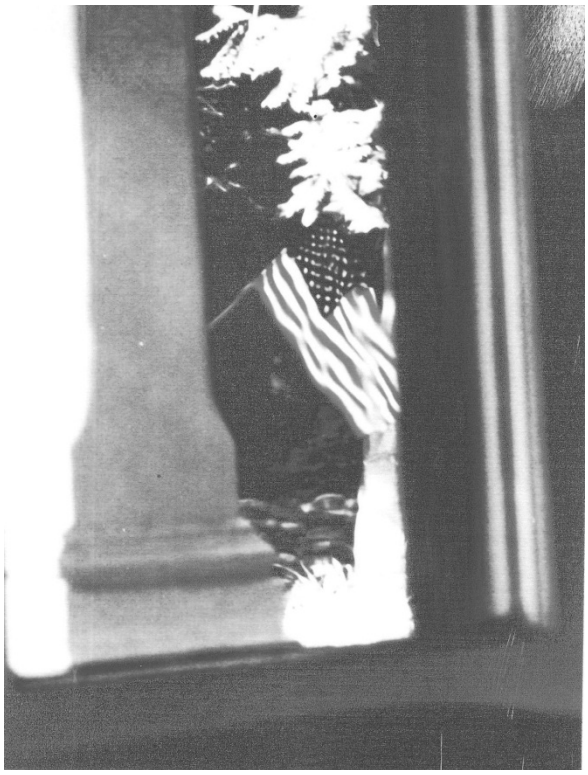
Keyhole Plate

Front door crank-bell;
"Taylor's Patent, October 23, 1860,"
By A. E. Taylor, Ogdensburg, N. Y.



Swing-arm sash locks

Old wall, north of Wierimus Lane
Mrs. Janet Halliday Chase, John Alfred Storms' granddaughter, related that the stone wall "…was built when the land was settled."[13]

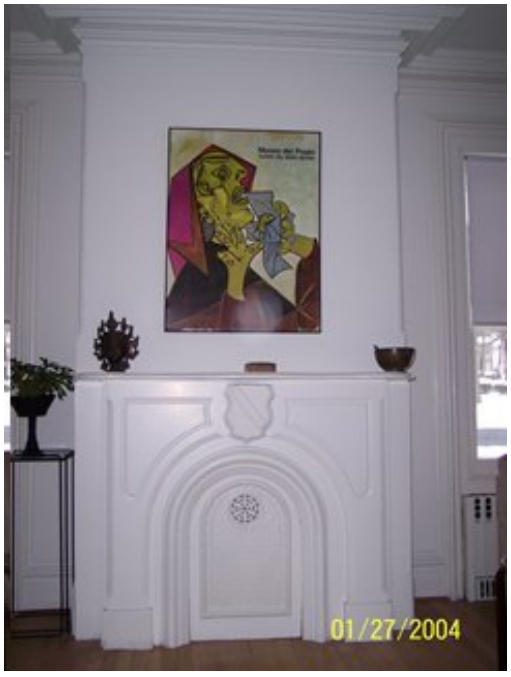


Visual effect of old glass, west bay

Some moldings: left, west bay; right, east bay (with spider)

East Bay

West to east, Main Block.



Left, William McGregor Paxton (1869-1941), *The Front Parlor* (1904)

Right, The House, front parlor

W. M. Paxton, *The Front Parlor* (1913), oil on canvas, courtesy the St. Louis Art Museum, 105:1974

There are no basement supports for this west-bay fireplace and for its counterpart on the east side of the main block (dining room). In the adjacent second addition, there is what must have been a circular egress for a stovepipe, covered with a wooden patch of undetermined date. There is a chimney at this location in the early photographs.

<u>(Left); the disorderly articulation between the living room (main block)</u>
and the second addition, looking southwest;
(right) opposite view looking northeast.

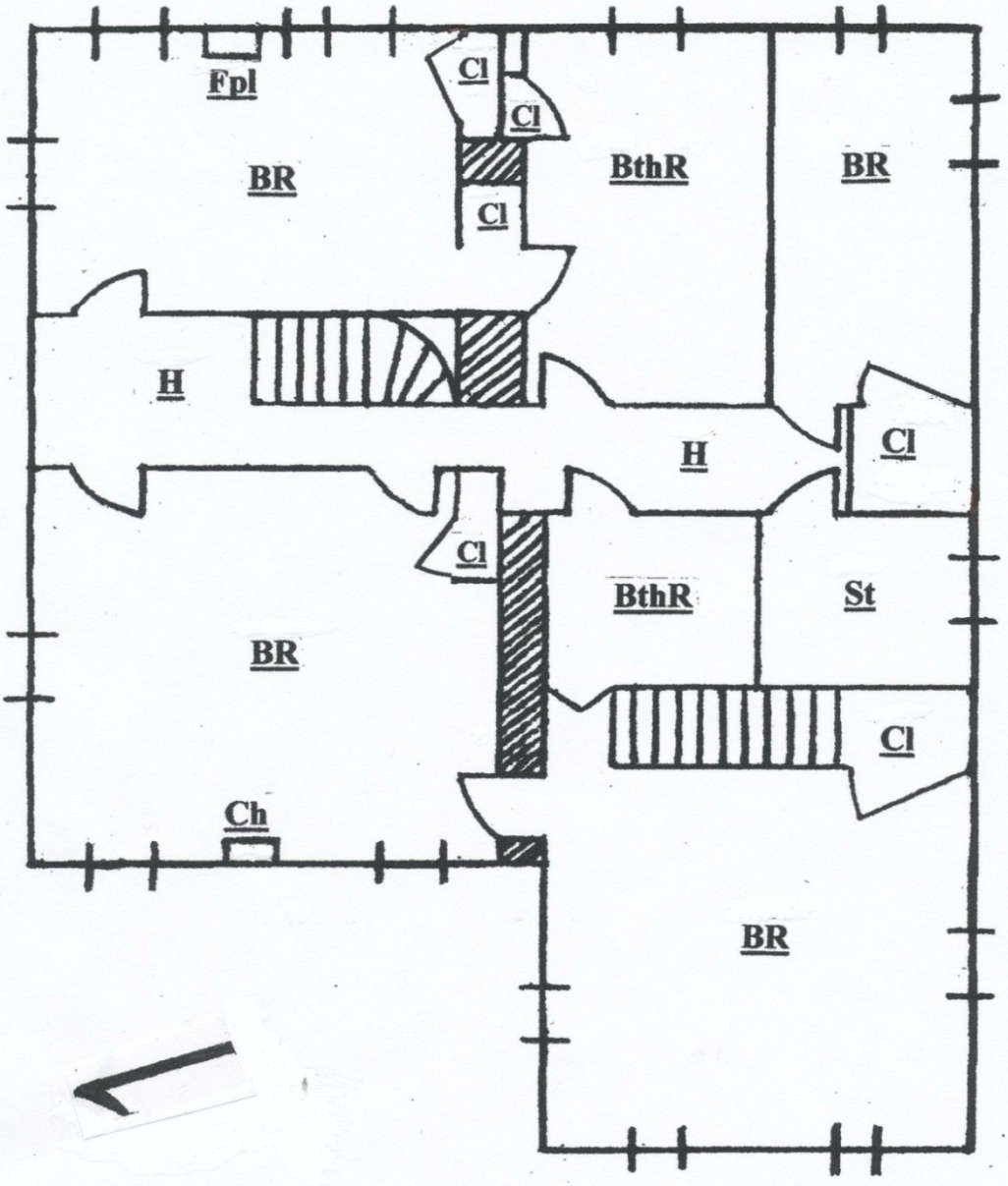
<u>Second floor: same location as above</u>,
Looking from the second addition into the main block.

Lights

<u>The House bears wide-plank flooring</u>,
now visible only on closet floors (above) and in the attic (main block, below).

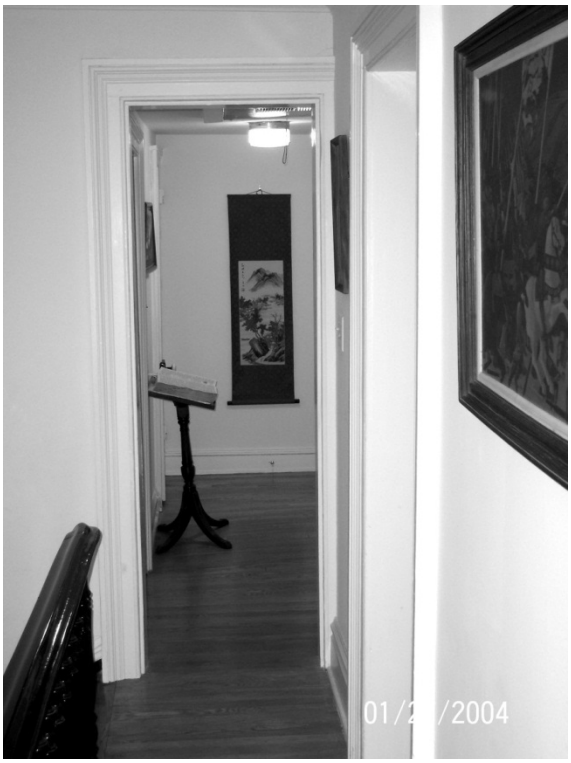
Second Floor.

BR	Bed Room	BthR	Bath Room	Ch	Chimney
Cl	Closet	St	Study	Fpl	Fireplace
		H	Hallway		



Looking north

Looking south and down.



Hallway: left, looking south; right, looking north

M.W. & Co., New Haven;
Pat. Ented. [*sic*] May. 5. 1863. June 7, 1864.
Mallory and Wheeler Co.; New Haven, CT, 1834-1913,
cast-iron rim lock

<u>One of the Bamberger marble slabs</u>

The photograph is of the *Maison Carré* in Nimes, France. No architectural influence is suggested
See p. 28.

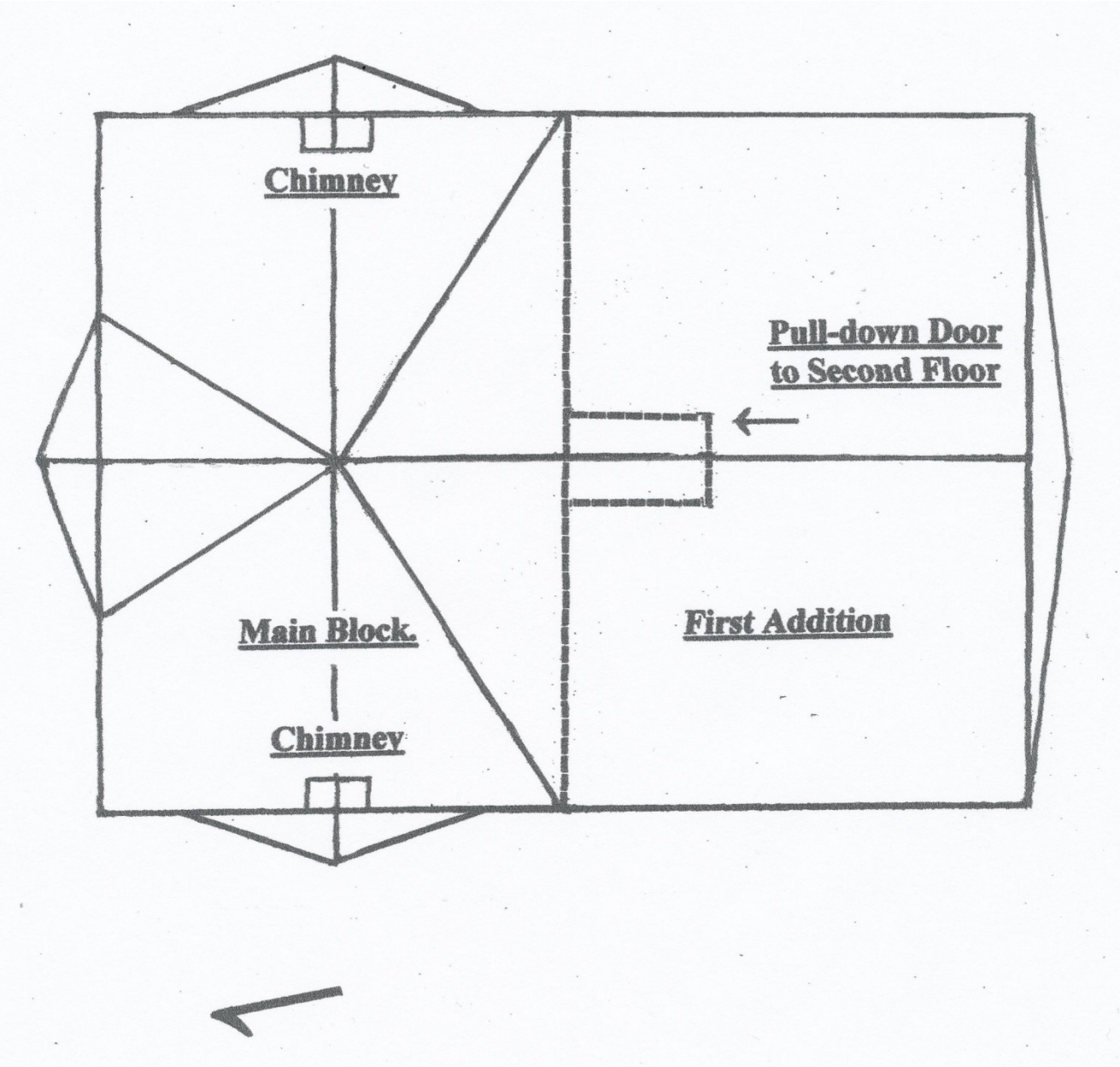
<u>Second addition: closet “Barn door” (inset: door opener)</u>
The southwest window in the second addition was shuttered outside and plastered inside. We have no idea why.

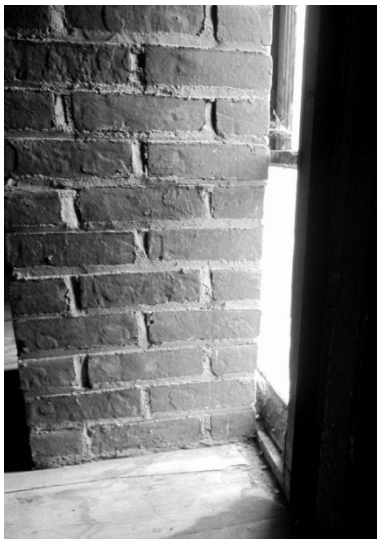
Some ancient, but fully functioning, plumbing

Back stairs in second addition, facing south

In an undated letter (*c.* 2005) Janet Halliday Chase, granddaughter of John Alfred and Eliza Storms, told me that when John Alfred and Eliza were married in 1876, "… they moved into the upstairs where my grandmother had her own *kitchen* [added emphasis]." Now that is an unusual circumstance. The rooms in the main block on the second floor are relatively large, as is the second addition. But it is difficult to imagine where on the second floor the kitchen was emplaced.

The Attic.


Chimney
Pull-down Door
to Second Floor
Main Block.
First Addition
Chimney

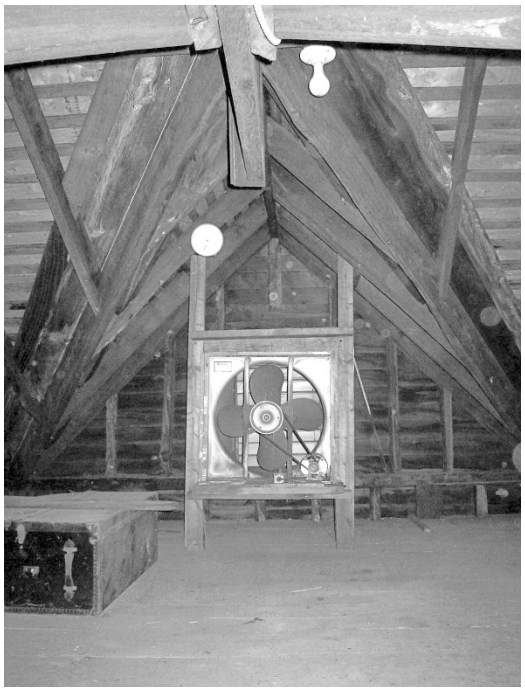


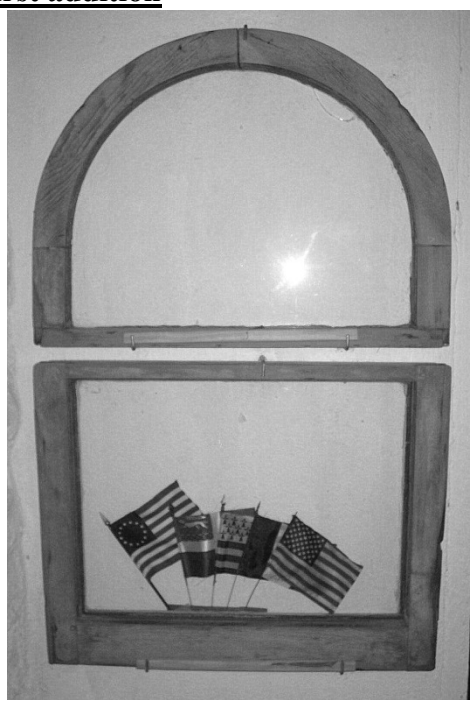
East and west chimneys, main block. They do not appear to be original. This is strengthened by the absence of basement supports for their fireplaces and by their inutile tightness to the windows.

View to the east

Unbraced hammer beam

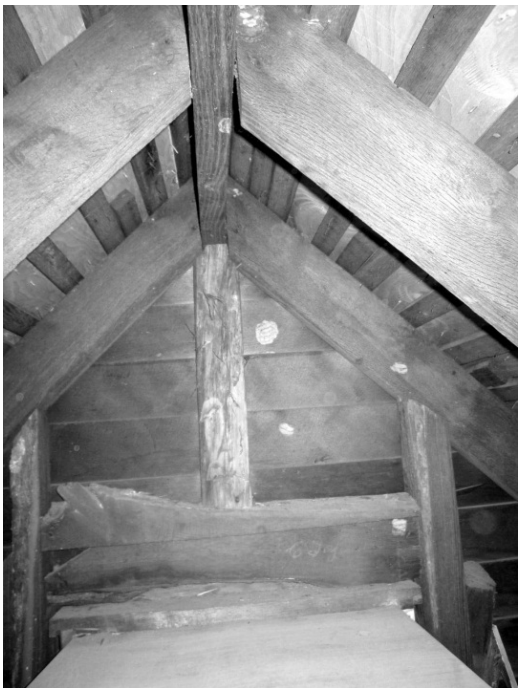
View into the first addition





Left: view into the north gable; right: original windows replaced by fan installation.

Top of the balloon framework, north wall, main block.



Upper North Gable

Modern attic entrance through the first addition

✷

Now, what is available for us to learn, from some standard and some not-so-standard resources, about The House, the land, and the Storms family who first settled here? No extant will or deed provides evidence of an initial land acquisition by the Storms family, and that is the POB for this journey of exploration and remembrance.

Chapter III – The Land: Bayard and Kakiat Patents

First, a few words about maps, indispensable to us as pictures of the ground as recorded in past times. There follows a list of the maps and atlases used for general reference in this study:

1.) 1778 Robert Erskine and Simeon Dewitt, Map No. 36, "Roads from Newburgh to Ft. Lee," Part 2.

2.) 1779 Robert Erskine, Map No. 56.

3.) 1780 Robert Erskine, Map No. 113, Part 2.

4.) *1834 Gazetteer of the State of New Jersey*, Thomas F. Gordon, Trenton (1834), reprint New Brunswick, (1973).

5.) 1840 *Map of Part of New York and New Jersey…*, Surveyed by Hugo L. Dickins, United States Coast Survey Map No. 23, Washington, DC.

6.) Map of the Counties of Bergen and Passaic New Jersey, G. H. Corey, Ph.D., Philadelphia: 1861. All copies known to me have a fault line that produces a disjunction running westward from the eastern border of the map near Glen Road in Woodcliff Lake. This renders measurements across the fault line at best conjectural and at worst, impossible.

7.) 1863 *Map of the City of New York and its Vicinity From Actual Surveys Made under the direction of H. F. Walling,* New York.

8.) 1876 *Atlas of Bergen County, New Jersey*, A. H. Walker, Reading.

9.) 1885 *New Jersey State Gazetteer and Business Directory* 1885, II vols., R. L Polk & Co. Philadelphia.

10.) 1896 *Map of the Borough of Woodcliff Bergen County New Jersey*, G. M. Pierson, n.p. Woodcliff Lake Borough Hall.

11.) 1896 *Colton's Road Map of Bergen County New Jersey,* G. W. and C. B. Colton, NY.

12.) 1902 *Map of Bergen County New Jersey with a Portion of Passaic County*, D. Robinson, Compiler, New York.

13.) *1909 Bergen County New Jersey compiled from State official records and maps and recent private surveys by Herbert B. Potter CE, Newark.*

14.) *1912-1913 Atlas of Bergen County New Jersey, Vol. II*, George W. and Walter S. Bromley, Philadelphia.

15.) 1915 tax map, Hillsdale, NJ. Note: Tax-map files in Bergen County are maintained only "as updated," meaning that old-tax maps are not required to be kept. A small assortment of them is available in Hackensack, but its contents are relatively recent.

16.) 1917 tax map, Woodcliff Lake, NJ.

17.) 1936 tax map, Hillsdale, NJ.

18.) 1938—1939 Map Index Road Returns of Bergen County New Jersey, WPA Projects No. 2829-2 & 5183-2.

19.) 1940 Aerial photograph, Woodcliff Lake, New Jersey, Aerial Viewpoint, Spring, TX.

20.) 1955 *New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Stream Map*, Feb. 1955.

21.) 1974 "Division of the Weeromensa Tract;" "Reconstruction of the Weeromensa Tract," Reginald McMahon, "Wierimus," Bergen County History, (1974 Annual, p. 96.

22.) *1975 Preliminary Plat, Block 21 and 22, "Indian Rock," Borough of Saddle River, New Jersey.* This map was prepared prior to construction of a never-built development.

23.) 1994 Kevin Wright, *Indigenous Place Names in North Eastern New Jersey*, n.p.

24.) 1995 *United States Geological Survey, Park Ridge Quadrangle,* Washington.

25.) 1997 *United States Geological Survey, Hackensack Quadrangle*, Washington.

26.) 2002 *Hagstrom Bergen County New Jersey*, Maspeth.

27.) 2003 *Hagstrom Passaic County New Jersey*, Maspeth.

A number of single-reference maps are referred to and cited in the text.

Obviously, the more recent maps comprise the gold standard for measurement, but this does not preclude the usefulness of their predecessors. In using old maps, caution in conclusions must be maintained, keeping in mind that, despite some remarkable cartographical accomplishments, ancient technology often prevented meeting standards of accuracy to which we are accustomed.[14] Indeed, in some instances a sliding scale of accuracy may have been implemented. Some extracts from a letter to General Washington (Ringwood, July 28, 1777) written by the great mapmaker and engineer of the Revolutionary War, Robert Erskine (1735-1780), illuminate this subject. The underlines are added emphases; all else as in the original:

> *.... It is obvious that in planning a country a great part of the ground must be walked over, particularly the banks of Rivers and Roads; as much of which may be traced and laid down in three hours as could be walked over in one; or in other words a Surveyor who can walk 15 miles in one day may plan 5 miles; if the country is open, ... then perhaps greater dispatch can*

be made; ... it is considered that the Surveyor, besides attending to the course and measuring the distance of the way he is traversing, should at all convenient places where he can see around him, take observations and angles to Mountains, hills, steeples, houses and other objects which present themselves, in order to fix their site; to correct his work; and to facilitate it being connected to other Surveys....

A great deal however may be done toward the formation of an useful Map by having some general outlines justly laid down; and the situation of some remarkable places accurately ascertained; from such data, other places may be pointed out, by information and computed distances; in such a manner as to give a tolerable idea of the Country ....

Navigable Rivers, and those which cannot be easily forded, and likewise the capital roads, should be laid down with all the accuracy possible; but in the Map of a country, the general course of fordable rivers need only be attended to; it not being practicable to express small windings but on a large scale, the same accuracy not being required here which is necessary to ascertain the quantity and boundaries of private property. In general, therefore, the adjacence to, and intersection of, such rivers with roads, will determine their course with sufficient exactness; the situations of woods and mountains, too, may be remarked in a similar manner. [15]

The import of these words is sufficiently obvious. But it bodes bleakly for endeavors of the present ilk, in particular owing to the importance of the northern reaches of the Hackensack River and to the south, of the Saddle River and Hohokus, Pascack, and Musquapsink Brooks as property boundaries and survey corners at Werimus, none of these waterways falling into the category that demanded exquisite exactitude from surveyors of the period and to there not bring being a multitude of road intersections on their courses. As regards accuracy and internal consistencies, a series of measurements made on older maps and compared with modern counterparts was revealing and helpful in terms of determining reliability. Measurements were made between locations deemed relatively stable over the intervening time spans and were made via crow flight in order to allow for past adjustments in the routes of, for example, Werimus Road, Pascack Road, and Werimus Lane, main roads used in this study. Some examples:

The Banta house, at the junction of Werimus Lane and Pascack Road, has been there since the late 18th century.

The junction of Mill and Werimus Roads appears stable since at least 1801.

The distances from any stable site west to the Saddle River or east to the Pascack Brook appear reliable.

Other stable locations: the crossing of Werimus Lane and the Musquapsink; the crossing of Pascack Road and Bear and Mill Creeks; the junction of Glen Road and Werimus Road; the fork of the Musquapsink, north of Wierimus Lane.

Despite its cartographic attractiveness, its early date, and its detail, the US Coastal Survey Map No. 23 (1840; see the list below) appears to be deficient. In comparison with four, more modern, maps, and in some instances with five, one finds a high degree of congruence among all but 1840, indeed, the 1840 plot of the northern Musquapsink, for example, is terrible (*pace*, Robert Erskine). Here are a few examples (distances in crow flights). Bold numbers refer to the map list, p. 73:

From	**To**					
Banta	→ Bear Crk:	**24**: 7,625'	**26**: 7,659'	**19**: 7,600'	**20**: 7,605'	**6**: 7,489'
				8: *7,618'*	***12***: *7,625'*	***1840***: *6,916*
Banta	→ Musquapsink	2,625	2,500	2.600	2,600	2,464
				2,420	*2,875*	*3,083*
Banta	→ Hillsdale Ave.	1,750	1,781	1,700	1,667	1,848
				1,750	*1,750*	*2,666*
Banta	→ Wer/Glen Rds.	10,437	10,687	10,400	--	10,032
				10,250	*10,250*	*9,500*
Musq. Fork	→ Banta	3,625	3,562	3,900	--	3,432
				--	*3,625*	*3,250*
Musq. Fork	→ Wer/Mill Rds .	6,250	6,234	6,400	--	6,330

✷

The House stands beside the Musquapsink Brook, in an area that originally lay at the eastern edge of the so-called Weeromensa Tract. Whatever its original form, that name, or better, multiple orthographic variations of it, remains salient in the area. One finds Wierimus Road, Werimus Lane, Werimus Road, Werimus Brook Road, and Wearimus Road. On the southern Woodcliff Lake/Hillsdale border, at the juncture of Pinecrest Drive, Plymouth Road, and Wierimus Lane, *Wierimus* Lane and *Werimus* Lane street signs glower at each other across the intersection – and in the past there were Weremys, Weremes, and Werimis, Weromensa, Wesewas(s), Awesewas(s), not to mention the variations that I may have missed.

Near-myriad interpretations refer back to the original designation of the tract; wild grapes and chestnut (both unlikely) have been suggested as meanings (see pp. 93f). Indeed, much of the woodwork in The House is of chestnut, regrettably, now covered with a heavy, multi-decade, shell of paint – this from John Alfred Storms via Frank Liveright, successor to the Storms family in The House. Chestnut wood is highly visible in the main stairway. We do not know about the grapes.

The two main thoroughfares that crisscross the history of The House are Werimus Lane and Werimus Road, in their many orthographic interpretations. But there is an unfortunate confusion in nomenclature between the two. Early on, Werimus Road was known by that name, later by the name West Pascack Road as well, and subsequently as Woodcliff Heights Road, before returning to its present designation. Werimus Lane was also known as Werimus Road, a duplication that raises painful blisters on the feet of deed treaders. When Hillsdale became a township in 1898, Werimus Lane was not accepted as a "public road" for macadamizing. The 1915 Hillsdale tax map and that of Woodcliff Lake for 1917 show no separate name for Werimus Lane, an assumption being that it was considered to be a continuation of Werimus Road, which was then Woodcliff Heights Road, north of its present junction with the Lane. When Bergen County assumed maintenance of Werimus Lane, around 1929, it still was known as Werimus Road. The 1940 Bergen County Freeholders Minutes (p. 688) refer to Werimus Road as Woodcliff Heights Road, not as Werimus Road. The Sanborn Map Company Atlas of Bergen County (August 1930) uses Werimus Road (no Lane) and Woodcliff Heights Road. A complaint recorded in Deed Book 2249-541 (Hackensack) on November 14, 1940 refers to "…Werimus Lane, otherwise known as Werimus Road." The designation Werimus Lane settled in probably around 1940.

Winter pedestrians on Wierimus Lane

Photo by Rhoda Kaufman

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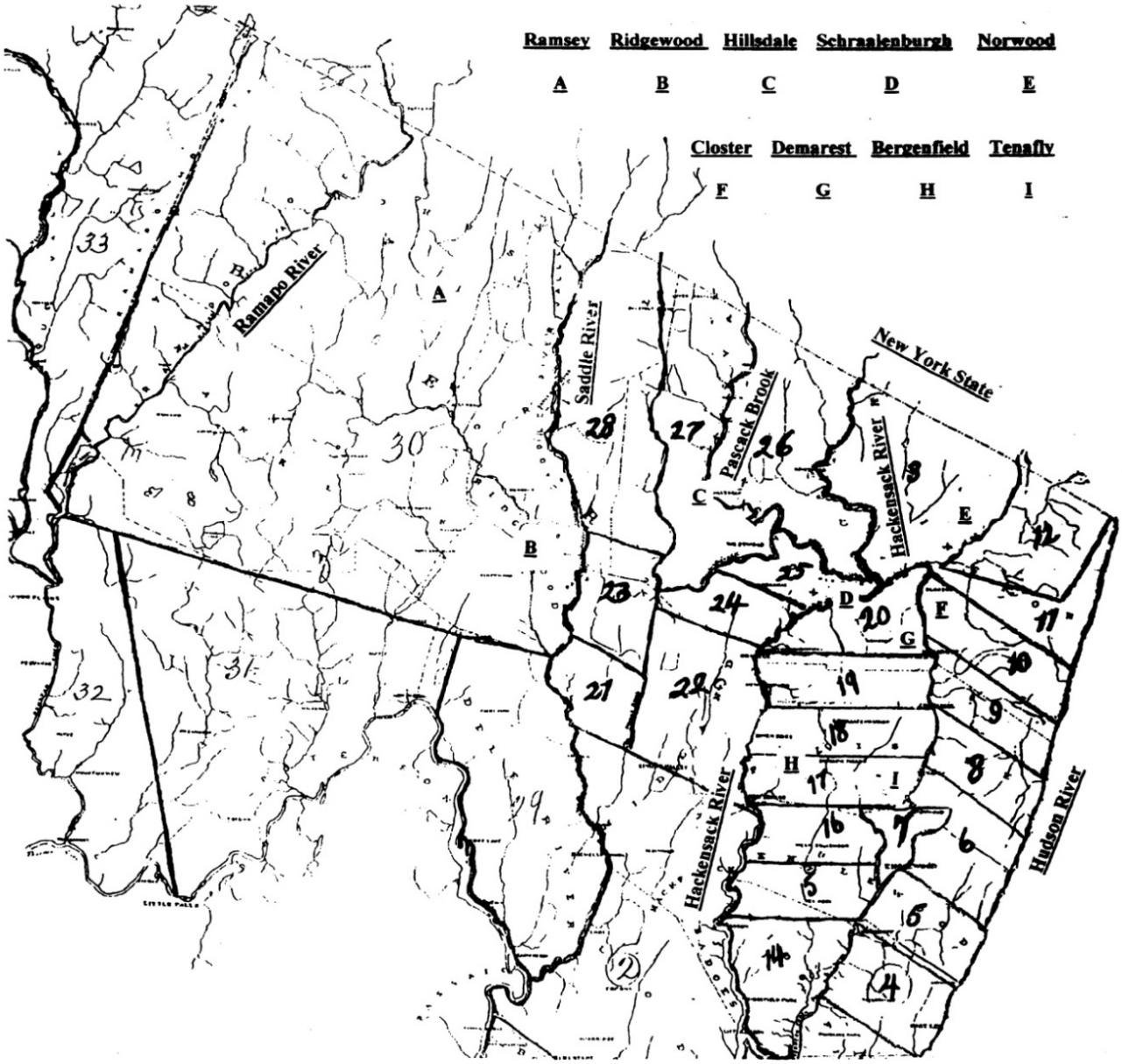
Map from *Genealogical History of Hudson and Bergen Counties, New Jersey.* New York: (1900). Harvey, Cornelius Burnham editor. (names added)



Numerous references are made to the above map throughout the present text.

Leading the present agenda is a study of pertinent land ownership in the pre-Storms period. The emergence of the Storms is a cloudy one, but not totally opaque. But first, the early history of the land, which includes considerable discussion of the New York-New Jersey boundary.

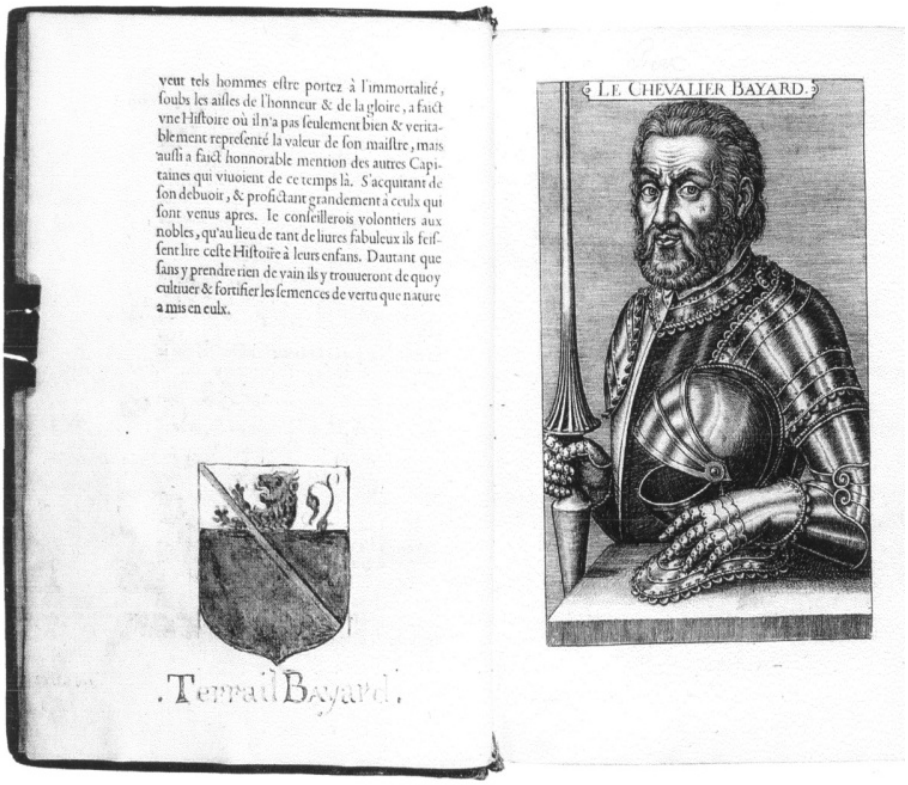
✷

The House lies in what once was known as the Weromensa tract, and, regrettably, the early history of land ownership there is somewhat murky. The noted historian, Howard Durie, laid out a great deal of what is known in his "Dr. John Johnston and His Lands at Pascack and Werimus [1989]" [16] and Reginald McMahon accomplished an excellent narrative and reconstruction of the early division of the tract in his article "Wierimus." [17] This article surely is the point of departure for any study of the Werimus area, although at the time of its composition, McMahon did not realize that the name was applied to land considerably farther to the north than he describes. Neither Durie nor McMahon agreed on a single form of the name either. Some additions and emendations to their work will be made here, but one regrets that the murkiness probably will not be dispelled completely. Clio rarely bares all.

Order of Events: the Bayard Patent

The Bayard Family: p. 82
The Bayard Patent, Basic Data: p. 85.
The Bayard Patent, Some Specifics: p. 88.
The Indian Fields, p. 92:
Whorinims, p. 93; Gemackie, p. 114; Peskeck, p. 114; Narrashunk, p. 116.
The Bayard Patent: "Another Parcell of Land," p. 131.
The New York-New Jersey Border. 1686, p. 134.
The Bayard Patent, *redux*. p. 215.
See "Table of Contents, Maps and Plates," p. 4

The earliest-known written occurrence of the name Werimus, or a variant of, it resides in a survey made in 1696, prior to the granting of a patent to "Samuel Bayard, of New York City, merchant," recorded September 16, 1703. [18] Here are three of his distinguished ancestors: Pierre Terrail, Seigneur de Bayard, he who was "blameless and fearless." Terrail died without known issue, and the relationship to the Bayard of current interest probably was collateral; and Samuel Bayard and his wife, Anna Stuyvesant Bayard:



PIERRE TERRAIL, SEIGNEUR DE BAYARD (1473-1524)

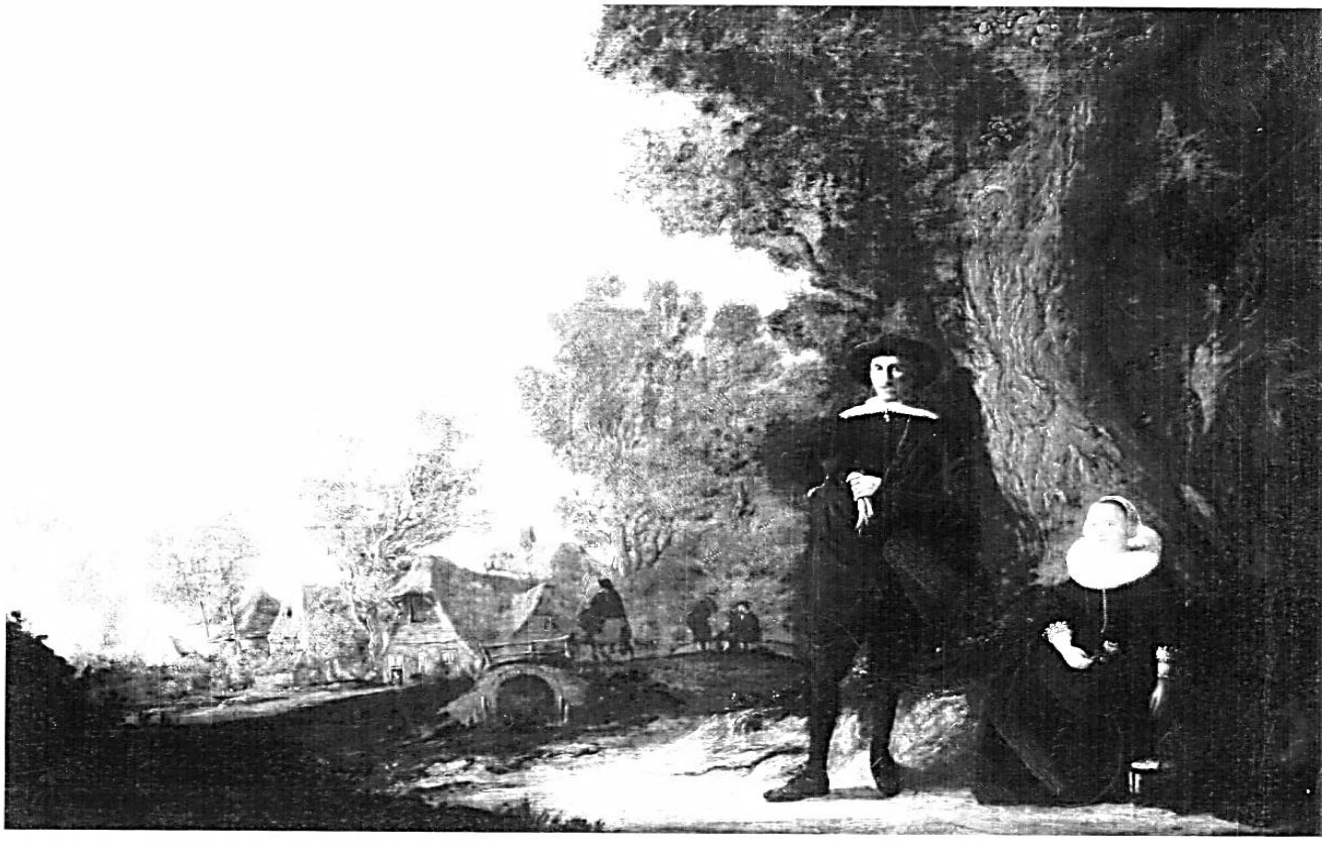
Sans Reproche et sans Peur

Illustration from *Histoire du Chevalier de Bayard*

Edited by *Theodore Godefroy,* Paris :1619

Courtesy of Sokol Books, London

Unidentified artist: Bayard Homestead at Alphen, Holland.



Portrait of Samuel Bayard (1610 - *c.*1650) and Anna Stuyvesant Bayard (1611- after 1654). Dutch, *c.* 1644, oil on wood. NYHS. [19]

Detail

The Bayard Family

Here, sufficient to present purposes, is a dehydrated genealogy for Samuel Bayard:

Paternal Grandfather: Samuel Bayard, bp. 1609, d. before 1647 in Holland;
Paternal Grandmother: Anna Stuyvesant, sister of Peter Stuyvesant, Director General of New Amsterdam. See portrait, above.

Their son: Nicholas, b. 1644-1711, m. (1663/4) Judith Varlet. [20]

Their son: Samuel [patent] Bayard: bp. 9/5/1669-9/13/1745. Salient member of this distinguished Colonial family, merchant, judge, member of the Colonial Assembly;
Spouse: Margareta Van Cortland, bp. 8/12/1674-8/7/1744, m. 1696.

In the 1703 New York City Census, Dock Ward, Masters of Families, p. 403, Samuel Bayard is listed as "merchant" in a household comprising: one male (16-60), one female; one male and two female children – probably Judith (b 1696), Stephanus (b 1700), Gertrud (b. 1702), and one male, one female Negro.

Their son: Stephan (Stephanus), bp. 5/31/1700-1757, married twice, and there abounds considerable and contradictory information as to who was wife number 1 and who was wife number 2, as well as in pertinent dates that in various sources do not mesh. The clutter of information, mostly unsupported, will present here only an extraneous distraction. The matter at hand eventually has to do with the possibility that Bayard-Patent land may have passed into the Schuyler family by way of one of Stephanus's wives. Samuel Bayard's will does not contain any evidence that he had retained any of the patented land to the time of his death.[21] The most solid available information is as follows:

Stephanus married (1) Alida Vetch b. 12/ 25/1701 m. March 12, 1725 in the New Amsterdam Reformed Dutch Church. Her name appears, alone and with Stephanus,' in the church's Baptismal records on eleven occasions from 1726 through 1741.

Stephanus's name appears in the same record, alone, with Alida, and as an identifier for his servant, on seventeen occasions from 1719 through 1741. The next occurrence of his name is on October 15, 1746 with that of his second wife, Eve(a) Schuyler. On that occasion they served as witnesses at the Baptism of Elisabeth, daughter of Nicholas Bayard and Elisabeth Rynders. Eva's name appears for the second and final time on November 15, 1747, as "Stephanus Bayard and his wife Aafje Schuyler," when they were witnesses at the Baptism of James, son of Jacobus van Horne and Margaret Bayard. This also is the last appearance of Stephanus's name. [22]

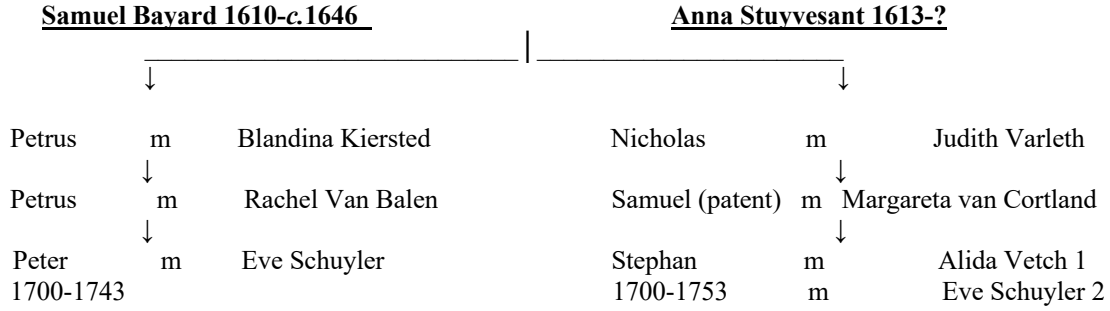
Eva was the daughter of the distinguished Arent Schuyler (1662-1730), of Pompton Plains (1702-1710) and then of Second River (Belleville), New Jersey (1710-1730), and his second wife, Swantje van Duckhuysen (m. 1703). Eva's birth date has not been determined with accuracy, and extant sources claim about 1704 (in Albany), about 1707, 1712, about 1717, about 1719, and 1719, and they give her birthplace and marriage location as New Barbadoes, which seems acceptable, considering that her father resided there after 1710, although all of this is unsupported in the sources. Eva's name does not appear in either the birth or marriage records for the church at Acquackanonc (Passaic), where her father was listed as a member in 1728. There seems to be agreement among some sources that Eve died in 1737, but no support for this has been discovered. That date is highly suspect (see below). It may be a matter, not unusual, of successive authors picking up a single, early, unconfirmed, source and passing the information forward. The name of Stephanus Bayard's first wife, Alida Vetch, disappears from the NADRC record after 1741; Eva's name emerges as Stephanus's second wife in 1746, which leads to an obvious assumption: between 1741 and 1746 Alida Vetch, wife 1, died (November 12, 1743), and Stephanus later married Eva Schuyler. [23]

Lest this process be allowed to move too smoothly, one must note that several sources claim that Eva possibly was the widow of Peter Bayard. Charles H. Winfield (*History of the County of Hudson* ….) writes that Arent Schuyler's seventh child, Eve, married Peter Bayard and that she died in 1737. This alleged death date clashes with her appearance in the NADRC record in 1746 and 1747, but a will of 1745 provides a bit of illumination, albeit somewhat wispy: [24]

Archibald Kennedy, Presiding Councillor (sic) of New York, and Receiver General and Collector of Customs in New York, prepared his will in 1738 and died in 1763. He added a codicil on March 13, 1745. [25] Therein he provided for the disposition of his house at No. 3 Broadway in New York City, which he had "…lately [in the recent past] purchased from the widow of Peter Bayard." However, the 1702 deed does not appear in *An Essay Towards an Improved Register of Deeds, City*

and County of New York, to December 31, 1799, Inclusive [1832]. This house originally belonged to Arent Schuyler, who willed it to his daughter Eve, wife of Peter Bayard, according to the notes accompanying the Kennedy will. [26] Therefore, assuming the accuracy of this, Eva was Peter Bayard's widow in 1745 and therefore available to marry Stephanus Bayard before the first appearance of her name as his wife (1746) in the NADRC records. Florence A. Christoph gives Peter Bayard's residency as Essex County and tells us that Eve is mentioned in his will of January 16, 1738. Although she provides no citation for this information, confirmation does appear in Bayard's will, below. [27] Kennedy's 1745 codicil-reference to Eve as the widow of Peter Bayard reveals that Peter Bayard was dead by that date (1745) and that she had not remarried. But the dates pertinent to the Peter Bayard/Alida Vetch/Eve Schuyler marital connections do not mesh. The Kennedy will (above) states that Peter Bayard was dead by 1745, but that Eve was still alive. This again contradicts her death date of 1737, as given in Winfield's *History of the County of Hudson*…and elsewhere. Further, the last two children of Stephanus's first marriage (to Alida Vetch), as enumerated in NADRC records, were baptized on 7/15/1739 and 8/30/1741, respectively. This casts further doubt on Eve's death date of 1737 and suggests that her second marriage was to Stephanus Bayard. It is not known if Peter was an inheritor of any land in the Bayard Patent. [28]

Peter (8/14/1700-1743) Bayard's ("…of Essex County, merchant….") will was written in 1738 and proved April 25, 1744 (Lib. D, p. 1320). In the will, Peter names his wife, Eve, Executrix, providing further evidence of the date of Eva's widowhood, and refers to: his father-in-law, Henry ; mother, Rachel; brothers John and Samuel; sisters Helena, wife of John Debois (DuBois), and Elizabeth Wileman. [29] Some surprising errors, probably mis-transpositions: Henry Wileman was Peter's step-father, not his father-in-law; [30] his mother was Rachel van Baal (Bael, Balen) and Wileman was her second husband, the first being Petrus Bayard, who was the son of Petrus Bayard and Blandina Kierstede. The name Kierstede was subject to numerous orthographic configurations. Elizabeth Wileman was his step-sister, not his sister. [31] Now, Stephanus, who married his cousin Peter's widow, Eva, at some time might well have acquired Bayard Patent land from his father, Samuel, although the latter's will does not mention it. In his will, he, Stephanus, specifically directs that, in addition to his farms at Hoboken and Weehawken, "All other real estate derived from testator's father Samuel [patent] Bayard or mother Margaret or *patented* [added emphasis] to be divided among the children." Regrettably, no details are provided, but the insertion of the term "or patented" tantalizingly suggests the transference of land from Samuel Bayard's patent to Stephanus. One of his witnesses was Archibald Kennedy, whose will is discussed above in reference to the Peter Bayard/Eve Schuyler marriage. The trail stops here. [32]



There are other tantalizing links between the Schuyler and Bayard families. Arent Schuyler of Belleville (1662-1730) married (1684) (1) Jenneke Teller. Their second son, Philip (bp. 9/11/1687), inherited his share of the 5,500 acres in what is now Wayne Township that his father had purchased in a joint venture with Major Anthony Brockholst, who was Arent Schuyler's and Jenneke Teller's

brother-in-law and who was to figure later in the matter of the border resolution between New York and New Jersey. Also involved in this venture were Samuel Berry, Hendrick and David Mandeville, George Ryerson, John Mead, and – Samuel (patent) Bayard. Philip Schuyler married Hester Kingsland, and their daughter, Elizabeth (b. 2/22/1721) married (Bond dated 11/19/1748) Rev. Benjamin van der Linde (bp. 8/16/1719). [33] The Rev. van der Linde later took possession of certain lands originally part of the Bayard Patent. The records of the NARDC show, too, that the Bayard, Schuyler, and Brockholst families were in close relationship, members often serving as sponsors and witnesses for one another at various rites of the church and in legal matters. Also, for example, in her will (November 1701), Arent Schuyler's mother-in-law, Mary Teller, named Nicholas Bayard, or in the event of his demise, his son, Samuel (patent) Bayard as her executor. Close and tangled relationships.

A note about deeds:

Readers must bear in mind that during most of the periods under study, this ancient adage pertains: "absence of evidence is not evidence of absence." More pointedly, absence of a deed does not mean that one never existed. There was no legal requirement to record or file deeds during these periods and, indeed, it has been estimated that only a quarter of Colonial deeds were recorded. [34] The Storms family occupied their homestead farm on Werimus Lane, in various configurations, since well before 1759, but the earliest pertinent, recorded, document is a quit-claim of 1844.

Further, I have no pretensions to the effect that I have dealt with the entirety of the Storms family landholdings and land transactions in this work. In addition to unrecorded land transfers and lost or destroyed documentation, there are those land documents whose location is undeterminable owing to their only locators being a "heap of stones," "a small ash tree," "a fence," " a corner," and the like, and there are no recorded documents relating to either grantor or grantee that are of any assistance. But one tries.

The Bayard Patent: Basic Data

Where was the Bayard Patent? Why care? To begin with: solely for the purpose of knowing. Then, in order to show a relationship between that Patent and the land of our Storms family – the relationship being that the Samuel Bayard Patent was the fourth-known, European- ownership document pertaining to the land on which The House is built, the first being the Zaborowsky Indian deed of 1702; the second, the Van Buskirk deed of 1708 (see p. 102), and the third, Lucas van Tienhoven's acquisition, then Samuel Bayard's Patent, followed by the Vanderbecks and the Storms.

Many writers refer to the Patent, but none do so in specific supported, geographical, terms, but we will get there. The anonymous writer of *The Story of the Township of Washington* tells us that "Land west of Pascack Brook and north of Bear Brook [in part; more on this below] was granted to Samuel Bayard… in the Bayard Patent of 1697 (*recte* 1703)." [35] Howard Durie (*The Kakiat Patent*… p. 1) tells us that Bayard purchased his land from Lucas van Tienhoven and his partner, John Cornelius, and he further relates that there exists no recorded deed of the former's purchase from the Indians. [36] He also tells us, correctly, that Bayard's Patent, with the exception of the Narranshaw Indian Field, lay to the west of the Pascack Brook. He does not give his source, but he is right, as usual.

Further, a provocative and, I believe, ultimately unintentionally deceptive entry in an early road return of Haverstraw Precinct (October 26, 1770) describes a road to be run as "…beginning by the road that runs through the Manner [Manor] of Bayard to Orange Town…." [37] Now, it seems a bit late in the day (1770) to be using Samuel Bayard or his patent as a reference, and the road record is sufficiently empty of specific geographical references as to make clear determination of the highway's right-of-way near impossible. The record carries the names of four landholders through whose property the road was to be run, and three are located, below, but in a very general sense: Jacob Archer, John Hallstead, and Petrus van Houten.

The records of the Reformed Dutch Church of West Hempstead, N. Y., also known as the Kakiat Church, and the Brick Church, carry the record of the baptism of Jacob Archer's daughter, Martha, on June 25, 1777. [38] Further, in the will of Resolved van Horton, "…late of New Hemstead [*sic*], Or.[ange] Co…," the decedent's property is described as "bordered" by Jacob Archer's land. [39] The land of John Hallstead described in the road record as adjacent to that of Jacob Archer. [40] Tunis van Houten and his wife, Rebekkah, discharged Petrus van Houten of Tappan from a four-shilling obligation to their father in an entry of August 20, 1750, and again, on August 21, 1750, from a similar five-shilling obligation for land on the Hackensack River at Tappan. [41] Therefore, we have Jacob Archer and John Hallstead in New Hempstead, and Petrus van Houten as born, married, and owning land on the Hackensack at Tappan, thus suggesting the general area in which the "Manner of Bayard" was located. [42]

The road description makes reference to the road to Orangetown as well. But the eastern border of the Bayard Patent is the Pascack Brook – much too far west of the meager references provided in this road record. The "Manner of Bayard" apparently refers to an entity at present unlocated with certainty. However, the "Bayard" of present reference surely was to William Bayard, Samuel (patent) Bayard's grandson.

Van Tienhoven and Cornelius did successfully petition for a survey warrant for the land that they wished to purchase (6/20/1695), and the contents of the completed survey (7/25/1695) are sufficiently and famously vague as to challenge, possibly defy, interpretation. [43] Daniel Honan and Michael Hawdon acquired the lion's share of this land through the *Kakiat Patent* (6/6/1696), the details of which are only slightly less flimsy than those of the original survey, as are the details of a subsequent, composite, deed (see Durie, … *Kakiat* …, pp. 1f.). Samuel Bayard, too, acquired a part of the van Tienhoven/Cornelius land. Cole tells us (*History of Rockland*…, p. 34) that "Adjoining this [Honan/Hawdon Patent] on the south were certain tracts containing 2,000 acres which were granted to Samuel Bayard" – not altogether accurate. One would guess that he knew this from a selective reading of the patent, ignoring the Indian Fields and mistakenly accepting the 2,000 acres as the full content of the patent. A fuller explanation of this follows. Acquisition documents pertinent to the van Tienhoven and Honan/Hawdon (Kakiat) patents refer to the land as in Orange County. The southeast and southwest borders of the Kakiat Patent – Hackensack River and Pascack Brook, respectively – meet at the southernmost point of the Patent. The Kakiat south boundary is described in the Patent as the inter-provincial border. Considering how far south the Kakiat land lay this throws an interesting light on the matter of where the provincial border lay at that time: south of the Kakiat Patent in present-day Harrington Park, NJ. Shortly, this will loom large in discussion.

Here is a documentary chronology of the early history of Bayard's land:

June 20, 1695 Lucas van Tienhoven and John Cornelius petition New York Surveyor General (from 1691-1709) Augustin Graham for a survey of land that they recently had purchased from the Indians.

July 25, 1695 van Tienhoven survey completed by Augustin Graham.

August 15, 1695 note to the effect that their survey indicates that Van Tienhoven and Cornelius seek 100,000 acres, considered excessive. They are to be granted 1,000 acres each. [44] Durie (*Kakiat Patent*…, p. 1) tells us they were granted more than 350,000 acres.

June 25, 1696 the Kakiat Patent, part of van Tienhoven's land, encompassing the Narranshaw Indian Field, granted to Daniel Honan and Michael Hawdon. Durie (*Kakiat Patent*, 1) tells us that they had received an Indian deed, the original of which was lost in the Albany fire of 1911, but that a copy is in NYHS.

June 18, 1696 Bayard's first petition for land in Orange County. Bayard's Survey Warrant issued, executed by New York Surveyor General Augustin Graham; the petition contains part of van Tienhoven's land (Narranshaw). This, his first petition, was for only the Indian Fields.

June 17, 1697 Bayard's second petition for land in Orange County. Bayard's patent granted. There is confusion here. O'Callaghan gives this date *only* for the Indian Fields; Budke (BC69, first entry) specifies the *full* patent. The patent document carries a date of 1703, which may be a recording date, despite the lapse between granting and recording – or – there may be a confusion here between the patent date of 1697 and the date of Bayard's 1697 patent for land on Dock Street in New York City.[45] The first recorded deed in Orange County is the full Bayard Patent dated 1703. Patent for land in Orange County granted to Lucas van Tienhoven.[46]

Oct. 18, 1707 Daniel Honan's power of attorney issued, setting, off a 2,000-acre Expense Lot in the Kakiat Patent.

Nov. 5, 1713 1,000-acre "Expense Lot" (in the Kakiat Patent) at Narranshaw set off and sold.

Aug. 15, 1727 John Alsop's map of the Kakiat Patent

The Bayard Patent: Some Specifics

Here is the body of Samuel Bayard's original patent request dated June 18, 1696, addressed to Governor Benjamin Fletcher. Material in [ ]'s indicate either illegibility, what is suggested by context or by remnants that remain legible. Spelling is as in the original:

The Humble Petition of Samuel Bayard
Humble Sheweth

That your Pe[titioner is] *Encouraged to make a Settlement in the Countrie, and being* [informed] *that foure Indian Fields now vacant and unappropriated and lying in Orange County about twenty English Miles in the Coun*[trie], *in the Indian Languages called Wieremins, Peskeck, G*[oma]*gkie, &. Narrasonck, Some part of which Said fields may be fit for Improvement, the Same being part of the Purchase that Luycas* [*sic*] *Tienhyoven &. John Cornelis* [*sic*] *made from the Indians.*

Your Petitioner ther[efore] *Prayes, that he may have your Excellency's Grant with a warrant D*[ir]*ected to the Surveyor General to lay out with* [illegible line] *and John Co*[rn]*el*[ius] *have their Compleme*[nt?] *Surveyed unto* [illegible] *in order for a Patent under Such moderate* [Qui]*trents as to your Excellency Shall Seeme meete:*

And as Duty bound Shall ever Pray &c

The so-called "Indian Fields," known also as "Old Fields," were cleared areas used by the indigenous population for agricultural purposes. These were considered to be of great value by settlers. [47] The Bayard Patent contains a grant to him of a second parcel in addition to the Indian Fields, but *this* petition encompasses only the Indian Fields.

Bayard was back, one day short of a year later, on June 17, 1697, with another petition directed to Governor Fletcher in reference to the Indian Fields:

The Humble Petition of Samuel Bayard
Humble Sheweth

That pursuant to an order of Councell and your Excelty['s] *warrant the Surveyor General has beene with your Petitioner and Endeavered to Survey and Lay out the three thousand acors of Land within* [illegible] *but found all ye Land to bee barron and unfit for any improvements except some few small patches lying at Greate Distance, So could not well Survey the Same in that Mannor as the warrant Directed, but made a Survey of It as by his* [illegible] *more at Large appearances.*

Wherefore your Petitioner humbly Prayes that your Exclcy & Councelle will Be pleased to approve of the Suryayors Said Return and to graunt your Petitioner a Pattent for the Same under Some moderate Quitrent

And as Duty bound Shall ever Pray &c

[48]

Bayard obviously was interested in making the land appear to be of the least possible value. Again, Bayard makes no mention of the second tract that appears in his patent. Strange.

The waters are muddied a bit by the following petition that places all of the fields in Orange County as well: The original is in very poor condition:

1697 [no month or day.]

The [illegible] Claes J[ansen] *Romeyn, Albert* [several illegible lines]
Humble Sheweth

That your Excellencyes Pe[titioner is] *informed that there are foure Indian Fields lying In* [the Coun]*ty of Oringe betweene Sadel River and Hacken*[sack River] *called by the name of Wieremins Peskeck Gom*[ackie, and Narr]*asonck some of itt fitt for Improvement, and being* [illegible] *to come & settel within the Province*

Do h[illegible] *that your Pet*[itioner] *may* [illegible] *your Excellcy Graunt youre* [?] [illegible] *Same from the Indian* [illegible] *to obtaine a Pattent for* [illegible] *under the Seale of the* [illegible]

The remainder is illegible with the exception of a fragment of the "And duty bound shall ever pray" formula. [49]

O'Callaghan carries the following entry in his Calendar…, dated solely 1697, apparently referring to the above petition, and transcribes it, in précis, as follows:

Petition of ---- Romeyn and others, <u>inhabitants</u> [see p. 301 for legal definition of this term] *of New Yarsie, for license to purchase the four Indian Fields, lying in Orange County, between Saddel River and Hackingshack, known by the names of Wieremins, Peskeck, Gomagkie, and Narrasonck…."* [50]

Cornelius Harvey, (1900, hereafter Harvey) provides no support for the following:

... in 1690 [Claes Romaine] *went to Hackensack, where he bought four Indian Fields* [there is no documentary evidence of this, only of his petition] *between the Saddle River And the Hackensack River, called in his deed Wierimus, Pascack, Gemagkie, and Marroasonek. These four tracts were north of Paramus on the east side of the Saddle River.* [51] [Probably, but I think that he was suppositioning in the last line, above. The statement is similar to stating that Maine, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Florida are north of Mobile and east of the Mississippi.]

Harvey gives a date of 1690 (unsupported) for Romaine's purchase, as does the Romine Patent, but Romaine's verified petition was dated seven years later, an apparent matter of dating the cart before the horse. None of these alleged Romaine transactions has any known documentary afterlife.

The survey warrant of June 18, 1696, issued the same day as Bayard's petition, provided the basis for the "Bayard Patent," granted to Samuel Bayard on June 17, 1697, again, the same day as his second petition. [52]

Noted historian Howard Durie tells us (*Relics*, Vol. 20, No. 114, 1976, p.3.):

Differing from Kakiat [patent] *to the east, the Bayard area was made up of several parcels, some of which were no doubt contiguous* [not necessarily]*, and called 'Indian Fields,' known as Wierimus, Peskek, and Gomakie* [Durie omitted Nauraushaun probably because it was not in Bergen County – Durie's domain – which suggests that Gomackie *was* in Bergen County.] *as well as other land which extended as far west as the east branch of the Saddle River in what is now Upper Saddle River.*

Durie ignores the Bayard land that extends southward, as Bayard describes it, "… to the Lyne parteing our said Province [New York] from the Jerseys."

In J. H. French's *Gazetteer of The State of New York…* (pp. 568f), one finds that "The first patent recorded in the [Rockland] co[unty] clerk's office is one to Samuel Bayard bearing the date Sept. 16, 1703." This is accurate. The Indian Fields are given as" Worinims, Poruck, Gemackie, and Narushunk." This patent contains the Indian Fields and a second tract, the latter beginning at the south bounds of the Kakiat Patent. [53]

Below, the text of the Bayard survey of 1696, by Augustin Graham, is set in italicized lines (*S*), in parallel with the wording of Bayard's Patent of 1697 (**P**), which is set in a Roman, bold, underlined font,

S *Pursuant to his Excellency's Warrant dated June 18th 1696, I went to Orange County in order to survey for Mr. Samuel Bayard the Quantity of 3,000 acres of land in Indian Fields called Wierminis, Peskeck,* [now Pascack], *Gomachkie and*

P **…a Certaine tract of Vacant Land within Our Countie of Orange Called by the Indians**

S Narranshank… [Nauraushaun, Rockland County. These names appear in myriad orthographic variations.] said parcels of Land lying in several

P **Whorinims, Peskeck, Gemackie, and Narrashunk**

S *small parcels, four whereof are supposed to be in Jersey government…* [the indefiniteness of this statement probably has to do with the then disputed border between New York and the Jerseys. More on this subject will follow.] *and one of the Indian Fields Called Narranshaw* [Nauraushaun, Rockland County] *being contained in the bounds of Mr. Daniel Honan and Michael Hawdons* [Kakiat] *Patent could not make return pursuant to the Warrant aforesaid but at the request of Mr. Samuel Bayard have viewed the remainder of the said Land and find it to lie within the bounds and limits as followeth: Beginning at the south bounds of Mr. Honan and Hawdons Patent being a*

P **…AND ALSO Another Parcell of Land Beginning at the South Bounds of the Land lately Granted unto Honan and Hawdon being A**

S *small creek that runs into De Marez's Creek* [Hackensack River] *to the southward of Narranshaw and runs*

P **Small Creeke that runs into Demarees Creeke to the Southward of Narrashunk and runns**

S from thence by Demarez Creek aforesaid as it runs southerly to the line parting the

P **from thence by Demarees said Creeke as it runs Southerly to the Lyne parteing**

our said

S province from the Jerseys and so by the said parting line westward to a small River

P Province From the Jerseys, and soe by the said parting line Westward to a Small River

S called Saddle River and thence by the said river as it runs to the northward until the east

P called Sadle River thence by the said River as it runes to the Northward until an East Line

S line doe run to the southwest corner of Mr. Honan's &c Patent aforesaid bounded north

P doe runn to the Southwest corner of the said Honans and Hawdons land bounded north

S by the said Honan and Hawdon south by the Parting line aforesaid west by Saddle River

P by the land of the aforesaid Daniel Honan and Michael Hawdon, South by the parting line of the province and the Jerseys aforesaid West by the said Sadle River

S and east by Demarez Creek in which bounds and limits there is not in my Judgment

P & East by Demarees Creek,

S contained 2,000 acres of land that can be improved the greatest part of that country

P Containing by estimations Two Thousand Acres of Improveable Land, more or less… [added emphasis.] That is NOT what Surveyor-General Graham said**.**

S being Stony and brushy plains altogether barren and unfit for improvement….

Aug.[ustin] *Graham Surr* [Surveyor General, New York]
By his Excellency's Command Ben: Fletcher.

Copy of the record in the New York Secretary's office in Lib. Of Lycenses to purchase Lands &c. p. 74 &c.

Tom Demarest, West Nyack, N. Y. Historian, suggests that the Bayard Patent (the document and its import) appears to have been "… an isolated item, with no tangible history following its creation." [54] Mr. Demarest has a good point: the effect of the document and its expectable subsequent history seem to have evaporated, if they ever existed, rendering definition of the then boundaries quite difficult. One simply does not hear of it after its granting, other than a small handful of references in the east-Jersey Proprietors' minutes, for example, to the effect that "… Hendrick Vanderlinda and some *claiming under a patent to Bayard* [added emphasis] have agreed to join together and sell the lands on Saddle River…," references to the Bayard Patent in a few deeds (dealt with below), and a scattering of others, none specific and definitive. [55]

We know from these documents *only* that the Bayard Patent comprised more than 5,000 acres: *i.e.,* that the Indian Fields comprised 3,000 acres; that the second tract contained fewer than 2,000 *improvable* acres plus an unspecified area of stony, brushy, barren, land – *not* that it contained 2,000 acres, but that of its acreage, fewer than 2,000 acres in the tract were improvable; another

attempt by Bayard to denigrate the quality of the land that he sought. We know, too, that the entire acquisition procedure was executed under New-York aegis, not that of New Jersey.

Bayard had sold off his land by the period 1732-37. But before then, there are a number of patents in the Bayard-Patent area that were granted after Bayard's acquisition, yet, their petitioners and the authorities apparently took no notice of the existence of Bayard's rights under his patent, indeed, they denied them, a condition that remained ineradicable for undetermined reasons.

The Indian Fields:

Whorinims, Peskeck, Gemackie
Narrashunk

Point of departure: Surveyor-General Graham – of New York, not New Jersey – tells us that he "…went to Orange County…," New York, in order to execute the Bayard Survey warrant. Narrashunk now is in New York and was at that time, but surely Whorinims, Peskeck, and probably Gemackie, although now in New Jersey, were then in Orange County, Province of New York. The Bayard Patent repeats the Orange-County provenance. Graham "…went to Orange County…." in order to execute the survey warrant, telling us immediately under what jurisdiction he believed that the land to be surveyed resided, but then he immediately diluted the statement by writing that the reference to 3,000 acres in the Survey comprises the four Indian Fields which lie "…in several small parcels, four whereof are *supposed* [added emphasis] to be in Jersey Government…," from which we may assume that the provenance of the fields, and possibly the location of the New York border, may have then been uncertain and/or disputed. There has been a great deal of supposition about the Bayard Patent boundaries, for example: Charlotte Beaudet (*Early History of Upper Saddle River,* p. 6) Tells us that "About half [of the Bayard Patent] lay north of the present state line, the remainder probably extending down as far as present Lake Street, where New York then believed the border lay." Her assertion is suppositional and incorrect. But Surveyor Graham was not at all uncertain when he opened his Return of Survey with the statement "I went to Orange County…." No question there, but proof is coming!

Neither the Bayard Patent (1697) nor its Survey (1696) is a gem of clarity, in fact, it jars the mind that neither the Surveyor nor the Proprietors made clear in their respective documents the total amount of land involved in each – not even an estimate – much less their specific locations. But there it is.

To begin with, it is highly unlikely that the boundaries of Indian Fields were delineated with great precision by the indigenes and equally so that an exact circumscription of their borders can be accomplished, barring the availability of a survey, which, regrettably, is the case here. We come close in the inclusion of the Narranshaw Field: had it been encompassed by Bayard's survey we would know its bounds, but there is no known evidence of a specific survey. More about Narranshaw below. Unless the borders of Indian Fields were natural – waterways, hills – there is no reason to believe that the indigenes laid out definite boundaries to these, their planting/hunting areas.

Surveyor-General Graham tells us that the Bayard-Patent Indian Fields comprised 3,000 acres, an average of only 750 acres each. The excluded Indian Field, Narranshaw, probably contained about 1,200 acres – based on the Zabriskie deed of 1702 (see Narranshaw below) – leaving the collective area of the three remaining Indian Fields at 1,800 acres. If Graham excluded the out-of-bounds

Narranshaw field from his acreage calculation, the average size of each field would rise to 1,000 acres, but we cannot know this with certainty. These areas seem improbably large for indigenous agricultural plots. It is possible that the names originally were connected with much smaller areas and, over time, became associated with much larger ones (See p. 99). The Survey warrant comprised four fields in total, and we do not know if any were contiguous with one another or to the second parcel in the survey. It is unlikely that Narranshaw was contiguous with either Peskeck or Whorinims.

The matter of the reference to a sub-division of "small parcels," four of which may or may not have been in New Jersey, is addressed in a later part of the Patent. In the Survey, Graham makes reference to both the four, named, Indian Fields and to "… said parcels of Land lying in several small parcels ..." – somewhat confusing. In the Patent, the initial reference is to "…a Certaine tract of Vacant Land Called by the Indians [names of the four fields] and are in several small pieces…." But in the latter, boiler-plate, part of the Patent, a clarifying phrase explains the matter: it reads "… TO HAVE AND TO HOLD all the afore-recited Indian Fields or [added emphasis] *several small pieces of land…."* The scribe of the Patent re-spells the Indian names a bit and refers to the land as being "…in Our County of Orange [NY]," thus either making an unsupported assertion or clearing up, temporarily, the issue of provenance – at least to his satisfaction – and lending support to the possible location of an inter-provincial border far to the south of the Indian Fields, a matter of great importance in determining the southern border of the Bayard Patent.

At this writing we have the current, general, locations of Pascack (Park Ridge and much less likely, Pearl River, described below) and Werimus (Hillsdale, Woodcliff Lake, Montvale, Saddle River) and of Nauraushaun (Rockland County). We also know that Nauraushaun was the only one of the Indian Fields that was encompassed by the Kakiat Patent, telling us that the other three fields were, in all likelihood, west of the Pascack Brook (Kakiat's western border) and east of the Saddle River (Bayard's western border).

Whorinims – What and Where?

Local historians agree that the name originated in the language of the ancient, regional, in-digenes, and some have reported it as meaning "where the wild grapes grow." But there is no verification of this, and it seems to be at best, imaginative, and at worst, spurious. McMahon (1974) considers it to be "an erroneous assumption." [56] The distinguished New Jersey historian, Kevin Wright, had a different interpretation in his Indigenous *Place Names in North Eastern New Jersey* (1994), where he suggests the indigenous source as *woapiminshi*: chestnut tree. There is some objective reinforcement for this, in that there were known to have been many American-chestnut forests in the region. A nearby area has a long standing designation as "Chestnut Ridge." But in a personal communication to the present author, the linguist and Delaware-language scholar Raymond Whritenour, co-editor of *A Delaware-English lexicon of words and phrases: vocabulary compiled by David Zeisberger and other missionaries of the United Brethren…* (Original 1755-1775; 1995), does not agree with assertions given earlier, herein – wild grapes and chestnut – pointing out that "place where the wild grapes grow" would be *wisachgimink* ; that "place of wild grapes" would be *wisachgiminschink*; and that "chestnut tree," in agreement with Kevin Wright, " is *woapiminschi*, but Whritenour does not believe that the latter led to any form of Werimus.

John C. Becica, in his *The Revolutionary War in Hohokus* (1998, frontispiece) tells us that "A Delaware Chief was named Werimuss (*sic*) for the land that he and his tribe controlled between

East Saddle River Road and Werimus Road," but he does not tell us how he knows this; the story probably is apocryphal. One would think that the territory would have been more appropriately and clearly delineated by the Saddle River and by the Musquapsink Brook, rather than by the thoroughfares that surely came later, although they may have existed earlier as Indian trails. Variants of the name Wierimus emerge elsewhere. On a deed of August 10, 1630, transferring land on Staten Island from the Indian owners to Michael Paauw, one of the Indian signatories is Wieromies. [57] A deed of June 4, 1677 from Richard Stout, Sr. to his son, Jonathan, deals with "…part of the Patent for lands at Waramanes, Middletown…." [58] Dr. Ives Goddard, of The Smithsonian Institution, pessimistically sees nothing translatable in the names Werimus and its variations, or in Peskeck, Naurashaun, and Gemackie, the names of the other Indian Fields. [59]

However, certain matters call themselves to our attention: there is no "r" in the Leni Lenape language. Yet, every transliteration of Werimus seen to date carries the letter "r" in its front end. The earliest transcribers of pertinent patents and grants spoke a Teutonic language: Dutch. Raymond Whritenour, cited above, and Daniel Brinton (*A Lenape-English Dictionary*…) prepared their books from manuscripts written by Moravians (*c.* 1750-75) – German speakers. What sound did these Teutonic-language speakers hear in the Leni-Lenape language that brought them to transcribe an "r" when listening to a language in which that sound did not then exist?

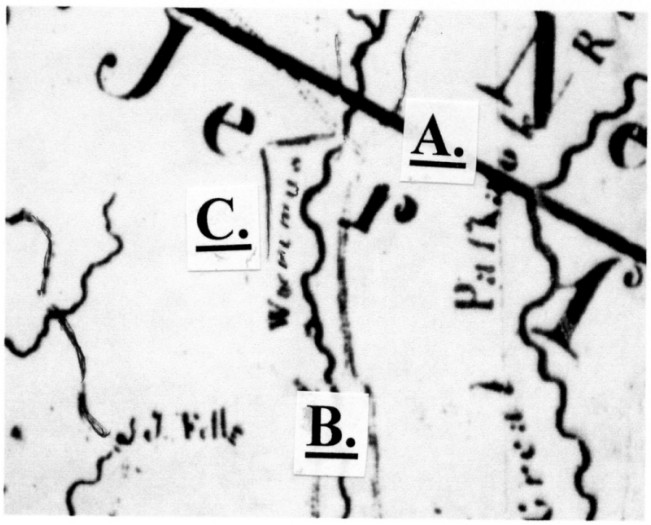
In personal messages to the author from several linguists and language scholars, there is general agreement that the most likely candidate is a form of the "l" sound. [60] Hence, Whritenour, the Leni-Lenape specialist, sees the original name as "…possibly, chwelamesu or chwelamensu – 'there are many fish' or 'there are many little fish.' (ch as in German 'Bach;' u = short i + voiceless w). He points out also that "…the older Lenape dialects used "r" instead of "l." [61] Considering the aquatic connection of the tract's name – that the Saddle River and the Musquapsink Brook define its west-east borders – this has a certain sense and consistency.

The Indian names *Awessewas* and its companion, *Wessewas*, appear as alternate designations for "Werimus" in a number of documents, as, for example, Deed F 51 (Hackensack), 7/3/1784, Rev. Benjamin Vanderlinde of the Precinct of Paramus to John Ryers of Herring[ton]): "… three acres in Wearimes otherwise Wessewass Plantation where John Ryers lives…." This area was on the west side of Chestnut Ridge Road south of Weiss Road.

As regards the name Musquapsink Brook, the meaning "muskrat" is bandied about, and Donald Wm. Becker, in his *Indian Place Names in New Jersey*, suggests a profusion of possible translations sufficiently diffuse as to prevent presentation here. But Raymond Whritenour, cited above, gives *damaskus*, not Musquapsink, as "muskrat,"– considerably distant.

Some form of the name "Werimus" was used as a personal and as a geographical locator from the late 17th through the mid-19th century, persons being referred to, for example, as "born at Wirimus," or a meeting designated to take place at "… the home of Henry Storms at Werimies." Weremys, Weremass, Wessewas, and Awesssewas, are among a welter of variations that made their appearance in 17th, 18th, and 19th-century documents.

A map issued by the French Minister of War (1758, below) shows "Wieremus" on the west side of the Saddle River just south of the New York border, but there is no substance to this. [62]



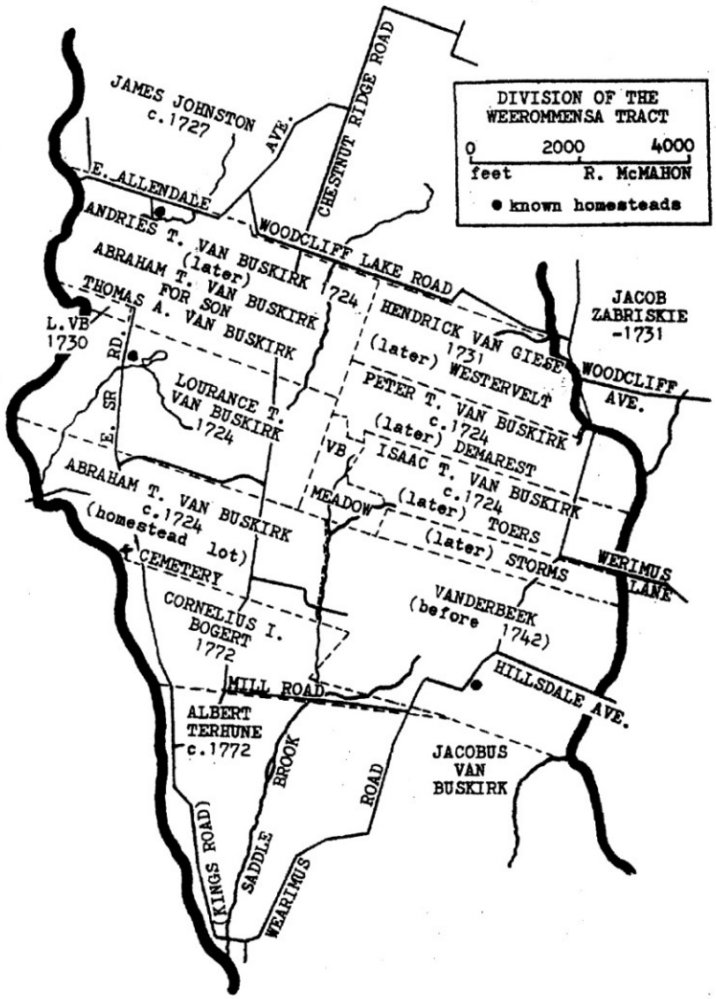
A. NY-NJ border; B. Saddle River; C. "Werimus"

The obviously pseudonymous author, "A Martyr," of an article in the *Paterson Guardian* describes Werimus as "This narrow neck of land, hemmed in by the Pascack and Saddle River hills.…" So much for the east/west boundaries (11/28/1857. See Appendix IV).

Deed D 271 (Hackensack), 6/30/1760, Hendrick Vanderlinde to Roelof Vanderlinde (his son), Samuel Verbryck (his son-in-law), Domine Benjamin Vanderlinde (his son), "…all the unsold land…at a place called Awessewas [Werimus] Plantation being part of a tract of Samuel Bayard's Pattent as the old deeds thereof shall fully set forth… and make appear…."

Wearimes = *Awessewas/Wessewas* = "… part of a tract of Samuel Bayard's Patent…."

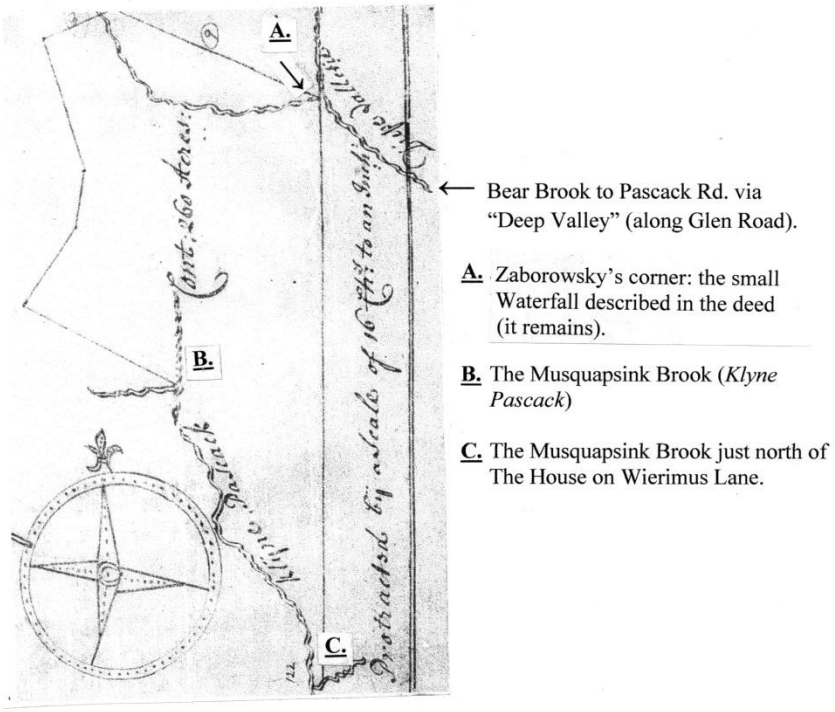
Below, Reginald McMahon ("Wierimus," *Bergen County History*," 1974 Annual. p.39,) reconstructs the tract as he believes it to have been in the early-to-mid 1700's, with his reading of the property divisions, which are, in part, conjectural. On this map, McMahon provides dates for the acquisition of land by families in the eastern part of Weeromensa except for the Storms, for whom the temporal notation "later" is provided. More on this below.



Reginald McMahon, "Wierimus"
Courtesy NJHS

Deed B 227 (Hackensack, January 1, 1731), from Peter Sonmans (see Appendix III) and Hans Spier, his lawyer, to Jacob Zoborowsky (Zabriskie) contains 260 acres, and it runs from Bear Brook in Montvale 6,200 feet due south to the "Klyne Pascack" (Musquapsink Brook) in what is now Woodcliff Lake. Its western border is, in part, the Musquapsink, and the tract is described as "at Wearmins;" Zoborowsky is described as "of Wieramins" in another. This pushes the border of the area known as Wierimus, east to the Musquapsink Brook.

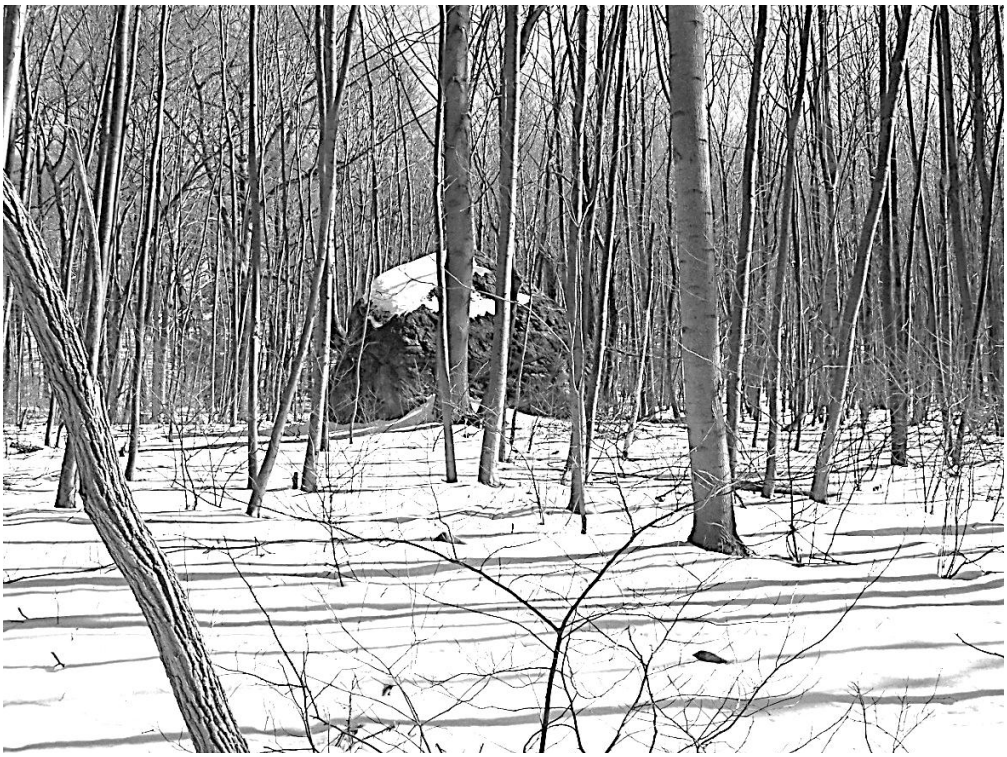
Deed B 227, 6/19/1731. *Dieppe Valletje* (deep valley).
Peter Sonmans to Jacob "Jacob Zaborowsky of Wieramins,
260 acres.



On June 1, 1702, a "Deed of Conveyance from the Indians to Albert Zaborowsky [Zabriskie] for Weerommensa" was executed. The original now hangs in the Mayor's office in Saddle River. This document brought up to date, acknowledged, and confirmed an earlier, unrecorded, unenforced, agreement of 1675 between the Indians and Zaborowsky, and it granted Zaborowsky 1,200 acres. Note that this deed does not specify "at Weeromensa," "near Weeromensa," "bounded by Weeromensa," " part of Weeromensa," or any statement indicating that the deed was anything other than "for Weeromensa," certainly suggesting the entire area known by that name at that time. Yet, 1,200 acres does seem overly large for an Indian agricultural plot. Again, the name originally may have pertained to a smaller area, and McMahon (1974), suggests this, below.

In his 1974 article, Reginald McMahon reasonably suggests that the presence of the indigenous grantors at this signing – they all made their marks on the document – serves to verify the accuracy of the name *Weeromensa* as it appears there in apparently phonetic transcription. Now, compare *Weeromensa* in this deed with Ray Whritenour's suggested Leni-Lenape *chwelamensu* (above) and substitute an "r" for the "l," as the consulted linguists suggested. The result is *chweramensu,* versus *Weeromensa* in the 1702 deed and, eventually, Werimus. Quite close. The Sonmans deed of 1731 (above) gives "Wieramins;" maybe a bit closer.

The reference in this deed (1702) to its easterly running southern boundary extending past a great rock, hereafter Great Rock, surely is to the large, Pre-Cambrian, 10,000 year-old, glacial erratic near Twin Brooks Road in Hohokus (see pg. 74, Map 22), and the terminus of the line, at …"a small runn … just below a certain old Indian Field or plantation known by the name of Weeromensa," in all likelihood refers to the Musquapsink Brook.



The Great Rock

When attempting to fix the boundaries of this tract, it should be borne in mind that a sentence in the 1702 conveyance binds all parties to acceptance of the acreage assigned to them therein, regardless of the results of subsequent surveys – hardly an expression of confidence in the accuracy of the present document, but not unusual for the times. Harvey (*Genealogical History*…, p. 34) tells us that this tract was known as the New Paramus Patent, Wierimus, and sometimes as Paramus Highlands. The tract comprises Sections 22 and 23 of Harvey's map (*q.v.* p. 78). Again, one also must note that the name Weeromensa may have referred to one area in 1702 but to a larger area at a later date.

Reginald McMahon (1974), George O. Zabriskie (*The Zabriskie Family*, 1963, Vol. I, p. 7; Vol II, p. 1,543); and Kevin Wright (*In Bergen's Attic*, XXIII, May 1996, p.3) extrapolated from the content of the 1702 document, or relied on one another's writings, and they concluded:

that the boundary of the deeded property began, as per the deed: "… on the south East side of Saddle River, beginning on the North East bounds of a certain piece of land that Claess Jansson Romyn bought of the East Jersey Proprietors, [a patent of 1697] close to the said Saddle River." The Romine Patent, therefore, is useful in determining the south bounds of this 1702 tract and will be considered next;

that the southern boundary of the Zaborowsky 1702 tract ran along Romine's northern line: Mill Road (singularly unlikely; see below);

that the southern boundary extended past Romine's line easterly to a "great rock" and then in a straight line to the Musquapsink Brook near Werimus Lane (location of The House) or Hillsdale Avenue;

that the location immediately above is just south of an old Indian Field known as Weeromensa, whose location, they suggest, is on the north bank of the Musquapsink Brook where it bears northwest – on Wierimus Road, just below Woodcliff Avenue. Further, McMahon tells us that Weeromensa tract, was directly opposite Zabriskie's grant, and therefore, the larger Zabriskie tract acquired the Weeromensa designation by osmosis. Although not disprovable, this is a case of a very small tail wagging a very large dog, but it is not impossible.

that references to certain marked trees carry the Weeromensa boundary north, then west, back to the Saddle River, thence downstream to the POB. Kevin Wright, who knows his business, places the westward returning leg along present day East Allendale Avenue and Woodcliff Lake Road b0ut does not tell us on what basis. See McMahon map, above.

Our historians sing the above tunes in unison.

Further, the scribe of the Zaborowsky deed tells the reader that the Indian lands of the 1702 deed were "…on or above….," not "below," the New York border, telling us that these lands were considered to be in New York at that time. Subsequent examination of the tract boundaries readily excludes the present interstate border (1774) as well as the interprovincial line that supposedly ran northwest from the mouth of Sparkill Creek (1686) in Rockland County. Evidence suggests and reinforces the idea of an interprovincial line much farther to the south, a subject that is examined in detail later in this text in connection with the southern border of the Samuel Bayard Survey and Patent.

But where is the 1702 POB of the Weeromensa tract on the northern boundary of Romine's land; where does Romine's north line lie? Since Romine's north line is the southern line of the 1702 Zaborowsky deed, it would be useful to have. Wright says Romine's north line is Mill Road, but Mill Road was not laid until 1801 (see below), and the Great Rock, which is on an easterly extension of Romine's north line, is well north of Mill Road:

From a point on the present Mill Road: 1,436' east of Jacquelin Avenue
476' east of Boiling Springs Road
1,935' west of Wearimus Road,

a point at which the Saddle Brook passes under Mill Road, the "Great Rock" bears N11°E, 1,256' from Mill Road, just south of Twin Brooks Road in Saddle River (See Map No. 22, p. 73).

The 1702 Zaborowsky tract boundaries are not easily determinable with total accuracy, but some rather loose calculations – loose owing to the quality of the data provided in the 1702 deed – aid in revealing the rough outlines of the tract and other, later, near-synonymous, documents assist in backing into its specifications and location. In order to determine this, it is useful to look to certain

later documents, all of which pertain to the 1702 tract, three of which, numbers 4, 5, and 7 (marked * below) do not appear to have been known to previous historians.

These instruments pertain to the 1702 Zaborowsky tract:

1.) The Romine Patent (11/30/1697. Liber F, 545, Perth Amboy), part of whose northern line is congruent with the south line of the Zaborowsky 1702 tract, above, reads as follows:

> "…*on the East Side of Sadle River Beginning at A White oake tree markt on four sides by the S*[adle] *Riverside… A Little Above the mouth of A Small run, from thence running East South East ninetie chaines, thence North & by* [illegible: most likely west] *one hundred & twentie five chaines thence West and by North to the Sadle River thence down the Streame thereof to the first mentioned white oake, bounded southwest by Sadle River, & round the other sides by* <u>*Land unsurveyed,*</u> [added emphasis] *also* … [a non-survey description of a twenty-acre boggy meadow near the Hackensack River] … *Southeastward from the aforesaid tract on west side of the Pascack run…..*

Note that, despite the Bayard Survey being official by this date, the Romine document claims that the subject acreage was surrounded by "unsurveyed land." The entire Romine Patent claims a total of 600 acres which, after deducting the twenty-acre meadow, may leave 580 acres for the Saddle River tract. But when plotted, it carries 860 acres.

Romine provides three lines, more or less clearly described, and one that is inferential:

A.) *East South East* [S67º 30" E] *ninetie chaines*

B.) *hence North & by* [near illegible: N11º 15"West] *one hundred & twentie five chaines*

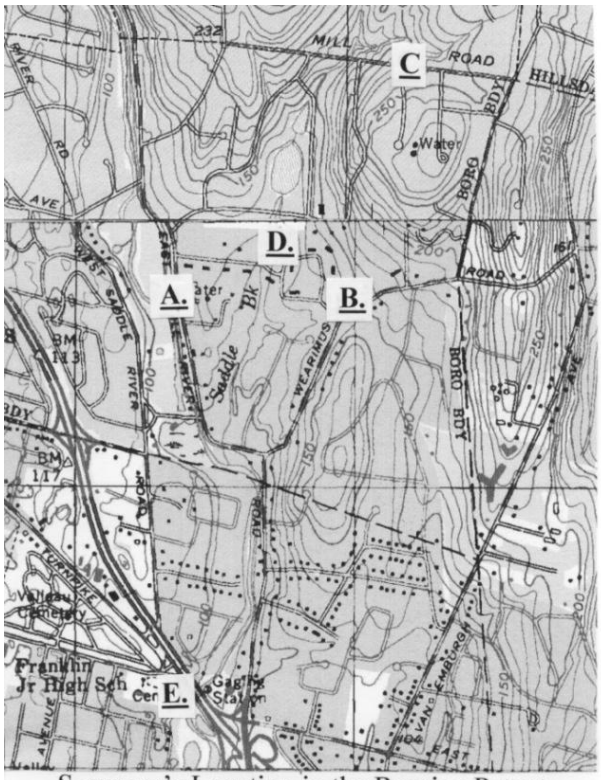
C.) *thence West and by North* (N78°45'W [a probable field error]) *to the Sadle River* (this line is the southern Border of Zaborowsky, *et al*.), versus S72°E for the various synonymous deeds below. See chart, p. 102, this text: Comparatives: Deeds and surveys pertinent to Romine/Zabriskie/Buskirk/Johnston.

D.) *thence down the Streame thereof to the first mentioned white oake, bounded Southwest by Sadle River….*

There is no objective, recognizable, geographical, POB provided. But here is a clue:

In August 1769, the Royal Commission involved in setting the border between the provinces of New York and New Jersey authorized a survey team to run the New-York border claim line of 1686. At 9.61 miles from their POB on the west bank of Hudson's River, the following entry was made by the surveyors in their notes (NJHS, MG 237):

> *Was shown a* <u>*Patent for this land*</u> [added emphasis] *to Clause Laresen* [*recte* Claus Janssen] *Romine bearing the original date 30th Nov.mb in the 9th* [reigning year] *of King William* [1697] *Sign'd by Jno Bishop, Jno 'Inian, Sm'l Dennis, Jno Roysce* [*recte* Royse] *and And*[rew] *Hamilton* [63] *recorded in Amboy 1697 Book F545 & 546.*



Surveyor's Location in the Romine Patent

A. E. Saddle Riv. Rd. B. Wearimus Rd.

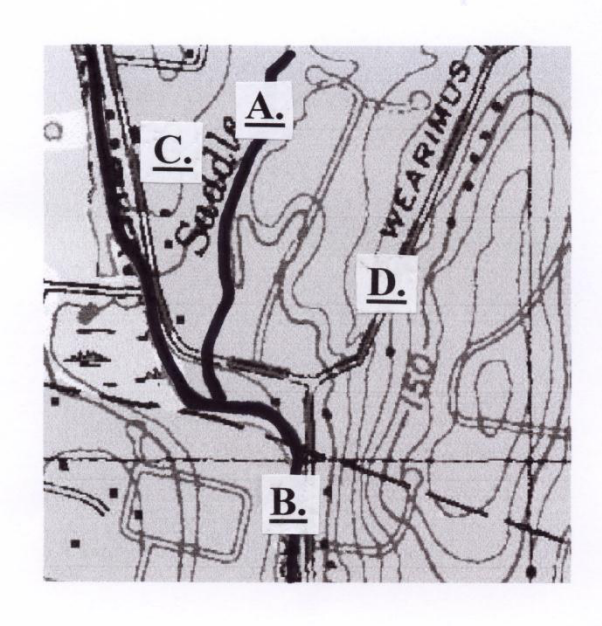
C. Mill Road D. Surveyors Loc.

E. Paramus Church

Here we have a location that we know, at the least, was encompassed by the Romine Patent of 1697. In addition, we know, from the 1702 Zaborowsky deed from the Indians, that Romine's north line stopped west of the Great Rock, and that, obviously, Zaborowsky's line extended beyond that point.

Further, in the Tholl collection in The Campbell-Christie House (BCHS), there is an undated note that reads as follows:

> *The 600 acre tract Of Claes Janson Romeyn purchased by him from the East Jersey Proprietors in 1687* [*recte* 1697] *also bordered on the east side of the Saddle River. It extended southerly from the locality of the "Great Rock" to near where a small brook enters the Saddle River from the east. The place is about where the Wearimus Road terminates in the East Saddle River Road and is not far from the Ho-ho-kus Borough-Village of Ridgewood line.*
>
> John D. Quackenbush, Willard L. DeYoe [64]



Romine's Patent (1697); southern border

A. Saddle Brook; B. Saddle River;
C. Saddle Riv. Rd. East D. Wearimus Rd.

The only candidate for the "small brook" referred to by Messrs. Quackenbush and DeYoe is the Saddle Brook above, which enters from the north at this juncture, although at present it joins the Saddle River on what becomes the River's east side when it shortly completes its turn to the south. If we rely on the validity of this assertion (the north boundary is not in conflict with what we already know about Romine's north line), we have a pretty fair idea of Romine's bounds.

According to its text, the Romine Patent was surrounded by "lands unsurveyed…" on three sides – the fourth side was the Saddle River – yet, Samuel Bayard's Patent, encompassing this land, was surveyed and returned in 1696 and his Patent granted on September 16, 1703, two and one-half months before the Romine granting. This is an early example of the later, consistent, non-recognition of Bayard's grant.

These instruments, below, and the Romaine Patent, above, pertain to the 1702 Zaborowsky tract (continued):

2.) The 1702 deed from the Indians to Albert Zaborowsky for 1,200 acres.

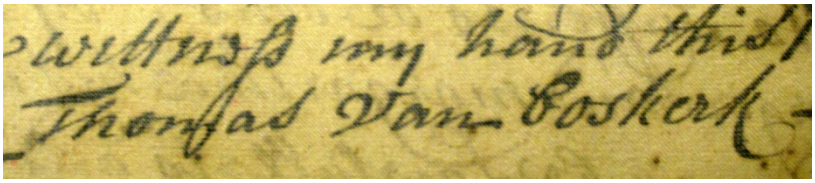
3.) On the back of the above instrument (no. 2), a 1708 conveyance from Albert Zaborowsky to Thomas Buskerk for a true and equal half of the above tract. This indicates 600 acres, but the amount of land conveyed appears to have been almost, or probably, the entire 1,200-acre tract (see below).

4.) *NYHS 9/17/1714. A survey, with no indication of for whom or why it was done, simply a survey plot for 1,100 acres. It is at the top of the sheet, informal, and written in a small, hand, not seen elsewhere in these documents. But on a lower margin there is an

undated note in a different hand – probably that of a clerk – quite difficult to read, executed in execrable calligraphy for a legal document. Several uninvolved, independent, opinions on its meaning by researchers fully accustomed to 18th-century calligraphy suggest that it refers to two surveys by Thomas Buskerk and declares that they are the same, even though one is for an 1,100-acre tract, the other, on the back thereof, is for 1,290 acres. Number 6, below, is a survey signed by Buskerk. I do not know with certainty which the other is, but suspect that it could be any one other than 1718 (#6, below)

5.) *NYHS 2/9/1717. Located on the reverse of the above, a 1717 survey for John Johnston, "... in right of the propriety late of Lady Lucy Welch and now of said John Johnston..." by virtue of a warrant from the Council of Proprietors; 1,290 acres. In this survey, the POB is described as "Beginning upon Sadle River where a line from the Great Rock upon a North Seventy two Degrees West line intercepts the said River…." Thanks to a recently unearthed plat (p. 74, Map No. 22), the Great Rock may be located with modern surveyor's accuracy (see p. 99, above), and, therefore, so may the POB of this survey, with unusual specificity for the period.

6.) D 254 (Hackensack). A 6/3/1718 deed from East-Jersey Proprietor John Johnston to Thomas Van Buskerk. The land was laid out for John Johnston as part of the 2nd Division of a property purchased by him from John Miles of London, formerly the property of David [?] Lucy Welch, 1,100 acres. [65] This document, Deed D 254, generally is known, and McMahon (1974) rightly describes it as the document through which "... Thomas Van Buskirk completed legal title to Weeromensa by the formal purchase of Proprietary rights." This indicates, of course, that D254 is synonymous with the tract that Van Buskirk obtained from Zaborosky on the reverse of the latter's 1702 deed from the Indians. Therefore, the other deeds on this list are also synonyms of the original 1702 deed: things equal to the same things are equal to each other.



From Deed Book A 240, 16 December 1724, p. 237

The 1702 document cleared Zaborowsky's claim with the Indians, and, apparently, he accomplished the same with the Proprietors. On March 3, 1708, in a deed written on the reverse of the Indian deed of 1702, Zaborowsky conveyed the "…full true and equal [northern] half…" of the Weerommensa tract to Thomas van Buskirk. Van Buskirk obtained proprietary rights to this land on June 3, 1718 via Deed D 254, and he obtained them via Dr. John Johnston, acting for the proprietors. Johnston, himself, owned much land in Bergen County. [66] The track of this land is confused, the deed stating that Johnston obtained the property from John Miles of London, who, in turn, had obtained it from Lady (as in the survey of 2/9/1717, probably not " David" as in D254) Lucy Welsh. However, Deed 254 should comprise the "… full, true, and equal [northern] half …" of the 1702 Zaborowsky grant. But the 1702 deed contained 1,200 (actually

1,290) acres. If D 254 conveyed one-half of this tract, it should convey *circa* 600 acres, but it does not: it records, "after allowance," eleven hundred acres," and where are they?

Deed D 254 contains a not particularly neat survey, even for its time. It comprises six lines: two on the south, two on the east, one each on the north and west. Of the six, four are specific as to distance and bearing; a fifth, one of the east-side lines, provides a bearing of sorts and a distance: "Thence up said Stream Thereof [the Musquapsink Brook] … Sixty Two Chains [each a measurement of 66 feet] in a Streight [*sic*] line." Since the Musquapsink runs roughly north-south at this point, the bearing is implicit; and the western line, the sixth, instructs us "Thence Following the Stream [south on the Saddle River] Thereof to where it began…." The survey calls for 1,100 acres, but it plots at 1,300 acres, near the same as the Zaborowsky deed of 1702, 1,290 acres.

Now, as for the southern boundary of van Buskirk's land on D 254 being Mill Road, as suggested on page 99, above), but first, a reminder:

> the date of the Romine Patent is 1697;
> Zaborowsky's Indian deed, 1702
> Zaborowsky's deed to Van Buskirk, 1708
> Deed D 254, 1718
> but – Mill Road was not laid down until 1801, therefore, it is unlikely that it served as a boundary for any of the deeds under discussion.

Erskine's map of the area (No. 56, 1779) encompasses from Hackensack in the south to the headwaters of the Pascack Brook in the north, and it shows us incipient East and West Saddle River Roads, but no roads to the east where Mill Road would be expected to appear. On a map of 1780 (No. 113, Part 2) Erskine provides part of Pascack Road north of Werimus Lane; Werimus Lane; a stub of Werimus Road extending north from the western end of the Lane, and a similar stub that may or may not be the precursor of Mill Road extending very briefly westward from Werimus Road. [67] McMahon (1974) states that the "Romine Patent" lay directly to the south of van Buskirk's land and shared its northern border, Mill Road, with D 254. Maybe not so directly and maybe it is not Mill Road.

McMahon points out certain discrepancies in the plot of D 254, including a 1,500-foot shortfall in the northern line, unclarified by him, and he suggests that the position of Romine's northern border (above) was not known at the time of the original Indian deed (1702). That appears unlikely. If the location was unknown, how could it have been offered in the deeds as the southern border of the Zaborowsky tract? The Romine Patent dates from 1697 (East Jersey Deeds, F 545), at which date the south line must have been known.

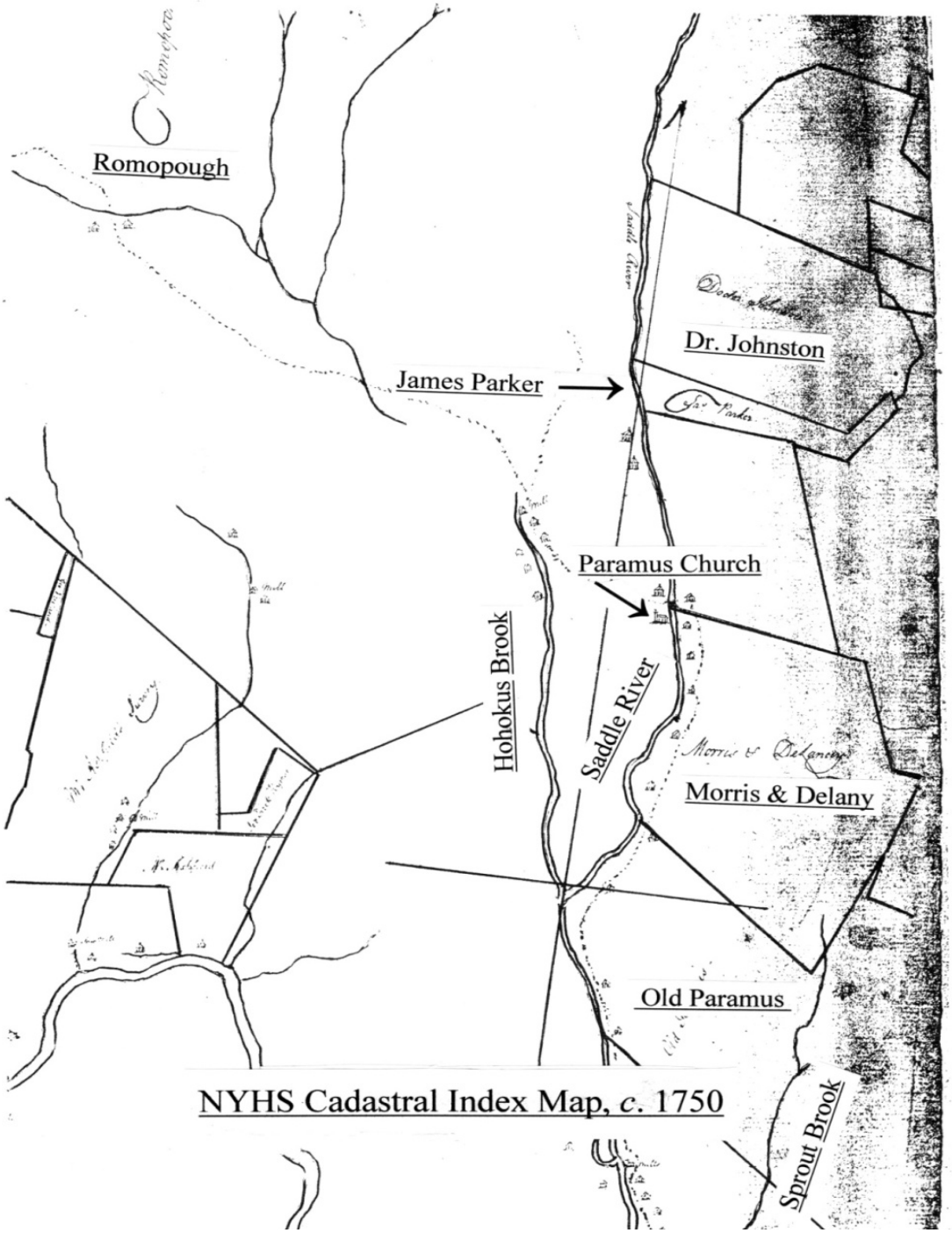
Later, Claes Jansen Romine, himself, and his neighbor to the east, Peter Sonmans, may have been nervous about uncertainties or discrepancies in the title to their tract of land ... scituate lying and being … near [not "at"] a place called Wieramins." They had a survey done.

The 166-acre survey (160 claimed in the deed) was completed on December 2, 1728 by Cornelius Low, Jr. (copy in NYHS) and showed "Wieramins" as its northern border (length 4,554 feet) and "Romyn's" land on its southern line (length 4,200 feet), the Saddle River on the west (*c.* 2,300 feet), and Sonmans' land on the east (length 1,254 feet). It is interesting and somewhat unusual about this

survey is that it does not assign ownership of the plot to anyone; it appears to be *terra sine nomine*. Other Romine land is specifically noted as lying to the south of this tract. But there it sits, on the southern border of the Werimus tract, interposing itself between van Buskirk's land and the Romine Patent. What is this about?

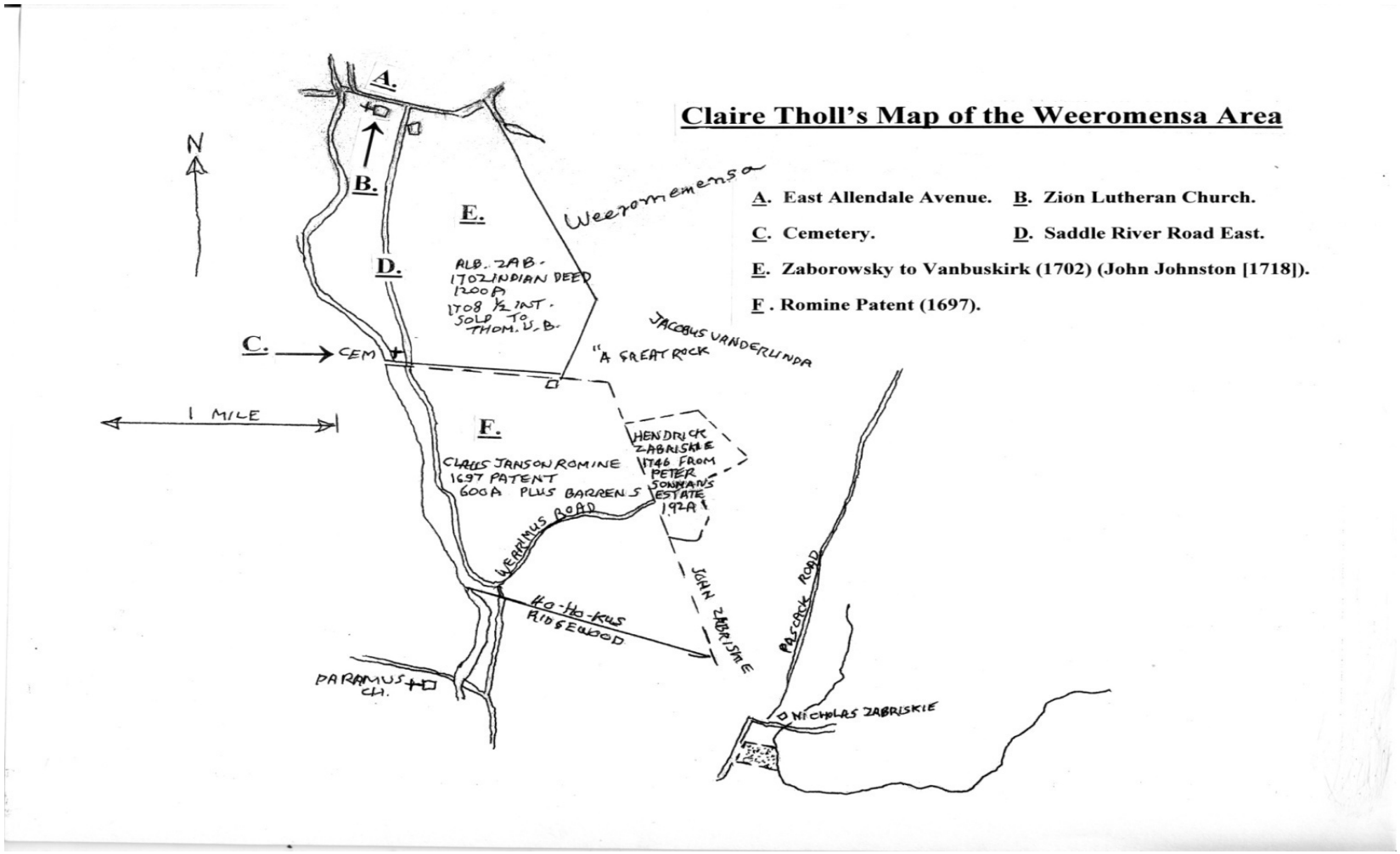
The NYHS map (M18.5.2 No. 29 n.p., n.d.), is loosely drawn, contains no cartographical references other than the name "Saddle River" (the stream), Hohokus Brook, and the Passaic River (unnamed), a few property plots with owners' names, the designation "Old Paramus," a sketch of Old Paramus RDC, and a few generic mill sketches. The unnamed NYHS cataloger estimated the date at about 1750, which does not seem cause for quarrel (*recte* after 1760), and assumed that it is a cadastral-index map.

Claire Tholl, on a tracing of this map, [68] claims that the area shown as Dr. Johnston's is the same as that of the Zaborowsky-Vanbuskirk deed of 1708, which, in essence, is the same as Zaborowsky (1702), but she offers no support. Assuming this to be so for the moment – which I believe that it is – that suggests that Johnston's tract, the 1702 deed to Zaborowsky from the Indians, Zaborowsky's deed to Van Buskirk, and their associated, synonymous, deeds are the same or quite nearly so. The cadastral-index map bears no scale, but extrapolating from distances between known locations on it as compared with the same distances on USGS quadrangles, a scale can be derived. Using this scale, the following were determined and plotted on pertinent quads.



NYHS Cadastral Index Map, *c*. 1750

Delany = Delancey


Claire Tholl's Map of the Weeromensa Area
A. East Allendale Avenue.
B. Zion Lutheran Church.
C. Cemetery.
D. Saddle River Road East.
E. Zaborowsky to Vanbuskirk (1702) (John Johnston [1718]).
F. Romine Patent (1697).
N
A.
B.
C.
D.
E.
F.
CEM
1 MILE
Weeromemensa
ALB. ZAB. 1702 INDIAN DEED 1200A 1708 ½ INT. SOLD TO THOM. U. B.
JACOBUS VANDERLINDA
"A GREAT ROCK
CLAUS JANSON ROMINE 1697 PATENT 600A PLUS BARRENS
HENDRICK ZABRISKIE 1746 FROM PETER SONMANS ESTATE 192A
WEARIMUS ROAD
HO-HO-KUS RIDGEWOOD
JOHN ZABRISKIE
PASCACK ROAD
NICHOLAS ZABRISKIE
PARAMUS CH.

The Van Buskirk Cemetery on Claire Tholl's Map (C, above), Saddle River Road East

On the Cadastral Index Map:

A. The boundaries of Dr. Johnston's land on the east bank of the Saddle River are as follows:

North: S74°E, 8,125'
South: S77°E, 7,800', versus Romine's north line: S78°45'E
West: Along the Saddle River 7,247'
Center: East-west 9,882'

The eastern border is bowed out to the east and has a peculiarly uneven course.

B. The land immediately to the south is labeled "Jas. Parker," but originally was that of Claes Jansen Romine (1697 deed). Its courses are as follows:

North: S77°E: 7,905' northeast: 2,174', versus Romine's north line: N78°45'W.
South: S84°E: 5,270'; S77°E: 1,976'; southeast: 2,898
West: Saddle River 2,305'

James Parker's survey for this land, "… at a place called Wiermus…" (3/23/1760), is in the William Alexander Papers (Box 20, NYHS). When plotted, its form is as it appears on the Cadastral Index map of *c* 1750 (*q.v*), in the same repository, with the peculiar, pan-handle shape, northeast bend on the east. Although the deed states that the property was formerly that of Romine, this is a half-truth. Parker's survey is for considerably less acreage than Romine originally owned. The northern boundary is the same, but Parker's south boundary is approximately one-half mile north of Romine's (1697). Parker's

acreage on the cadastral map is about 341 acres, but the data derived therefrom are not totally reliable.; the deed survey plots at 245 acres but claims only 145. Romine's area was 600 acres on the survey, but it plotted at 860.

When plotted on the appropriate USGS quadrangles, one finds that Mill Road lies 2,400' south of the south boundary of Dr. Johnson's tract (probably D254), but that the Great Rock is much closer – only about 200' south of Dr. Johnston's south boundary (Parker's/Romine's north boundary), a comprehensible surveying error. This suggests that the line bearing S72°E from the Saddle River through the Great Rock presents as a much more likely candidate for the south boundary of Zaborowsky (1702) *et al*. and for the Romine/Parker north line than does Mill Road, which did not even exist until 1801.

7.) * NYHS 8/9/1722. A 1722 Survey for John Johnston, one of the Proprietors of East New Jersey. 1,100 acres. This was signed by Thomas Buskerk, probably one of the deed references on the Clerk's note on No.4, above (1714).

Here is a comparison of the surveys that pertain to the Zaborowsky deed of 1702 (Romine's Patent, pertains only to the south boundary of 1702):

Comparatives: Deeds and surveys pertinent to Zaborowsky/Buskirk/Johnston Survey

Line No.	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.	
Survey Date	Bearings / Distances (feet):											
1702	estimate 9,000' X 5,800' (see p. 110 for derivation); 1,200 acres											
1708	supposedly ½ of the above acreage, but more likely the entire area.											
	▼		▼		▼		▼		▼		▼	
1714	S72°E	2,310'	S67°30'E	3,564' •	N45°E	3,696'	N	4,092'	N65°W	7,920'	S7°W	8,184'*
1717	S72°E	----------	(6,072')	----------	N43°E	3,960'	N18°W	4,026'	N65°W	8,052'	S	7,986'
1718	S72°E	2,37 6'	S67°30'E	3,564' •	N45°E	3,696'	N	4,290'	N65°W	7,920 '	S7°W	8,184'*
1722	S72°E	2,376'	S67°30'E	3,564' •	N45°E	3.696'	N	4,092'	N65°W	7,920 '	S7°W	7,986' *

• The south boundary of these deeds (lines 1 and 2) comprises two lines, as opposed to the 1717 deed whose south boundary comprises one, longer, line 6,072.'

The full south boundary of 1714 is 5,874'
" " " " of 1718 is 5,940'
" " " " of 1722 is 5,940'

* None of these deeds provides a bearing or distance for this final line; only the direction to proceed down the river to the POB.

Acreage:	On Deed	As plotted (actual)
1702	1,200	-----
1708	600	probably 1,200
1714	1,100	1,292
1717	1,290	1,330
1718	1,100	1,334
1722	1,100	1,297

All of the northern boundaries of these tracts run on a line S72°E through the Great Rock, apparently the south boundary of Zaborowsky and the north line of Romine. But on its survey, Romine's north line – accepted in all of these documents as their southern boundary – runs S78°E 45', a probable survey error.

These data suggest that the more accurate area is near 1,300 acres, rather than 1,100, and support one interpretation of the Clerk's notation on survey number 4 (1714) about the two surveys by van Buskirk being one and the same.

Clearly, there is a high degree of congruence among these, suggesting very strongly that they all refer to the same tract – to Zaborowsky's deed of 1702.

Now, back to the original conveyance of 1702 and where it lies. Here is a reasonable assumption:

> the southern boundary of the 1702 deed is essentially the same as that of the other six deeds and surveys and therefore may be extended to the Musquapsink Brook, as in the 1702 deed.

This line, when extended to the east, meets the Musquapsink, just below Hillsdale Avenue. Unsurprisingly, Map No. 5 (1840), above, is a bit dissonant with the other documents, and one assumes that No. 24, the USGS Quadrangle of 1995 carries the most weight.

Going to the maps with these assumptions, one determines the following distances for Zaborowsky's southern boundary of 1702 (Map numbers refer to pp. 73f, this text):

S 72º E (N 72º W) Saddle River. Through the Great Rock to the Musquapsink.

Map No. 5: 10,855' 8: 9,300 12: 8,800 24: 8,800

This, S 72º E, and not Mill Road is the southern boundary of the Zaborowsky tract (1702).

Based on the above, let us reasonably assume an east/west southern boundary of approximately 9,000 feet for the 1702 tract: the Saddle River east through the Great Rock to the Musquapsink Brook. The tract comprised 1,200 acres, or 52,271,790 square feet. Simple arithmetic, therefore, gives us very coarse tract measurements of 9,000' east/west; 5,808' north/south, but we cannot be certain of the configuration of the geometrics. As will be shown, this sounds reasonable in the lecture hall but blows up in the laboratory. The surveyors show us a different conclusion:

The last line of all the deeds and surveys, excepting one, is given only as a run south along the Saddle River to the POB, thus simplifying matters – under normal circumstances. But I believe that there was a minor mishap in the plotting of the penultimate line that had an effect on the other legs of the traverse (p. 112, below).

Finally, to close the issue of Mill Road as the 3,564-feet, southern, boundary of the 1702 Indian deed to Zaborowsky, of D254, of the synonymous surveys, and of the Weeromensa tract: Romine's northern border, the southern border of D 254, comprises two lines: the first of 2,376 feet bears S72°E, and its second line (3,564 feet) bends south to S67°30'E, thus averaging a bearing of S69°30E'' for its entire length. The northern border of the Sonmans survey bears N66°30"W, equivalent to S66°30"E, only three degrees different from the bearing of D 254's southern border, therefore suggesting that the south border of D254 (the Weeromensa tract) is the same as of the Sonmans survey north border, and that they were near congruent. It does not go so fast with Mill Road. The 1840 map is the earliest located with Mill Road delineated in its full length, and there it bears *c.* N87°E, certainly not south of east, and far from the bearings of the southern borders of all the pertinent deeds.

Here is a closer look at Mill Road. Below, the cited portions of their texts contain spelling and punctuations as in the originals.

A "Road Return," henceforth RR, is a government-commissioned Surveyor's report issued preliminary to the laying out of a new road, or to the vacating, repair, or adjustment of an existing road. The issuing governmental agency acts on its own volition or on a petition from citizens. Often, these documents contain information of historic interest. A number of them are referred to in this study.

Mill Road is a creature of the year 1801, when the empowered surveyors met in the home of David Baldwin on the fourth Tuesday in March in order to hear "proffs [*sic*] and allegations…" from local citizens as to the virtues of "laying of a road," from David Baldwin's grist mill eastward to a terminus at Werimus Road, as it is at present (RR D122, 4/6/1801; see also RR A11 A0098, Hackensack [2]).

The name Mill Road probably springs from the point of origin, the Baldwin grist mill on the Saddle River. Authorities approved the project on April 6, 1801, and the new road was scheduled to open the following June. Originally, the western terminus of Mill Road was Saddle River Road East, but now it ends at Jacquelin Avenue.

There is the very gauzy possibility of an extant road, at or near those bearings that predated the Mill Road of 1801, that existed at the time of Zaborowsky, D254, its synonymous deeds, and of the Sonmans survey, and that was unmentioned in the Mill Road RR (1801). [69] The near-congruence of the bearings on D254 and Sonmans suggest this possibility. In support of this, an Erskine map of 1779 does carry a very short delineation of only the suggestion of the start of what might have been a west-bound road, beginning at the approximate junction of present-day Mill Road and Werimus Road. However – the 1801 Road Return does not state that it covered a repair or an improvement of an existing road or the vacating of one already in existence. If any of these had been the case, it would have been normal practice at that time to so state it in the Road Return.

The bearings on the Mill Road RR D 122 (1801) comprise two segments (west to east): S83°E, 2,269' and S79°30'E, 2,240.' The average bearing is S81°15'E – at considerable remove from the south boundary of D 254 at S69° 30"E and of Sonman's at S66°30"E, but closer to the modern bearing of S83°E. Road Return I 108 (10/7/1872) deals with a vacated portion of Saddle River Road, but it carries a stretch of Mill Road sufficient to determine that its bearing there was close to the original RR of 1801. Strangely enough, almost all of the maps listed above and the Park Ridge USGS quadrangle that shows Mill Road, plot it as a straight line, with the possible exception of Map No. 27. It was not so at its inception, and anyone who has traversed its length knows that it is not straight now.

On the 1801 RR, Mill Road bears S83°E + S79°30'E = average 81° 15.'
Mill Road now bears S86° E/S83°E,

1. On the USGS 1840 map, Mill Road bears *c.*N87°E.

2. Romine's northern border (1697) runs N78 45'W, a small, probable survey error.

3. The north line of the Sonmans survey (1728} = average 67°45'.

4. – 6. The south borders of three of the four deeds/surveys synonymous to the Zaborowsky-Van Buskirk 1702\1708 deeds all have south lines S72°E + S67° 30' = average 69°45.'

7. The fourth (1717) bears S72°E.

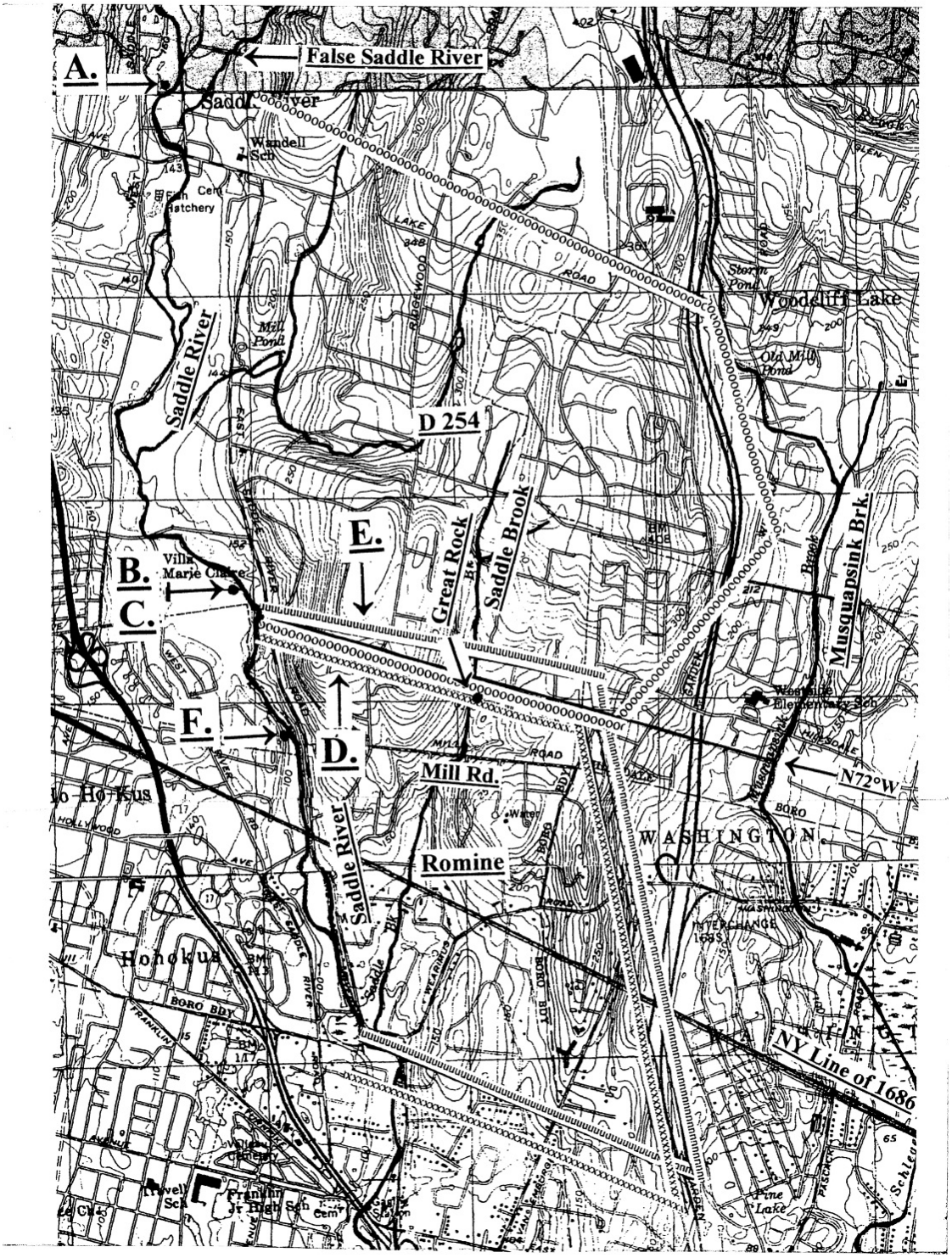
Ergo, Deeds Numbers 1-7 above pertain neither to Mill Road as it was in 1801, in 1840, in 1872, nor as it is now, and Mill Road was not the south line of either the Zaborowsky and successor deeds, nor of Romine's and Sonman's north lines. That falls to the bearing S72°E from the Saddle River through the Great Rock to the Musquapsink.

The surveyors of D 254 first ran a westing line (N72°W) from the Great Rock to the Saddle River in order to establish their POB on the River. They then proceeded normally from the POB, laying chain and running the first five lines, which brought them to what they *thought* was the Saddle River – but it wasn't. It was an independent creek running near-parallel to the Saddle River, which, in the past, may have been connected to the main stream. The main stream lay further to the west. But assuming themselves to be finished at this point – the final line then ran south along the river to the POB – they completed the survey, not in the field but at the drawing board.

Their final line bearing was south along the River to the POB: "Thence Following the Stream [south on the Saddle River] Thereof to where it began….." The distinguished cartographer/surveyor, Robert Erskine, made it clear that it was neither expected nor required nor the practice to be overly precise in plotting the courses of fordable streams and that careful attention had to be paid only to crossings of major roads (see pg. 75, this text), of which there was a paucity at this time in this area. Therefore, the final line, "Thence Following the Stream [the Saddle River, south] Thereof to where it began….," was simply a matter of connecting the terminus of the penultimate line at the *faux* Saddle River with the POB on the survey/map, work that did not have to be done in the field – and *voila*! Here are the results

Deed D254 (Zaborowsky 1702, Van Buskirk 1708, Dr Johnston 1718),

and Romine 1697 (two versions)



Legend below.

A. D. 254 North Boundary.
B. D254 South Boundary (= Romine North Boundary, 1697 deed.
C. North Lines: Parker (1760 deed) - Romine (1697 deed).
D. Romine North Line S72°E.
E. Romine North Line S78°E.
F. Parker (1760 deed, *olim* Romine) South Boundary.
D. 254 boundary lines. ooooooooooooooo
Romine boundary lines, N. Line 72°. xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Romine boundary line, N78°45'W. uuuuuuuuuuuuuuu

One must point out a few discrepancies on the above plots: the north line of D254 falls short of the *faux* Saddle River by about 500 feet – probably a field error – and the full distance to the true Saddle River is about 1,300 feet. The latter may have to do with an error in the original survey or an error in my plotting, but it probably has to do with the 1,500' shortfall noted by McMahon (1974) in the northern area of the patent. In addition, on the plot, the east boundary falls 800 feet short of the Musquapsink brook (See map immediately above). MacMahon (1974, p. 47) does point out that the southeast corner of the tract may have been outside of but adjacent to the tract.

Gemackie

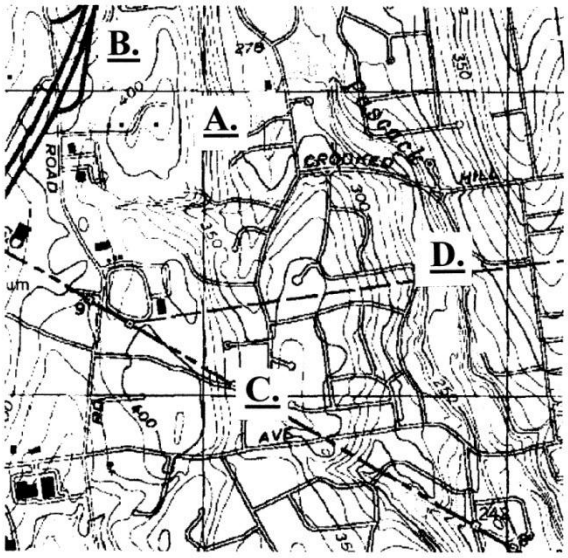
For the moment, Gemackie is a lost cause. I have located no occurrence of the name external to the Bayard-Patent material. But consider the order of presentation of the Indian-field names in the Bayard documents: Whorinims, Peskeck, Gemackie, and Narrashunk. Contemporary and general-historical knowledge of the locations of these places, excepting Gemackie, suggests a run from west to east, or southwest to northeast. Generally, the direction of geographical-location placements seem usually to run from west to east. Might then, Gemackie not have been somewhere between present-day Park Ridge and Nauraushaun? More on this below.

Raymond Whritenour, Lenape-language authority, suggests that Gemackie means "the land across the water," which does not help much. [70] William M. Beauchamp gives a probable derivation as *tamaque*: beaver. [71]

Pascack

The Pascack Brook (River, Creek) provides the eponym from which the name of a good deal of the New Jersey area under present study comes: the Pascack Valley. This, surely, is somewhat of a hyperbole. The flanking elevations are, indeed, modest, and might be said to define a depression rather than a valley. The name appears to spring from indigenous sources and, therefore, is ancient. As one might expect, there are many suggestions as to the meaning. Francis Westervelt tells us that the name derives from the Delaware Indian *pachgeechen*: where the road forks (*History of Bergen County*, p. 396). Kevin Wright (*Indigenous Place Names*…, 1994) gives us *meskeck*: swamp and he suggests Bear Swamp in Park Ridge. In one place Beauchamp (*op. cit.*) suggests *paschsjeek*: valley, and in another (p. 163) he gives us "burnt lands' and cites Daniel N. Freeland's *Chronicles of Monroe in the Olden Time* (New York, 1898). This resonates, as Indian Fields may have been burnt-over land. E. M. Ruttenber provides a solid candidate with his *paskaecq*: vale, cleft, valley, and claims a wide distribution of the word, which would seem likely, given that meaning (*Proceedings of the New York State Historical Association*, 1906, p. 173).

An area of Rockland County, immediately west of Old Pascack Road and Pascack Brook, has been known as Pascack since the early 18th century. This designation is of questionable, but not impossible, 17th-century provenance – probably later. See Map of Pearl River, p. 118 this text.
[72]



A. Pascack B. NYS Thruway Extension
C. NY/NJ Border D. Pascack Brook

In an article (*Relics* Vol. 10, No. 56, May 1965), Howard Durie suggests that originally the name Pascack was assigned to what we now know as the entire Pascack Valley. Further, he gives the southern boundary as the confluence of the Pascack Brook and the Hackensack River – in the Schraalenburg/Old Hook area; the western boundary as Werimus, Saddle River, and Paramus; in the east, it was Old Tappan, Overkill (the area west of the Hackensack River along Rivervale Road), Middletown; in the North, the area in Rockland County through which the Pascack Brook flows. This lends mild support to the above reference to Pearl River. Durie gave no temporal parameters other than to report that by 1827 the name was applied to Woodcliff Lake. "Later," he wrote, the Rockland County area around Spring Valley was designated "Upper Pascack," the Westwood/Emerson area, "Lower Pascack;" the Woodcliff Lake/Hillsdale area West Pascack." No dates. (*Relics*, *op. cit*.).

The New York Times (March 6, 1870, p. 8) noted the extension of the Hackensack branch of the Erie Railroad to "…Hillsdale, (a new name for Pascack)." The paper notes that "Hillsdale is a small settlement, containing several private houses, a large store, and a blacksmith's shop…." and that with the extension of the railroad to it, "… a large number of eligible building lots, which are now cultivated as farms," will be brought within reach of the city. Dire prophesy, indeed.
The Walker Atlas of 1876 (*Atlas of Bergen County*, New Jersey, A. H. Walker) puts Pascack at what now is the junction of Woodcliff Avenue and Broadway in Woodcliff Lake.

As late as 1888, Pascack is referred to as located in the "… County of Orange and State of New York." [73]

Narranshaw

Ruttenber (*Proceedings*…., 1906, pp. 14, 116) states that the name springs from the indigenous *ne wacht schunk:* hill, or high place. Kevin Wright (*op. cit*.) concurs with Ruttenber's definition. Ray Whritenour suggests "the upstream hill," which he bases on Vanderdonck's spelling: "Narratschoen." [74]

A persistent question: why was Narranshaw included in the Bayard-survey warrant at all (1696)? Here, again, is Bayard's first petition for the Indian Fields (6/18/1896), one week before the granting of the Kakiat Patent to Honan and Hawdon:

> *That your Pe*[titioner is] *Encouraged to make a Settlement in the Countrie, and being* [informed] *that foure Indian Fields now vacant and unappropriated and lying in Orange County about twenty English Miles in the Coun*[trie], *in the Indian Languages called Wieremins, Peskeck, G*[oma]*gkie, &. Narrasonck, Some part of which Said fields may be fit for Improvement, the Same being part of the Purchase that Luycas* [*sic*] *Tienhyoven &. John Cornelis* [*sic*] *made from the Indians.*
>
> *Your Petitioner ther*[*efore*] *Prayes, that he may have your Excellency's Grant with a warrant D*[ir]*ected to the Surveyor General to lay out with* [illegible line] *and John Co*[*rn*]*el*[*ius*] *have their Compleme*[*nt?*] *Surveyed unto* [illegible] *in order for a Patent under Such moderate* [*Qui*]*trents as to your Excellency Shall Seeme meete:*

Despite the partial unintelligibility of the legible copy in this document, enough remains to render it clear that Bayard certainly knew of the Kakiat Patent and the legitimate ownership of the Nauraushaun field at the time of his petition. There does persist a dim suggestion of some kind of arrangement with Van Tienhoven and Cornelius. The same verbiage is not present in Bayard's second petition, that of June 17, 1697. To further muddle matters, Surveyor General Graham declined to survey the Nauraushaun Field owing to its inclusion in the Kakiat Patent in his return of (the Bayard) survey.

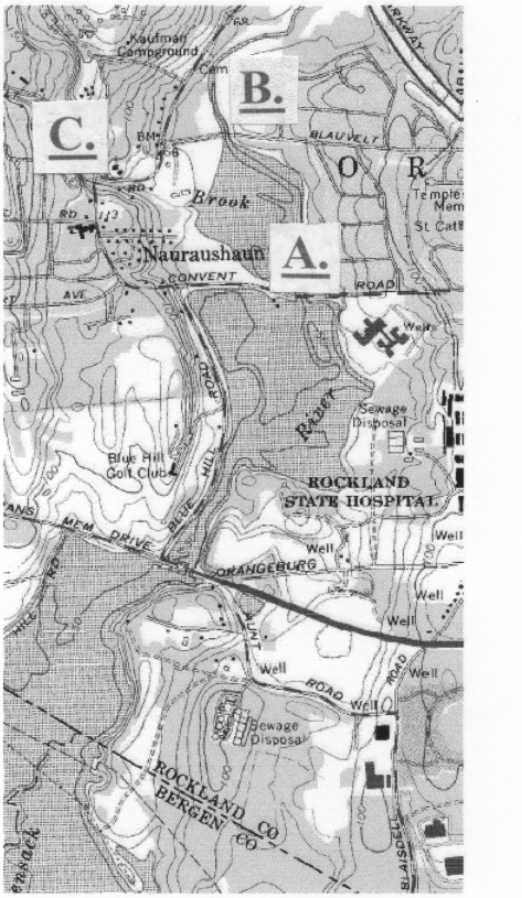
In all fairness, Bayard was a New Yorker who owned lands, apparently for speculation, in the Pequannock area as well as in the region under discussion, and it seems unlikely that he would have been personally familiar with any of it. But Graham obviously did know, and his Bayard-survey wording strongly suggests that he had discourse about it with Bayard. After noting that he could not survey the Narranshaw tract, Graham wrote "…But at the request of Mr. Samuel Bayard have viewed the remainder of said Land…." One wonders why, if Bayard did know of the Narranshaw inclusion in the Kakiat Patent, he obviously said nothing about it when his Patent was issued and encompassed the previously excluded Field, nor, apparently, for that matter, did Graham, who surely did know. Somehow, it does not seem likely that this resulted from simple, bureaucratic, slovenliness. Graham did not survey Narranshaw because it lay within the Kakiat Patent, but later, the Bayard Patent did include Narranshaw, and we know of no contemporary objections. It all is a bit bizarre.

Durie (*Relics*, Vol. 20, No. 114, 1975, p.4) opines that "Although the Indian Field called Narranshaw was within the bounds of the Kakiat Patent granted to Honan and Hawdon as reported

by Graham's survey, it was not considered important enough to delete in the Bayard grant." Not important enough? The tract surely comprised near 1,000 acres, and one doubts that such an erroneous, though uncontested, filing would have sat comfortably with Messrs. Honan and Hawdon, within whose patent it lay. But in *The Kakiat Patent*… (pp. 18f. 1934) Durie claims that Bayard was forced to relinquish the Narranshaw tract, but he provides no support for the assertion, and his is the only reference to "relinquish" that I have seen. Not so unimportant after all.

Where was the Narranshaw Field?

There is little question as to the location of modern area called Nauraushaun. To be highly specific about its ancient location and boundaries is quite another matter.



A. Nauraushaun, USGS Nyack Quadrangle

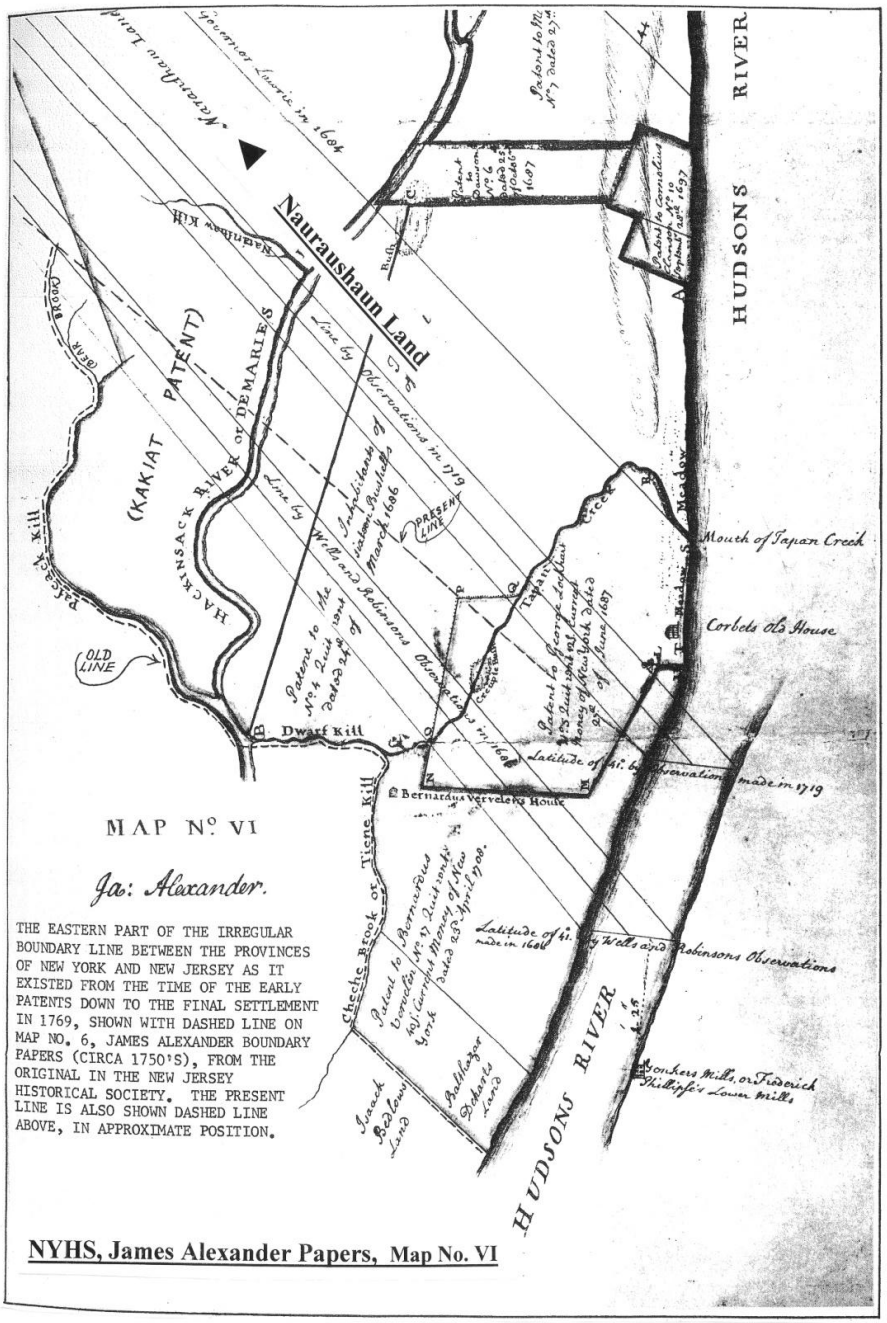
B. Hackensack River, C. Nauraushaun Brook

Map of Pearl River, New York (detail), from, *Centennial History of Pearl River*, New York. 1973. Robert P. Knight, p.11.

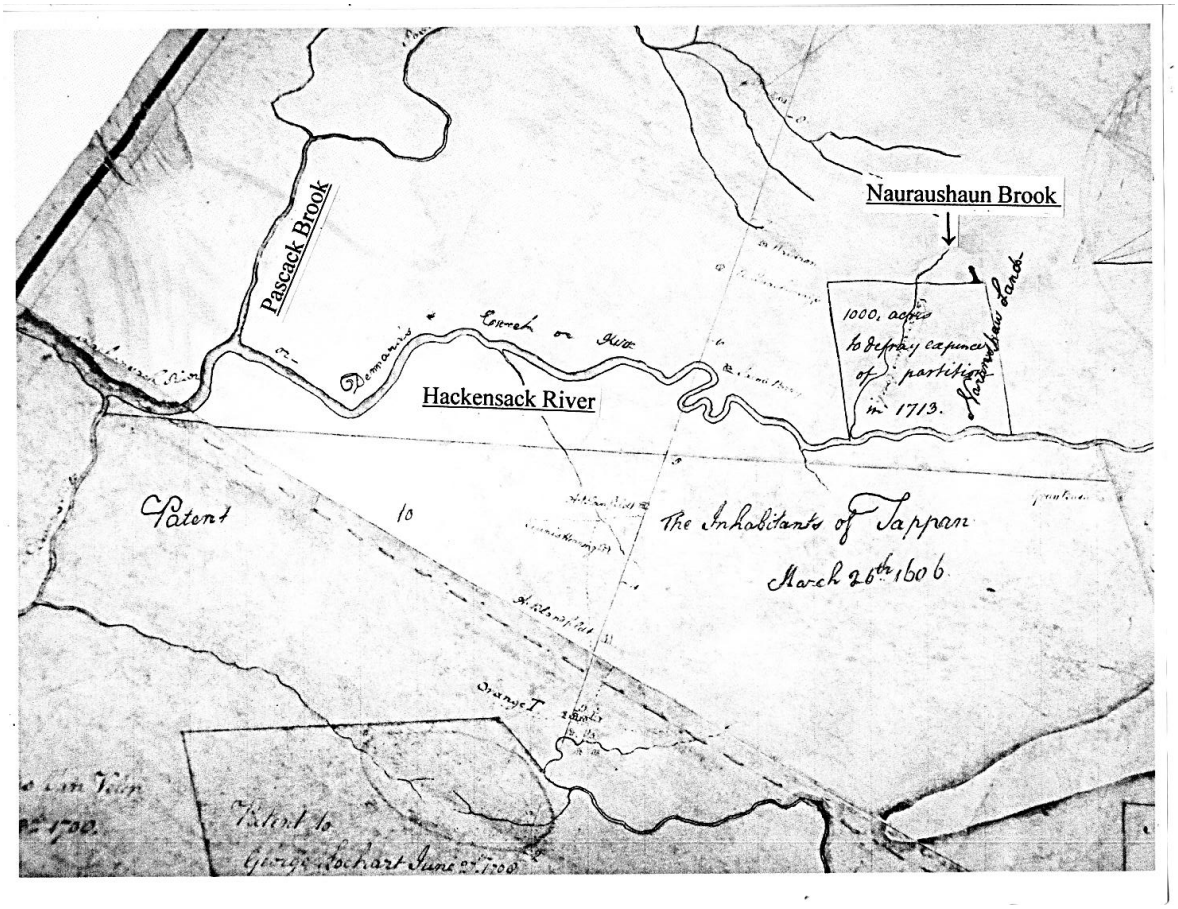
Note "Pascack," probably "Upper Pascack," in the northwest and "Nauraushaun" in the southeast.

Map No. VI (NYHS Library, The James Alexander Boundary Papers, 1750, "The Eastern Part of the Irregular Boundary Line Between the Provinces of New York and New Jersey...."

below, suggests that Narranshaw was the northernmost of the known Indian Fields. This map shows the approximate location of "Naranshan Land," a broad strip of land running from the Hudson River to the northwest, roughly parallel to the New York-New Jersey border – not very precise.



A similar representation appears on Map No. 9 (below) *The Kakiate Patent*…. E. M. Ruttenber tells us (*Indian Tribes*…. 1872) that "The site of the present town of Orangetown was called the Narrasunck lands as late as 1769…." [75] This lacks sufficient specificity because, prior to the separating of Haverstraw in 1719 (it became a precinct), Orangetown constituted most of Rockland County. [76]



Map L9.4.51 Kakiate Patent, NYHS, granted to Daniel Honan and Michael Hawden June 25th 1696. Map c*irca* 1707 with additions in or after 1713, one of which is the delineation of the Naranshaw Expense Lot.

Cole (*History of Rockland County,* 1884/1986, p. 139) writes that "Narranshaw is not properly the name of the creek which is mentioned in the description of the expense lot [see below], but of a tract of land in the vicinity." Howard Durie (*Kakiat Patent*…, p. 18) describes Narranshaw as "… more to the area north of Lot 9 and includ[ing] lot 10 and the expense lot of the Kakiat Patent" – a bit fuzzy – and he does not provide the basis for this assertion. He does, however, provide a citation in which Lot 1 of the Kakiat Patent is described as "… part of the land called Narranshaw…" (see below).

Therefore, up to this point, we have possible descriptions of Nauraushaun as north of Kakiat Lot 9 and including Lot 10, Lot 1, and "The Expense Lot."

"The Naranshaw Expense Lot."[77]

On October 18, 1707, Daniel Honan issued a power of attorney to three "…trusty and well beloved friends…," among them, Samuel Bayard, and he included in the document the

designation of a Kakiat Patent "expense lot," not to exceed 2,000 acres, proceeds of whose sale were to defray the administrative expenses concomitant to the transfer of the property to the many potential individual purchasers. Honan did not specify a location. [78] This power of attorney suggests that, whatever the confusion over the ownership of the Narranshaw Field, there was no friction between Bayard and Honan over the issue, or, if there had been, it was resolved by the date of the power-of-attorney. Preparers of a number of later Kakiat-Patent maps, referred to in discussions herein, may have considered the 2,000-acre expense-lot designation in the power of attorney when they plotted a tract of approximately that size on their maps, rather than to the actual 1,000 acres eventually allotted in the sale of the Expense Lot (November 5, 1713).

In attempting to determine the location of the Expense Lot and of the Narranshaw Field, the following maps (No.'s 1-6 are in the Rockland County Archives) were consulted. Map numbers pertain only to this immediate discussion.

Map No. 1. *The Kakiat Patent granted to Daniel Honan and Michael Howdon 1686.* [79] *Based upon the surveys of 1) Cornelius Low in 1724, 2) John Alsop in 1727 and 3) David Pye and Joseph Johnson in 1733; and 4) Edsalls Field Book, 1723-24; and 5) a map made by George H. Budke, 1923. This map is not to be considered strictly accurate. N.Y. Comptroller Cert. of Forfeiture April 15 1815 rec Mar 4 1818 Rock Co W* [?] *CO.*

Map No.2. *This map was traced by Edith M. Gross from a copy loaned to County Clerk by George H. Budke, and is not considered strictly accurate. March 19, 1919.* [illegible signature], *Clerk.*
The above is a true survey of that tract of land formerly granted to David Honan and Michael Hawden and now belongs to Mr. Jno. McEvers and Capt. Lancaster Syems [*recte* Symes] *the lotts as above laid down extend in length East and West except those lines where the courses are fixed to them: And in breadth North and South. Protracted by a scale of Forty Five chains to one inch. Ye 15 August AD 1727. Jno Alsop. Copied by Mr. Charles M. Oblens Dec 20 1890. Filed March 19, 1919 J. M. Sherwood, clerk. Map of the 1000 acres in the Kakiat Patent and Part of Mont Wars Ridge.*

Map No.3 *The above is a true survey of part of the land formerly granted to Daniel Honan & Michael Hawden And now belongs to Mr John McEvers & Capt Lancaster Symes the Lotts as above Laid Down Extend in Length East and west* [*sic*] *Except those lines where the courses are fixed to them and in Breadth N & South – Protracted by a scale of 45 ch to an Inch Augt 19 1727 J.n Alsop. Provides information to the effect that the west-southwest side of the map appears to be a mile too far to the west of lot 41 according to* a *survey done by Augustus* [*recte* Augustin] *Graham, Surveyor General.*

Map No. 4 [Blueprint] *Map of the S. moiety of the Kakiat Patent. Adapted from a map of J.n Alsop Scale 20 Chines* [*sic*] *to one inch. SMC 1840N.*

Map No. 5 The same as Map No. 1, except for considerably more and more detailed annotations, some of which provide acreage and, in the north moiety, a few owners' names.

Map No.6 *N. Y. PORTION SOUTH MOIETY KAKIAT PATENT JUNE 15* [*recte* 25] *1696 DANIEL HONAN'S ALLOTMENT FOR DETAIL BC N. J. SEE HOWARD DURIE FROM SURVEY BY CHARLES CLINTON SECT OF STATE 15 DEEDS 406 1752.* Contains some illegible notes and some bearings, acreages, names.

Map No. 7 *Map of Rockland County Showing Original Land Grants.* William S. Pellitreau, A. M. See Frank Bertangue Green, *History of Rockland County*, pp.16 f. Pellitreau's map clearly shows the location of the Expense Lot. He is in the right church but the wrong pew. His transcription is very broadly accurate, more so than the other maps, but highly remiss in detail. See below. [80]

Map No. 8 *A Map of Fifteen Lotts And a half of Land Surveyed for the Heirs of John McEvers Late of the City of New York Esq., being a part of his Estate in the Grant of Land formerly granted by Letters Patent to Daniel Honan and Michl Hawden, Scituate in Orange County. Laid Down By a Scale of 20 Chains to an Inch. By Char. Clinton November the 30th 1752* [n.p.]. Clinton mislabeled Lot 9 as Lot 10. He gave the area of *faux* Lot 10 as 315 acres, but writes that he had not completed the line along the brook at the east end of the lot and that the true area (*recte* 270 acres) may "…differ a small matter" from that which he provides.

Map No. 9 *Kakiate Patent Granted to Daniel Honan and Michael Hawden June 25th 1696.* NYHS L9.4.51; *circa* 1707 with additions in or after 1713.

Map No.10 *Rockland County Streams and Water Bodies*. Prepared by: the Rockland County Planning Department; GIS. September 2005.

Map No. 11 USGS Quadrangles: Park Ridge (1995); Nyack (1979).

Map No. 12 USGS Quadrangle: Tarrytown; Ramapo, Edition of 1910. The copy used herein (Rockland Archives) shows all of the Kakiat Patent lots laid down in a professional hand. Neither the preparer nor the date of preparation is given.

Although the original Alsop map is lost, there are early copies from which Durie deduces that the original must have been, more or less, rather sketchy (Durie, *Kakiat Patent*… p. 4). Regrettably, not only is the general structure of the Alsop based maps somewhat questionable, but their representations of distances are internally inconsistent, the "sketchiness" having been transmitted through later copiers of the original map, and their contents do not mesh well with extant surveys.

After a series of legal maneuvers occasioned by Hawdon's death and Honan's return to Ireland (see Durie, *Kakiat*…, p. 3 for details), a trio of appointed Commissioners had a survey executed and saw to the sale of Kakiat lands, among them an Expense Lot of 1,000 acres, half the amount allotted in Honan's power of attorney of 1707. This appeared in the Commissioners' report of November 5, 1713 but was not recorded until June 2, 1736. [81] Considering the date, one might find

it difficult to understand Alsop's inaccuracy in depicting the Expense Lot, since his map came fourteen years after (1727) the expense lot had been delineated, deeded, surveyed, and sold. On the Alsop-derived maps, the expense lot is not specifically labeled, but obviously, it is the un-numbered, rough, parallelogram north of Lot 10, and, as best as can be determined, contains about 2,000 acres. Again, giving Alsop the benefit of the doubt, he may have known of the original deed instruction that the expense lot was not to exceed 2,000 acres and used that acreage in his plotting, not being aware of the later stipulation and sale of a 1,000-acre (actually nearer 1,290 acres) expense lot, unrecorded until 1736. Subsequently, his numerous copiers did not correct this.

Map No. 9 does carry the plot of the expense lot at 1,000 acres, but the perimeter does not follow the survey. Further, the POB appears as the confluence of Demaree's Creek (the Hackensack River) and Nauraushaun Brook, which, according to the survey, it is not. Further, the initial course of the survey, POB at the southeast corner, bears N80°W, which obviously is not so on this map. This map shows the same location for "Nauraushaun Land" as does James Alexander's Map No. VI.

Now, where was the Bayard-Patent Narranshaw Field and what was its acreage?

Robert P. Knight (*Centennial History of Pearl River*…. 1972, p. 2) claims that "…the "expense" lot later became what is today known as Naurashaun…., but provides no support for the claim. But as will be seen shortly, he is right.

George Olin Zabriskie, in The Zabriskie Family (Vol. II, p 1,544), tells us that Narachong (Narranshaw) was the tract of land originally committed by the Indians to Albert Zaborowsky in 1675, in payment of their obligations to him. But before the deed was executed, the Indian owners died, and those who subsequently owned the tract "made it over to other men," probably to Honan and Hawdon, as part of what became the Kakiat Patent. The Indian default was rectified in 1702 by their deed to Albert Zaborowsky, *q.v.*, for other land, equal in area and value to that of the original Indian commitment to him.

Harvey (p. 34) preceded George O. Zabriskie in the presentation of that information and probably was George O. Zabriskie's source – the latter does not provide one. Harvey is somewhat more detailed. In addition to telling us that this compensatory tract, conveyed to Zabriskie by the Indians, was known as Wierimus, he claims that Albert Zaborowsky demanded of and received from the Indians land "… equal in area and value to the 'Narranshawe tract' " of which he was deprived. Now, *that* is of interest, because it will tell us the supposed area of the Narranshaw Indian Field, *i.e.,* we know the area of the compensatory 1702 Indian deed to Albert Zaborowsky (1,200 [1,290] acres), and it was, indeed, therein, declared equal in size to the tract upon which the Indians earlier defaulted, and Narranshaw was that earlier tract, therefore, we know the area of the Nauraushaun Indian Field in the Bayard Patent: 1,200 (*recte* 1290) acres. Harvey makes two errors in his presentation, probably mechanical: the date of the Zaborowsky Indian deed is June 1, 1702, not 1772; the deed encompassed 1,200 acres, not 2,100 acres. [82] According to Harvey, this tract was known as the New Paramus Patent, sometimes as Paramus Highlands, and "… is frequently referred to as 'Wieremus.' This deed aids us by also providing an early location and acreage for "Wierimus." More on this deed below.

The deed survey for the sale of the 1,000-acre Expense Lot/Nauraushaun reads as follows: [83]

… beginning at Narranshaw Creek at a certain black oak tree marked on both branches on all four sides, [POB],

1. *thence runs North eighty degrees West ninety six chains,*

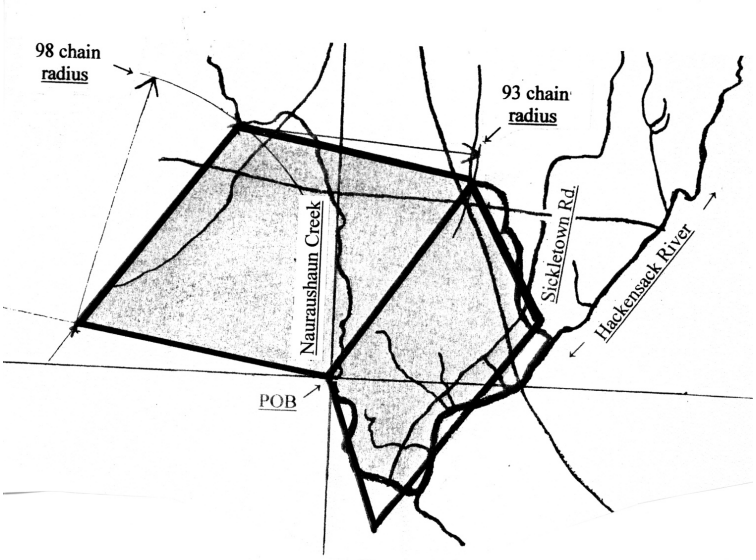
2. *thence to a black beach tree marked on all four sides standing on Narranshaw Creek ninety eight chains,*

3. *thence north eighty-East* [error*: recte south* to run parallel to line 1. "East" is a later, interlineal, addition] *degrees to a black oak standing by a small brook ninety three chains and*

4. *thence by said Brook & Demarees Creek* [Hackensack River] *to Narranshaw Brook aforesaid and*

5. *thence by the said brook to the place where it began. Containing one thousand acres….*

Not exactly a stellar exemplar of the surveyor's art, but it can be dealt with. [84] Here is the survey plot of the Expense Lot:

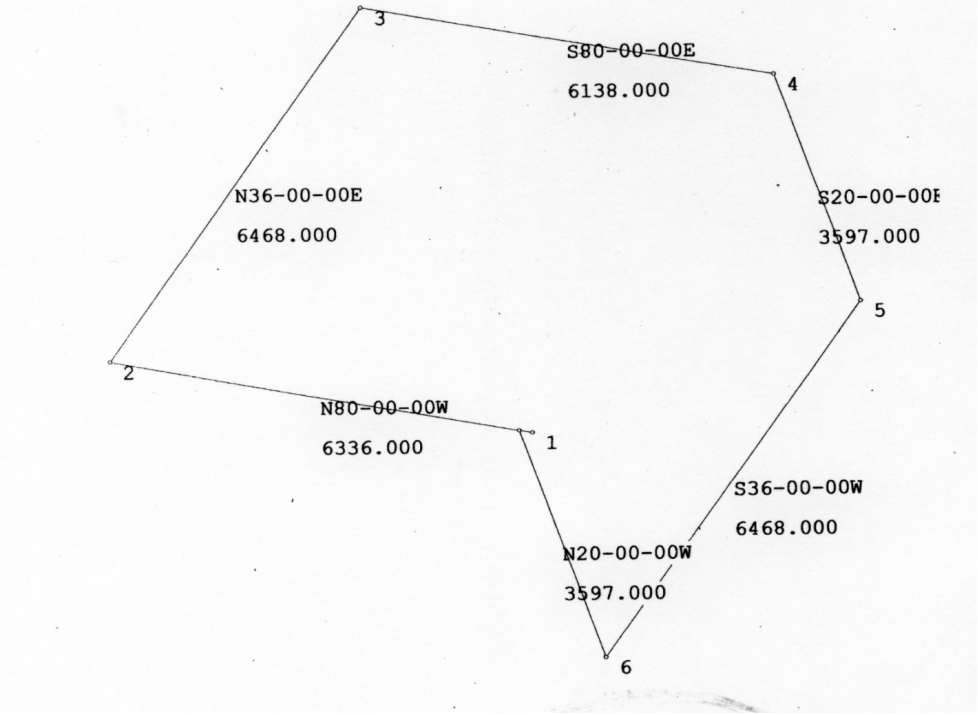


The Expense Lot

The boundaries of the eastern area of the plot, comprising the parallelogram sloping to the southeast (3,597' X 6,468'), is an approximation of the stream courses that make up the latter plot of the survey, the southwesterly one being Nauraushaun Brook. This avoids the near-impossible task of plotting the sinuosity involved in the stream paths.

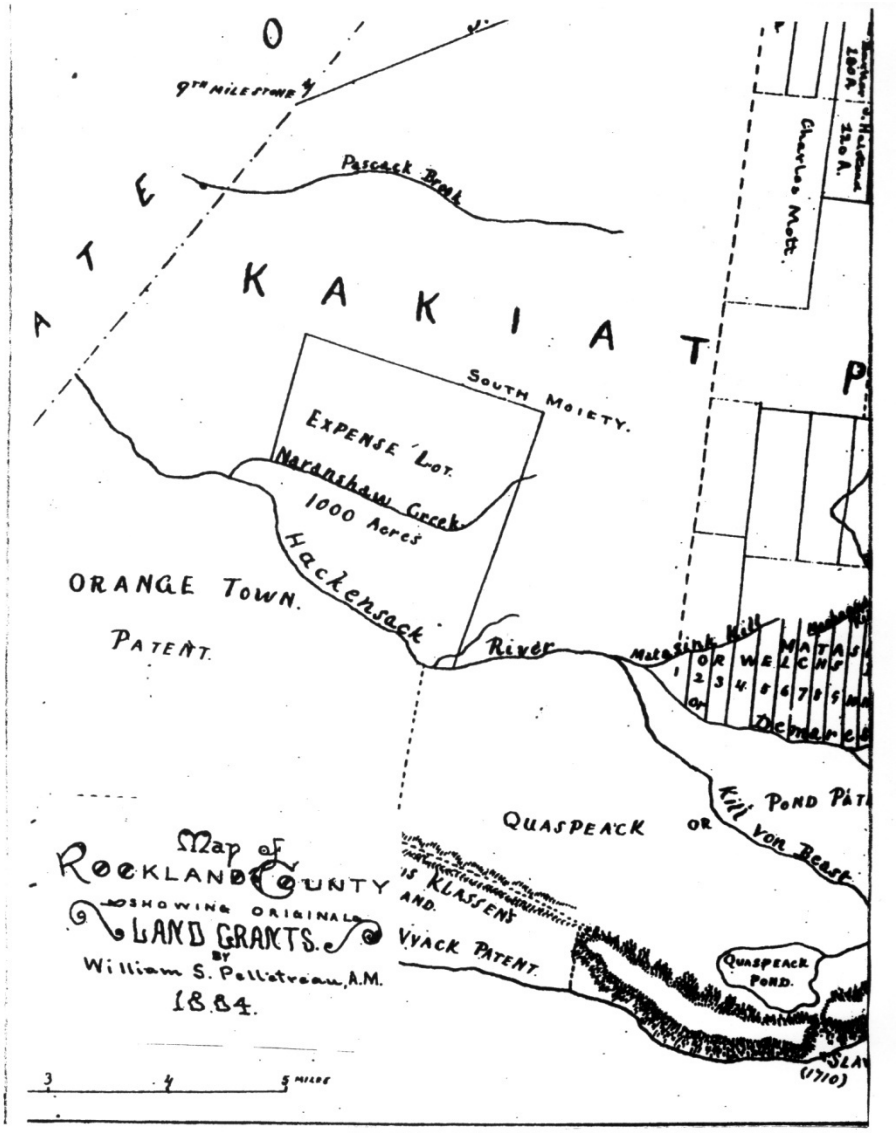
Line	Bearing	Hz Angle	Chord	Chains
0001	N80-00-00W	120-00-00	6336.000	96.000
0002	N36-00-00E	296-00-00	6468.000	98.000
0003	S80-00-00E	244-00-00	6138.000	93.000
0004	S20-00-00E	240-00-00	3597.000	54.500
0005	S36-00-00W	236-00-00	6468.000	98.000
0006	N20-00-00W	304-00-00	3597.000	54.500

CLOSURE = 198.000 S80-00-00E
PERIMETER = 32604.000 PRECISION = 1: 165
AREA = 54967183.82 SQ. FEET OR 1261.872907 ACRES



It is not an exact survey: the closure error is 198 feet on a perimeter of 32, 604 feet, or .006% Not severe.

The resulting delineation of the Expense Lot bears some resemblance to Map 7, the Pellitreau Map, below, but the latter obviously is at some remove from the reality of the survey. The same is true for NYHS Map L9.4.51, p. 120, above.



Map of Rockland County Showing Original Land Grants* (1884). William S. Pellitreau, A. M. See Frank Bertangue Green, *History of Rockland County.

Zaborowsky's compensatory deed (1702) from the Indians contains 1,200 acres; the area of the Expense Lot appears in the deed as 1,000 acres, but this is open to a reality adjustment, as seen in the results of the survey plot, above p. 119, and in the computer plot, p. 120, of the same survey (above). The total acreage of this Expense Lot comprises 1,262 acres, a near facsimile of the 1,200 acres of Zaborowsky's compensatory deed.

Now, *that* is the Expense Lot.

Howard Durie (*Kakiat Patent*…, p. 18) cites a release of March 7, 1749, from John McEvers, Sr., to John Perry, Jr. When the family finally recorded this release and deeds pertinent to Kakiat lot 1 on November 21, 1860, information came to light concerning Kakiat Patent lots 2 and 9:

> [Lot No. 1] *lying and being on the west side of … Demaryes Kill* [Hackensack River] *being part of the land called* <u>*Narranshaw*</u> [added emphases] *and is part of … Lot numbered One as by …* [John Alsop's map of August, 1727] *and is bounded …on the north by lot numbered 9; on the south by lot numbered 23…; on the east by the aforesaid River or Kill….*

Further, Durie tells us that this is the only example of the name Narranshaw applied to a lot in the present Bergen County area of the Kakiat Patent. Lot 9, immediately to the north, was described as "neare Tappan" when it was sold. But Durie implies that the "Narranshaw" designation of Lot 1 is inaccurate in his subsequent description of Narranshaw as "… more to the area north of Lot 9 and includ[ing] lot 10 and the expense lot" – a bit fuzzy – and he does not provide the basis for this assertion. Further, at the time of the Bayard Patent (1697-1703) there was not yet an "Expense Lot" as a separate geographical entity. And – the McEvers release came 111 years after the events in question. As noted earlier, Durie declares also that Samuel Bayard had "to relinquish" Narranshaw owing to its inclusion in the previously deeded Kakiat Patent, granted to Honan and Hawdon. As mentioned earlier, his is the only source encountered that makes reference to Bayard having had to "relinquish" the Narranshaw field. Durie provides no citations, the Bayard Patent did include Narranshaw, and there is no known evidence that Bayard subsequently "relinquished" it, or, for that matter, that he retained or sold it.

Here is a plot of part of the Kakiat Patent showing Lots 9, 10, and the Expense Lot, each marked with its area. These are the components, except for Lot 1, suggested by Durie as comprising the entire Narranshaw tract. The gap between the Expense Lot and Lot 10 arises from miscalculations in the size of the expense lot in Alsop-related deeds.

Part of the Kakiat Patent showing Lots 1 (734 acres), 9 (270 acres), 10 (384 acres) , and the Expense Lot (1,291 acres).

There are, then, several possibilities for computing the area of the Narranshaw field. Theoretically, the Nauraushaun Field should equal 1,200 acres, the amount of compensation that was due Zaborowsky.

Durie's Description of the Nauraushaun Field: (Lot 9 + Lot 10 + the Expense Lot)

- If Durie considered the Expense Lot to comprise 1,000 acres, as per the sale of November 5, 1713, the area of Nauraushaun is:

Lot 9	270 acres
Lot 10	384
Expense Lot +	1,000
	1,654 acres

- If Durie considered the Expense Lot to comprise 2,000 acres, as given in the power of attorney of October 18, 1707, the area of Nauraushaun is:

Lot 9	270 acres
Lot 10	384
Expense Lot +	2,000
	2,654 acres

- If my calculation of the Expense Lot (1,262 acres) is used, the area of Nauraushaun is:

Lot 9	270 acres
Lot 10	384
Expense Lot +	1,262
	1,916 acres

- If Durie is incorrect in his omission of Lot 1, despite it being described as part of Narranshaw in its deed, then all of the acreages must be increased by the area of that Lot: 734 acres.

Therefore, the possible acreages of the Narranshaw Field are:

1,654, 2,654, and 1,916 acres,
and with the inclusion of Lot 1:
2,388, 3,388, and 2,650 acres.

One may not exclude the possibility that Lot 1 encompassed only part of the Narranshaw field, but at present, this is at least unknowable and, at most, unlikely, [85] and does not appear to merit serious consideration.

But – the above numbers make no sense in the present context.

In the survey for the Bayard Patent, Surveyor-General Graham tells us that he "…went to Orange County in order to survey for Mr. Samuel Bayard the Quantity of 3,000 acres of land in Indian

Fields…." That acreage obviously comprised all of the Indian Fields that he either surveyed or intended to survey. If we accept that acreage as comprising all four of the Indian Fields, the above calculations for the Narranshaw Field seem improbably large; the fields averaged only about 750 acres each. But Nauraushaun contained about 1,200 or 1,300 acres (Zaborowsky's compensatory acreage), thus reducing the average for the remaining three fields to about 600 acres each.

This is the point at which it is appropriate to emphasize that the acreage of Zaborowsky's deed of 1702 was to be, and apparently was, equal in area and value to the field that he was to have received as compensation for the broken Indian obligation to him and to suggest that the original was the Nauraushaun Field: 1,200 acres. None of the determined Nauraushaun acreages, above, fit this bill. However –

In computing the area of Nauraushaun, if one takes the position that the grounds for inclusion of the acreages for Lot 1 and Lot 10 are weak and incorrect, that they were not part of the original Nauraushaun field – and we have no solid evidence either way – the following areas for Nauraushaun result:

Expense Lot	1,000 acres		
Lot 9	+ 270		Deed Letter (below)
	1,270 acres vs	1,000 on one deed	D
		1,100 on three deeds	B's
		1,200 on one deed	A
		1,290 on one deed	C
		1,262, 1,292; 1,297; 1,330; 1,334 on my various plots.	

		Acreages:	
		On Deed	As plotted (actual)
A	1702	1,200	----- (see Deed D 254)
	1708	600	1,200 (probably)
B	1714	1,100	1,292
C	1717	1,290	1,330
B	1718	1,100	1,334
B	1722	1,100	1,297
D	Expense Lot	1,000	1,262

The plotted acreages (actual) do not reflect the surveyors' intentions; the areas given in the deeds were what they thought that they had surveyed. Modern technology suggests some digressions therefrom. But, nonetheless, this strongly supports the premise that the "Expense Lot" and the original Nauraushaun field were synonymous at about 1,100 or 1,200 acres.

The Narranshaw Field is the Expense Lot.

In an undated document bound in a collection of 1753, the following statement relative to the boundaries of the Honan/Howdan (Kakiat) Patent appears: [86]

> *... But, as there are other barren Plains, to the Eastward of what they say to be the true one,* [in the Kakiat Patent description] *as has been insisted on by one* ***Bayard,*** [emphasis

added; possibly Samuel (patent) Bayard, who died in 1754.] *if some of them be it, then a s.s.e. line, from thence wd* [would] *probably miss Pascack Kill, & hitt Narranshaw Kill, which seen as agreeable to the other Words of the Patent, wch* [which] *require, only, that it be to the Southward of the Land called Narranshaw, wch Narranshaw Creek or Kill is; and, as it's a King's Grant, the least that will satisfy the words of the Grant, ought to be deemed only to be intended to pass….*

The "barren Plains," above, refer to place designations in the Kakiat Patent, probably to the Wesegorap Plain, and one wonders if the insistence by "one Bayard" of a boundary change, therein, had to do with our Samuel Bayard attempting to push around the Kakiat borders, so as to leave the Field of Narranshaw free for inclusion in his patent. The matter does not go past wondering – Bayard probably had sold off all his patent land by then. The author of the above statement places the "Land called Narranshaw" north of "Narranshaw Creek or Kill," suggestive of its location.

The Bayard Patent, "Another Parcell of Land…."

Now, as regards the second Bayard tract, containing (possibly) 2,000 improvable acres:

1. the Patent description of its northern boundary seems confusing, in that two are given:

   A) "… an East Line [from the Saddle River] doe runn to the southwest corner of the said Honans [*sic*] and Howdons [*sic*] land….;"

   B) " … bounded north by the land of the aforsaide Daniell Honan and Michael Howdon.…"

As will be shown below, description B pertains to only a small section of the most southern part of this tract.

2. the south boundary of the Bayard Patent and the then (1696) boundary line between New York and the Jerseys are the same. Surveyor Graham did not display ambivalence about the provenance of the second Bayard tract nor did the writer of the Bayard Patent, who declared the land to be in "…Our County of Orange."

The Bayard Survey tells us:

> <u>that</u> Graham entertained no doubts in the matter of the New York-New Jersey border – He knew where it was and declared it to be the southern border of the Bayard Patent, which may explain his expressed dubiety in the use of the description "supposed" for the location of the Indian Fields in New Jersey. But – a caveat: in his discussion of the second tract (external to the Indian Fields), Graham wrote in his survey that "… [in the second tract] <u>there is not in my Judgment contained 2,000 acres of land that can be improved …</u> [added emphasis]." He did *not* write that the survey of the second tract *comprises* 2,000 acres, only that he doubts that it contains 2,000 acres of useful land, implying that it contains more, but incomprehensively leaving the total area unstated. However, the writer of the Patent wrongly took him at his wavering word and gave the area therein as 2,000 acres, an error repeated elsewhere. So do the official *acta* of 1769, but they add "…by

estimation." Speculating – the recording clerk may have asked for a more exact statement from Graham and received a corrective corroboration, unnoted in the records, or the words "…by estimation" may have been added to make clearer the vagueness of the given area of the Patent. [87]

that the Graham survey and the survey description in the Bayard Patent tell us that the southern, non-Indian-Field, part of the Survey, begins at the south bounds of the Honan/Hawdon (Kakiat) Patent, that it was bounded northerly by the south bounds of the Honan-Howdan Patent, thence ran

> *"… by Demarees said Creeke as it runs Southerly to the Lyne parteing our said Province [New York] from the Jerseys, and soe by the said parting Line Westward to a Small River called Sadle River thence by the said River as it runes to the Northward…."*

The southern boundary of the Honan/Howdan (Kakiat) Patent, given as the interprovincial border in 1697, was at present-day Harrington Park in Bergen County, along the Pascack Brook, running northwest of where it joins the Hackensack River (Demaree's Creek). That was so stated as the northern boundary of Bayard's Patent. That would place the provincial border well to the south of that location, since that border is Bayard's southern boundary. But on June 18, 1696, one finds the "… Rec of Licenses for purchs of land Fol 74 [this is given as Fol 75 in item 86, same source] Return of Survey at request of Bayard…" mentioning "…great part of his land in New Jersey [added emphasis]." Now, this may refer to the patent under scrutiny, it being dated the same day as the Warrant for the survey was issued, but it is more likely that it refers to Bayard's holdings in Pequannock. [88]

One must remember two facts that apply to this inquiry under all conditions of investigation: the surveyor, the issuing authority of the Bayard Patent and, obviously, Bayard himself, believed that his patent was in Orange County and under New York jurisdiction. Regardless of subsequent hacking and slashing in the New York-New Jersey border disputes, *that* was the apparent *de facto* condition that then applied (1696-1703). Now, we do not know with certainty what the *de juris* condition was, but we will come much closer.

The Proprietors of East New Jersey took the following note of Bayard: [89] 3/31/1742 "[Proprietors resident in Perth Amboy are designated] to be a committee to treat with Mr. Samuel Bayard…, but nothing is to be concluded with him without the consent of this Board." They did not describe the matter at hand, and it did not arise again. Strange. Bayard and his patent may have been in bad odor with the Proprietors for reasons undiscovered, which might account for the consistent ignoring of his patent rights.

Elsewhere we read:

> *"… The* [Kakiat] *Patent to Honan & Hawden was never supposed to extend to the pretended* [NY] *Line of 1686* [from opposite the Philipse Lower Mills (Yonkers, N. Y.) to Minisink Island in the Delaware River]*."* [90]

Where is the assertion that it was supposed to extend that far? This is unsupported. As will be shown, below, the Kakiat Patent did not extend that far. More of the New York line of 1686 below. But this statement does suggest that, at one time, the Honan/Hawdon Patent was assumed to extend

as far as the interprovincial line of 1686, unintended or not, and we know that its southern boundary was in present-day Harrington Park. This also suggests something as to the location of the interprovincial border at that time. Further, "The Patent of Bayard is a striking example, to shew, how little Weight, such Kind of Evidence ought to have in these Cases [Whatever that means]."

The author then points out that, despite Narranshaw being encompassed by Honan/Howdon's Patent and the Indian Fields supposedly being in "New Jersey Government," New York authority granted Bayard all four Fields. This, of course, is partially inaccurate, because the Survey – not the patent – declares that the Indian Fields are "…*supposed to be in* [added emphasis] New Jersey Government," hardly a firm declaration of fact. But by this time (1769), the border situation may have firmed up and the Fields then were considered to be in New Jersey.

And yet more:

> *There is indeed another* [Bayard] *Tract… which is said to be bounded southward by the Line Parting the Province of New-York from New-Jersey; But where does this Tract lie?* [They were not certain either!] *Is it to the Northward or Southward of the three* [recte four] *Indian Fields?* [Probably they are excluding Narranshaw] *Tracts certified to be in Jersey* [hardly 'certified.' The Survey says "… supposed to be in Jersey Government;" the Patent says "…in our Countie of Orange.…"]. *If to the Northward, as the Agents for New-York may contend; still, it must appear that the Government of New-York, took upon themselves, to grant lands, which they confess to be out of their jurisdiction, for the last Tract being bounded on the Partition Line, if the other three Tracts lay to the Southward of it, they must be in Jersey. – But to proceed ….* [This second tract was never mentioned in Bayard's grant petitions, but it does appear in his survey and grant.]

Nice try, other than that the initial premise – that the Indian Fields' locations were in Jersey – hardly is proven. Further, if the writers of this quotation had read the Bayard Patent, they, too, would have known that the southern border of the Kakiat Patent was one of the two southern borders of the Bayard Patent, hence rendering pointless their last statement, above

Cornelius Harvey (*Genealogical History*…., 1900) is far from reticent and has a great deal more to say about these matters: Referring to the map that he provides (*q.v*. his map p. 78, this text, Section 28.), he tells us that Werimus lay within the bounds of Bayard's Patent, but he does not tell us how he knows this. He specifies "within" the Bayard Patent, indicating that the size of the Patent exceeded that of "Werimus." According to him, title to the grant passed from Bayard's heirs to Roloff van Der Linde (d. 1708, N.Y.), thence, by will, to Hendrick van der Linde, whose son, Benjamin, we recall, married Elizabeth Schuyler, niece of Eve Schuyler (widow of Peter Bayard; wife of Stephanus Bayard). [91] More puzzles with absent pieces. The area of the land bequeathed by Roloff's will was not given therein, but Harvey asserts that "it was large." Subsequently, Hendrick acquired additional lands through Peter Sonmans, known to have been a spurious agent of the Proprietors. See Appendix III.

Harvey continues: Hendrick Van der Linde's lands were bounded on the south by Zabriskie and Romeyn and, in part, by the Musquampsont Brook (*recte* Musquapsink). Hendrick sold off his land to Roloff van der Linde, Rev. Benjamin van der Linde (Pastor at Paramus), Frederick

Wortendike, Cornelius Haring, John and Albert Orden, John Bogert, Rev. Bernard Duerson, Abraham Post, Jacob Arents, John Durie, Daniel Haring, Carel Debaun, David Hopper, Abraham LaRoux, Abraham van Horne, Rev. Samuel Verbryck (Pastor at Tappan), Harman and Garret van Ryper, Thomas Cadmus, and Jacob and Thomas Eckerson.

The "two Dominies [Rev.'s]" sold part of their acquired lands to Garret and David Eckerson, John Forshee (Fiseur), Garret Haring, William Holdrum, Frederick Reiper (Ryper), and Michael and John Ryer. Which two Dominies? Harvey gives us three, but surely he intends Benjamin Vanderlinde, Hendrick's son, and Verbryck, Hendrick's son-in-law. Almost all of this was accomplished between 1728 and 1732. But – Harvey does not tell us how he knows any of this. Durie agrees broadly with him. "Although the earliest known deed made by Hendrick Vanderlinda conveying a portion of the Bayard Patent land is dated May 4, 1737, it is probable that his purchase from Samuel Bayard had taken place at least a couple of years prior." Durie makes reference to this in other writings, but it is most peculiar that he never provides any information as to location and acreage of the land, grantee, and the location of the deed, [92] or of any other Vanderlinda conveyances of other Bayard land.

We remember that the Bayard-Patent surveyor, Augustin Graham, tells us that us that, at Bayard's request, he "…viewed the remainder of said land…," the second, or southern tract. The northern border of the non-Indian Field portion of the Bayard Patent is the southern border of the Honan/Hawdon (Kakiat) Patent and farther north, the point at which an easting line from the northwest corner of the Kakiat patent strikes the Saddle River, and its southern limit is the inter-provincial border. That indicates a present, pressing, need to know the location of the border between New York and New Jersey in 1696, a somewhat daunting prospect. All the necessary elements for delineating the Bayard Patent are available – but, it is in the determination of the southern boundary, the New York-New Jersey border in 1696/7, that the fun begins.

Please remember that the following thrashing around with the problem of the provincial border in 1697 pertains directly and only to the southern boundary of the Bayard Patent and is not, herein, an issue unto itself.

Clearly, the southern boundary of the Bayard Patent was the provincial boundary between New York and New Jersey. Where was this border at the time of the Bayard Patent? This requires further discussion. But the ultimate goal of *all* discussion remains: was Samuel Bayard the fourth, post-indigene, owner of the land on which The House stands, the first being Lucas van Tienhoven, the second, Albert Zaborowsky; and the third, Samuel Bayard.

Now, to the matter of the 1686 inter-colonial border, the southern border of the Bayard Patent.

Chapter IV – The New York-New Jersey Border: 1686

To enter the precincts of the New Jersey-New York border wars is to court howling madness; fortunately, it also exceeds the scope of this study. However, the present concerns reside in the earliest years of the controversy when the legal morass, the bickering, and the questionable surveys of the time seem, less complex and confusing than in later years. They also are more obscure and less well documented. Clarity of the issues remains elusive, and it must be understood that, during the early years of the dispute, a great deal is cloudy, inexact, and in some instances, contradictory.

Peter Osborne (Minisink Valley Historical Society) wrote "This period of the dispute is the least written about and most unsubstantiated and hence, the most confusing." [93]

Indeed! Cole tells us that "At the time when the history of Haverstraw begins, it was a subject of dispute where New York terminated and New Jersey began, and as late as 1671 it was supposed that the territory as far north as Stony Point was included in the latter Province." Of course, he does not tell us how he knows this. But we do know that "… it appears that before the year 1684 N. Jersey was esteemed to extend so far upon Hudsons River, as to include Haverstraw…."

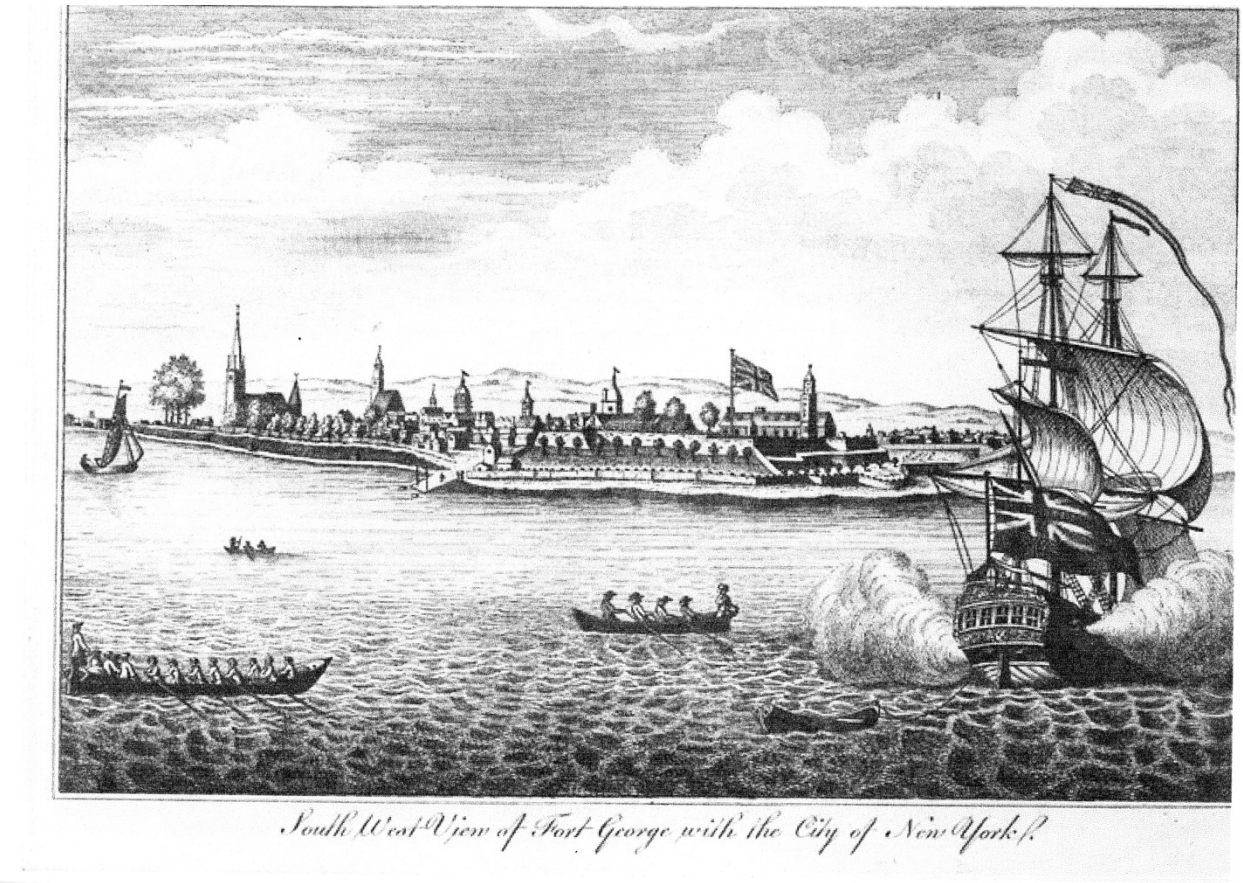
These are waters that are muddied to the point of opacity. But – perseverance!! [94]

For the present purposes, then, let us keep in mind that this matter pertains, in the main, only up to the year 1703, when the Bayard Patent was entered. Therefore, let the following bare-bones background-précis suffice:

Charles II of Great Britain granted his brother, James, Duke of York, a large tract of colonial land that encompassed New Jersey (March 1664).

In a grant to Lords Berkeley and Carteret from the Duke (June 1664), the northwestern station point of the line between the provinces of New York and New Jersey was established at 41° 40" N, supposedly the location of the northernmost branch of the Delaware River. There is no branch of the Delaware at this latitude. This latitude (41° 40"N) may, or may not, have then been established as on the Delaware River at Cochecton, New York, or at a number of other nearby surveyors' locations considered during the remarkably lengthy negotiations that eventually led to a settlement of the boundary. An early choice was Cochecton, New York, on the Delaware at 41° 42' 21"N; 75°' 03' 37" W (N10° W, about 20 miles from Monticello, NY). From there the line was to run southeast to the Hudson River at 41° N (Location A, below). That sounds quite straightforward, but it is not (more below).

On June 30, 1686, the Deputy Governors of East and West Jersey, "with several Gentlemen of both Governments in their Company…" met at Fort James (later Ft. George) in lower Manhattan [95] in order to inform Colonel Thomas Dongan, his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor of New York, "… [of] their Intention's to Run the Lines of the three Governments… [East and West Jersey; New York]" (DCH, I, p. 517f).



Ft. George *c.*1730 (previously Ft. James) in lower Manhattan. (LC-USZ 62-19360)

They directed that the northwestern station first be determined and instructed three surveyors to meet at the falls of the Delaware on September 1, 1686 and do the job. They were George Keith (East Jersey) – later to achieve a certain notoriety for his activities as a Quaker – Andrew Robinson (West Jersey), and Phillip Wells (New York). Any disagreement among them was to be resolved by a two-to-one vote.

Peter Osborne, in his *The New York – New Jersey Boundary Line*… pp. 5f, tells us that "At a meeting held at Fort James on the island of Manhattan on April 9, 1684, the King's agents agreed to a compromise in regard to the [New York-New Jersey] boundary…," and further notes that "… at least one other source" gives the date as 1686. He provides no source for either the 1684 or 1686 datum. Since the fort was not named in honor of King James until August 1684, the earlier date of the meeting is unlikely. In DCH, I, p. 517f. there exists no record of the 1686 meeting, and the meeting of June 30, 1686 therein, has a purpose different from that given by Osborne, as described below. [96] In his *Northern Boundary Line*…, Whitehead refers to meetings only of June 30, September 8 and 9, 1686; the purposes of each are given below.

At Fort James on September 1, 1686, the instructions of June 30, 1686 were amplified, and Wells – one assumes in his capacity as New York's surveyor or as senior surveyor – received instructions from Governor Dongan and several Council members "…carefully and with exactness to run the line between this Province [New York] and East Jersey…," to mark the line

as well as he can, to make a report, with his colleagues, about the line, to include a description of the countryside, and to present it in the Secretary's office, all "… with as much speed as conveniently may be…." Despite the utile nature, the directness, and the appropriateness of the instructions, we have no evidence that the surveyors ever met or that they ever ran the line (DCH I, p. 518).

An entry of November 11, 1686 (DCH I, pp. 520f) carries a report from only Messrs. Wells and Robeson (*sic*) to the effect that on September 8 and 29, 1686, they and Keith had carried out observations on those days that had made it "manifest" to them that the location of the southern terminus of the interprovincial borderline on the Hudson (41° N latitude) lay "...one minute and twenty five seconds to the northwards of Yonkers [Frederick Philipse Lower] mills [below] and so falls upon the high cliffs of the "point of Tappan" on the west side of said [Hudson] river."

Not likely, "manifest" or not. There are, indeed, cliffs at that location, but nothing vaguely resembling a "point;" besides, 41°N is not 1' 25" north of the Lower Mills. But a map in the National Archives, Kew (UK), does designate that area "High Cliffs at Tappan." [97]

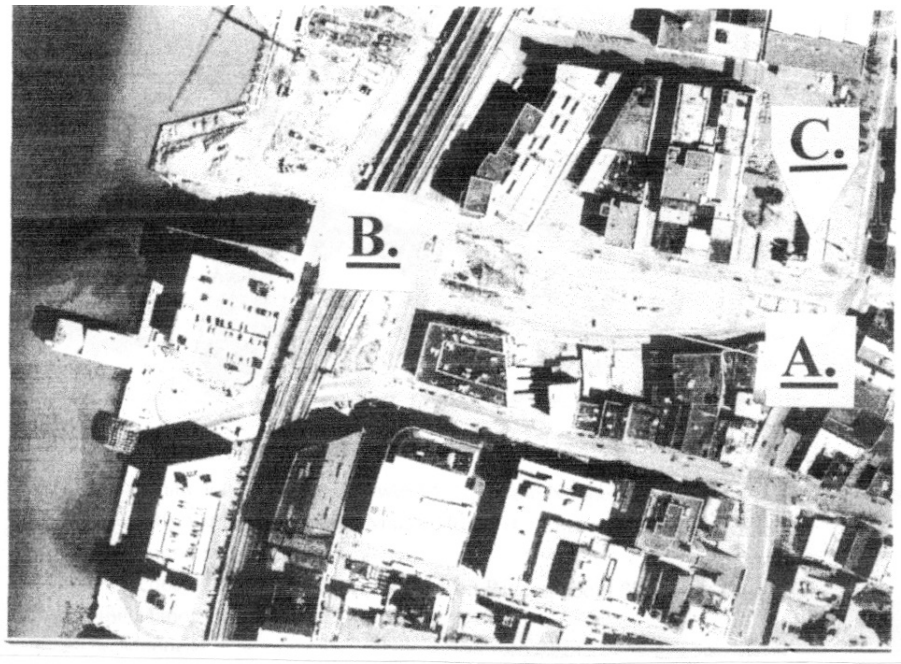
The designation "point of Tappan" may have been common usage at the time for that section of the river. But the "point of Tappan" has not been located as a specific map location, and the appropriate, riverine, persons consulted had neither any knowledge of it nor found any references to it. There is no apparent reason for the name "point of Tappan" to have been given to the location specified in the November 11, 1686 surveyors' declaration. The surveyors simply were wrong, as noted above. The name may have been altogether adjectival common currency at the time, rather than a cartographic designation; it may have been coined by the surveyors. Further, it was not capitalized, as one would a proper name, in the surveyor's document of November 11, 1686 (above), the earliest reference to it of which I am aware, although, considering the instability of seventeenth-century orthography, this does not set like cement, nor should it: more of this is forthcoming below.

It may be to the credit of surveyor George Keith of East Jersey that he refused to sign this declaration, because, alas, 41° N is not where his colleagues claimed that it lay; their claimed position actually lies at 40° 57' "N (location B , p. 139, below). Further, Keith was the East-Jersey surveyor, and the too-far-south designation of the line would have been to the disadvantage of his province and another possible reason for his not having signed the survey. However, it appears certain that the designation "point of Tappan" refers to the point of land where Sparkill (formerly Tappan) Brook empties into the Hudson. (41° 02'18" N: 73° 54'30" W) (Location B below). The reference to the "…high cliffs…" in the November 11, 1686 document suggests both the cliffs of the Palisades on the Hudson's west shore and Tallman Mountain, which is immediately adjacent to the south of Tappan Brook's confluence with the Hudson (See picture, p. 149). More on these matters below. In their calculation of 41° N lying 1' 25" north of the Lower Mills, the surveyors of 1686 made an error, confirmation of which appears in DCH, IV, p. 424. [98]

But where, then, were the (Frederick) Philipse Lower Mills, and can one confirm the location of "the point of Tappan."?

The Lower Mills

The Philipse Lower Mills were on the east side of the Hudson in what is now the city of Yonkers, New York, as opposed to the Philipse Upper Mills, located to the north on the Pocantico River in the town of Sleepy Hollow. The present Manor House in Yonkers is Philipse's restored home. He purchased the site in 1672. The former site of the Lower Mills is on Manor House Square (Warburton Avenue and Dock Street) in downtown Yonkers – seemingly peculiar owing to the present lack of water power there, but explicable owing to the Nepperhan (now Saw Mill) River, which once flowed through the location of the Square and powered the Philipse Mills, having been stuffed into underground tunnels between 1917 and 1922 in order to avoid epidemics of various diseases, which it was believed that the open river fostered. [99] Immediately below is an aerial view of the site.



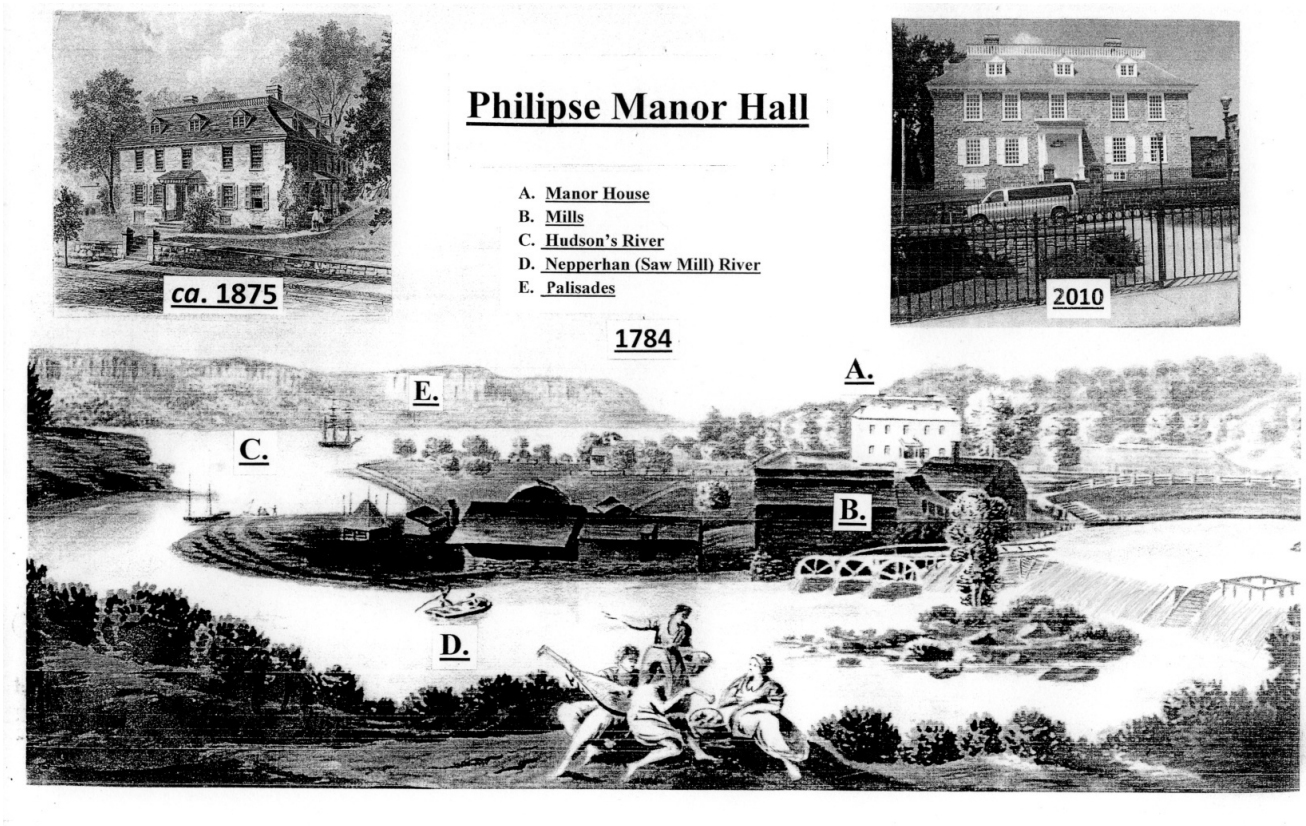
The Lower Mills.

A. Approximate location of the Lower Mills on the Nepperhan River, about 60 yards south of the Manor House (C.), prior to the Nepperhan's suppression underground .

B. Confluence of the Nepperhan and Hudson Rivers about 395 yards west of the Manor House.

C. The Manor House.

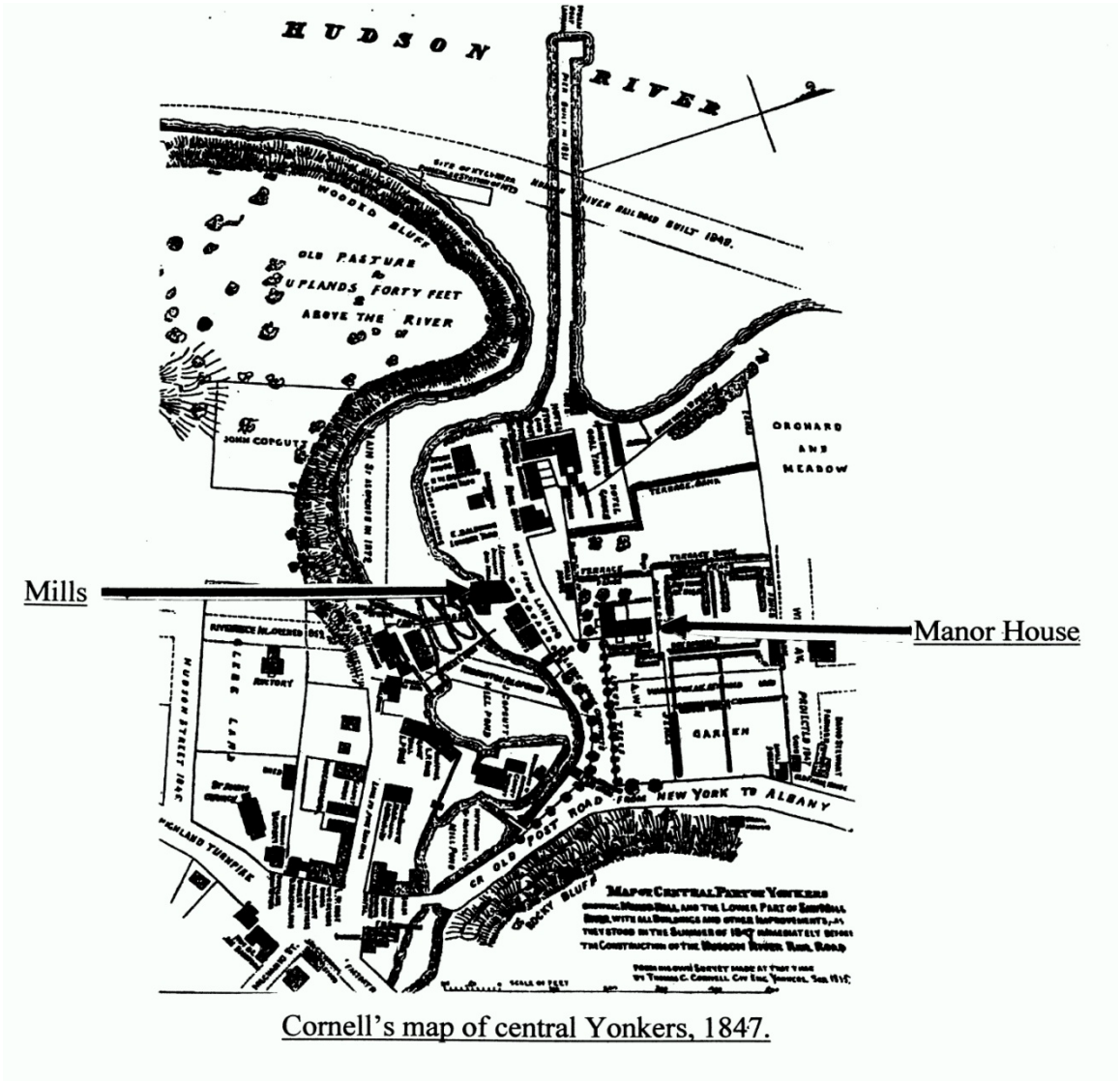
(photo Google Earth)



Unannotated Lower print courtesy The Philipse Manor House, Yonkers, NY.
View is to the NW. Upper left, courtesy NYPL,

Thomas C. Cornell (1819-1894) served as the Yonkers Civil Engineer, and he tells us that in 1847, when he first arrived in Yonkers, "The great mill of the Manor had been burned and was no longer there, but on its foundation had then recently been placed the Copcutt Mahogany Mill, which even now [probably *circa* 1890] remains, hardly sixty yards from the Manor House windows." [100]

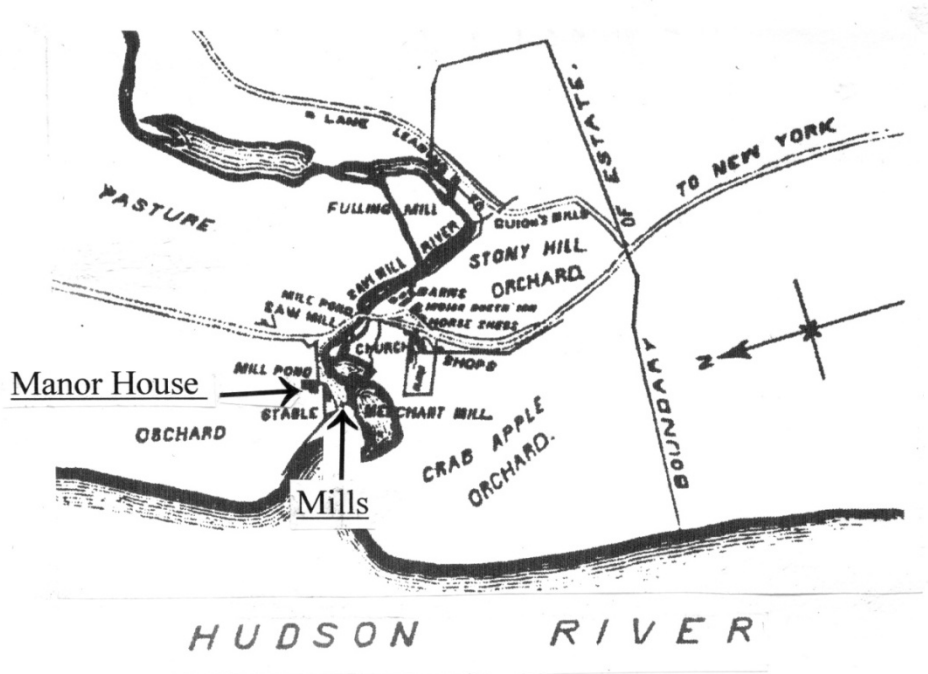
Cornell provided a "Map of [*sic*] Central Part of Yonkers "SHOWING MANOR HALL AND THE LOWER PART OF SAW MILL [Nepperhan] RIVER… AS THEY STOOD IN THE SUMMER OF 1847…," which he had surveyed, evidently for an official purpose, the year that he arrived in Yonkers as city engineer. [101] On it, Cornell clearly marked the location of the Manor House and also that of the Copcutt Mahogany Mill, and thereby, the location of the original Lower Mills, as well as that of the Manor House. A drawing, "View of Philipse Manor Hall, 1784" (above) in the Manor House holdings, confirms the location of the mill, vis á vis the Manor House. The view is to the west; the Manor House is the white building, center right, the mills clearly visible immediately below on the Nepperhan (Saw Mill) River. [102] Note that the orientation of the Cornel map (below) is readily comparable. The location of the Lower Mills is 40° 56'08" N; 73° 53' 58"W. (p. 144, Location D below).



Cornell's map of central Yonkers, 1847.

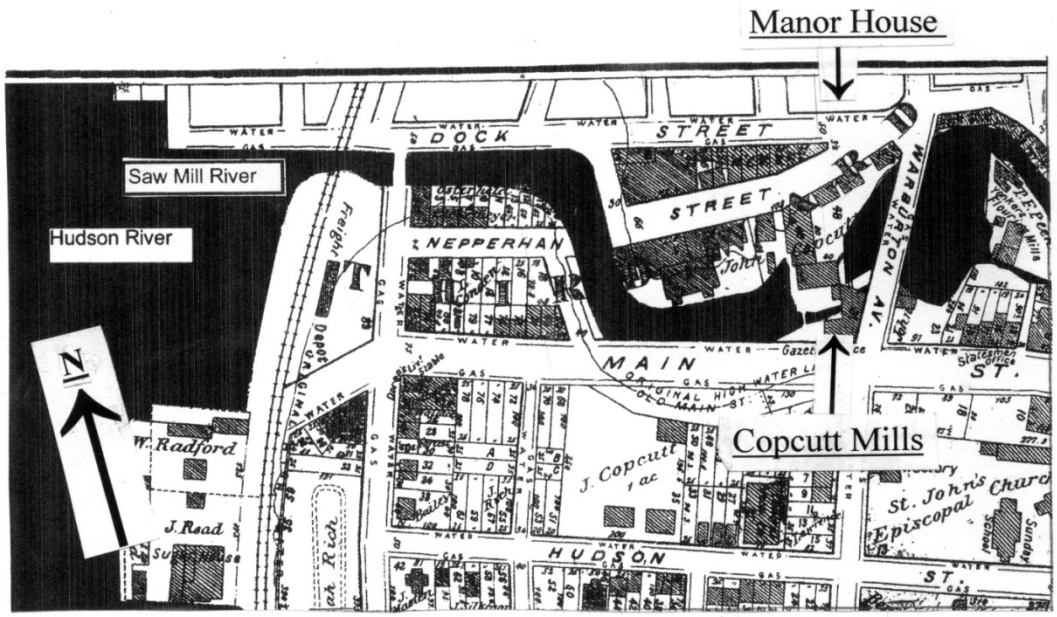
It is interesting to note that the location on the drawing of 1784 at which a small boat has been grounded remains a "sloop landing" on Cornell's map (the bend of the river just downstream and on the same side as the mills). Also note that the present shoreline is a result of considerable infilling.

Immediately below are two maps showing the mills in 1813 and 1876, respectively. The first is a detail from a map of the estate of Lemuel Wells, in central Yonkers (1813). The second is from an 1876 atlas of Yonkers. On this map the Copcut Mills, referred to by Cornel, are clearly visible. [103] First map courtesy the Yonkers, New York Planning Bureau.



Map of the Estate of Lemuel Wells

Yonkers, N.Y. (1813) (detail)



City of Yonkers, N.Y. (1876)

From Dock and Elm Streets South to Highland (detail)

Lewis/Robert Morris and Tappan Creek (1686)

In an undated "Certificate" (DCH I, pp. 521f), estimated by Whitehead to be *circa* 1745, [104] "His Excellency Lewis Morris, Esquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief of His Majesty's Province of New Jersey and Territories thereon depending in America…" made a declaration before and attested to by Robert Hunter Morris, Esq., Chief Justice of New Jersey (1738-1764). Therein he declared that in 1685 or 1686, he and governor of New York (1682-1688), Colonel Thomas Dongan, and New-Jersey Deputy Governor (1683-1686) Gawen Laurie, and some "Gentlemen of the Council" of New York and New Jersey, met at a place on the Hudson's west bank (Location A. See p. 144 for Locations A, B, C, and D) near where the house of Colonel William Merret (*recte* Merritt) "later stood"). There, a latitude observation was made on the north side of Merritt's house and then engraved on a beech tree. Morris did not remember the latitude. The group then went north to a house south of (B) Verdrietige Hook, [105] then south to a farmer's house "…to the northward of the Tappan Meadow at the bottom of the Bay…" (The "Bay," meaning the mouth of Tappan Brook, Loc. C). Morris states that he then was told that "…they did agree that that the mouth of Tappan Brook, should be the point of partition on Hudson's River between the Province of New York and that of New Jersey…."

Surely, we can assume that they did not make a capricious decision but one based on the observations that they made at that time and place. Keep in mind that, at the time of his recollections, Morris was a 74-year-old man recalling an incident that had occurred fifty nine or sixty years earlier when he was fourteen or fifteen years old. [106] He, Morris, returned in 1691 and re-marked the observation on the same tree, *sans* latitude, one assumes. The movement of the group, first to the Merritt-house site, well south of the Tappan Brook (Location A), then well to the north of the Brook (Location B), and, finally, south again to the north end of the Tappan Meadow at the mouth of Tappan Brook (Location C), very much sounds like an expedition for the purpose of assaying the possible sites for the Hudson terminus of the boundary line, the last of which triumphed – not unlike artillery-round siting: one over, one under, one dead on. Location (C) surely is Tappan Point. An attempt to determine the site of their stop at (B) would be unsupported guesswork; site (C), Tappan Point (the mouth of Tappan Creek) locates itself – almost.

> *This is not the first occasion when a station point on the Hudson was established at the mouth of Tappan Creek. In the Original Papers Relating to the New York Boundary Negotiations Vol. I, Brief of the Claim…,* [Vol. I, p. 8] *there is a note of February 7, 1685 in which: It is likewise admitted* [by the Agents for New York] *that the Governor …* [there follows a quote from the Lockhart Patent 6/12/1687] *… and Council* [of New-Jersey], *granted a Confirmation to George Lockhart beginning at Tappan Creek upon Hudsons River, at the Line of Division agreed upon by the Governors of the two Provinces of New-York and New- Jersey….* [107]

This line apparently was taken with some seriousness. In March 1685/86, Governor Dongan became aware that certain New York citizens resident "…on or upon Tappan [now Sparkill] Creek have been disturbed and disquieted in their Lawful Possession by Persons from the Government of East New Jersey." He then issued an order to the High Sheriff of Orange County instructing him to apprehend the "disturbers and disquieters" and to bring them before him in New York City.[108] There is no further notice of this matter, and peace apparently reigned upon the Tappan.

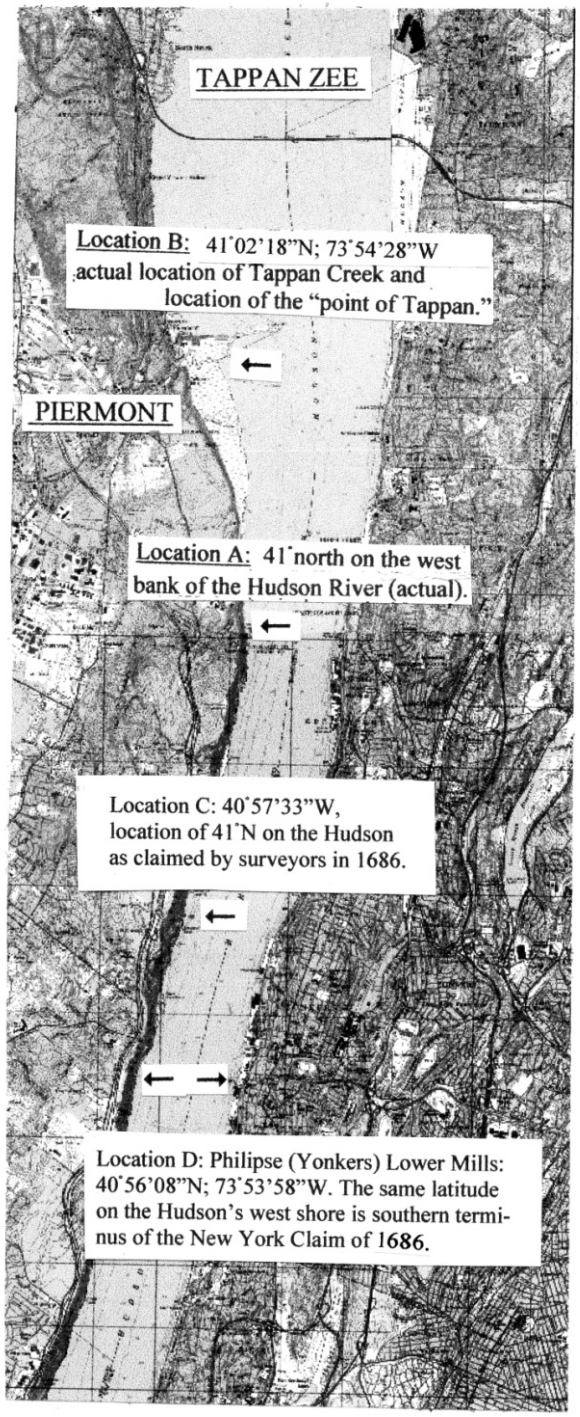
Here is a summary of locations pertinent to the southeastern terminus of the New York-New Jersey border at the time of the meeting in 1685/6. See maps below for locations.

Location A: 41° north on the west bank of the Hudson River (actual)
Location B: 41° 02’ 18” N; 73° 54’ 30” W (actual location of Tappan Brook and location of the “point of Tappan.”)

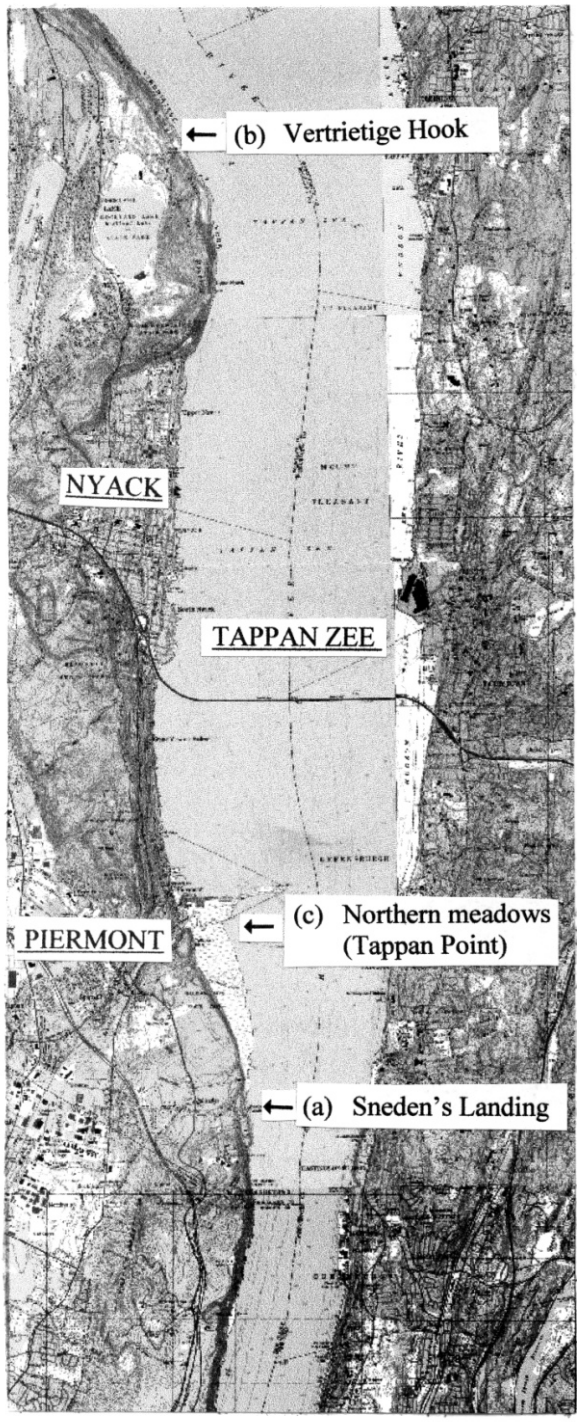
Location C: 40° 57’ 33”; 73° 53’ 50” W, the incorrect location of 41° N on the Hudson as claimed by surveyors Wells and Robinson in 1686.

Philipse Lower Mills:	40° 56’ 08”
Surveyors’ claim (1686)	+ 0° 01’ 25”
	40° 57’ 33”

Location D: Philipse (Yonkers) Lower Mills: 40° 56’ 08” N; 73° 53’ 58”W – 40° 56’08” N, but on the Hudson’s *opposite* bank. Immediately across the river, on the west bank, is the location of the southeastern terminus of the New York claim of 1754, allegedly originated in 1686, which soon will loom large in the present work. USGS locations appear below :



Locations A, B, C, D
USGS Nyack, Yonkers Quadrangles



The Morris Meeting Sites, 1685/1686
USGS Nyack Quadrangle

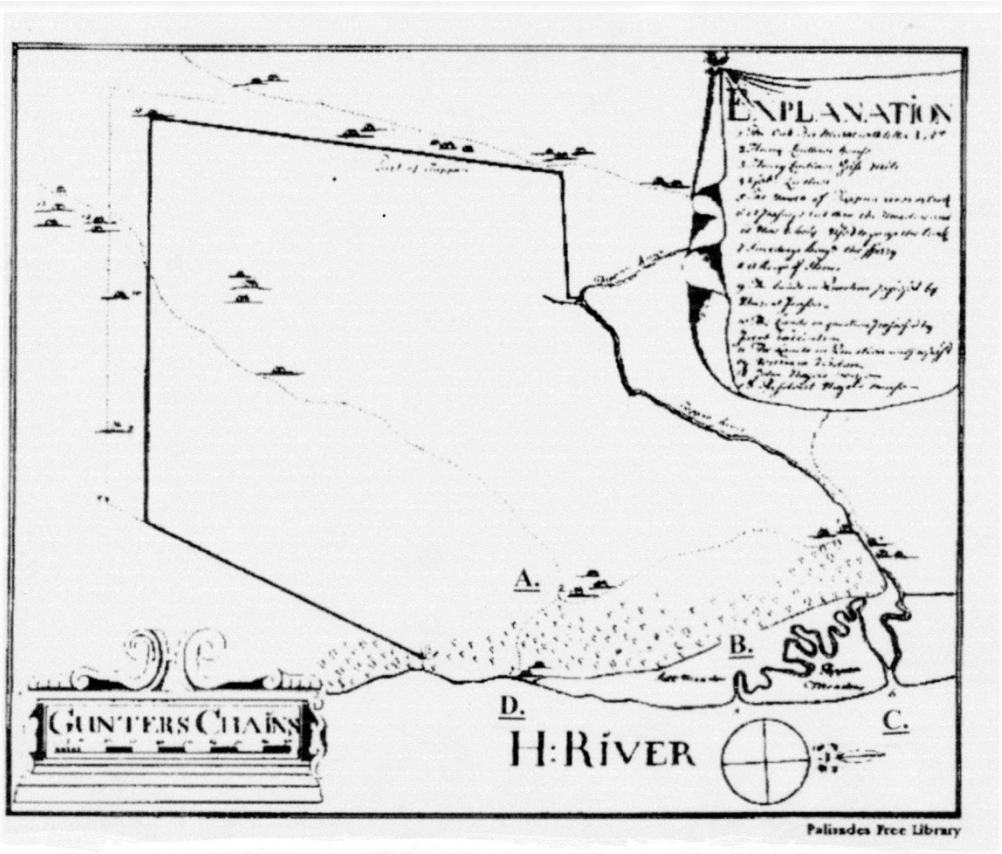
There is a minor glitch in the seemingly simple and direct statement "the mouth of Tappan Creek." The map of the Lockhart Patent (1687) copied from the original by Philip Ver Planck (1745) (see map by Philip Ver Planck, 1745, below) [109] names what we now consider the mouth of Tappan Creek as "A Passage cut thro the Meadow and now Wholy Used to go up the Creek." But we do not know when, allegedly, it was "cut," other than that it pre-dates the map (1745). Eight-tenths of a mile to the south there is the opening of a natural appearing, narrow, winding, waterway through the salt meadow that Ver Planck designates "Mouth of Tappan River or Creek," now called Crumkill Creek, the earliest reference to which I have found is a deed of 1779, but a Dec. 23, 1685 grant in the area to Florus William Crum, does exist. [110] This suggests that it was here that the Governors and Morris met at Location (C): "… to the Northward of the Tappan meadow at the bottom of the Bay." Common sense suggests that the northern, broader, waterway would be the more accessible and useful, but, again, we do not know if it was open in 1684, 1685, or 1686, or, even if it were open then, whether the Morris party did consider the more obvious, "…now Wholy used…" entrance to be the true one. Cole, in his *History of Rockland County*, p. 220 (1884/1986) tells us that the earliest settlers of Orangetown cut an artificial channel through the meadow at the mouth of Tappan Creek in order to provide boats with access to the creek, but he does not tell us when, nor does he explain how he knows this. One might think that he simply may have drawn an assumption from Ver Planck's map, but the map probably had not yet surfaced in 1884 when Cole published his *History*…. [111] Further, Jacquetta M. Haley (*Rockland County in the 1790's*, p. 14) relates that:

> *Sloops could enter the Spar Kill* (Tappan Creek) *at high tide, but only if they carried a light load. Orangetown's earliest settlers had cut an artificial channel, or ditch, through the meadow at the mouth of the creek. This narrow channel, known as the "Slote,"* (Dutch: ditch) *allowed vessels to sail a short way up the Spar Kill to the dock if they had little cargo. When loaded, the boat had to be pulled, by men, through the "Slote" to the dock….*

Ms. Haley claims Cole (*History of Rockland County*…, p. 220) as her source. But Cole says no such thing. He tells us that

> *"Sloops could enter the Sparkill, if lightly laden, at high tide, through what, <u>from its resemblance to a ditch</u>* [added emphasis] *was called the "slote, and ascend as far as the location of Mr. Haddock's store. When the sloops were laden with fruits, vegetables, and other products that they wished to send to market, the men hauled them through the Slote to the river …."*

No "…earliest settlers … [cutting] an artificial channel … through the meadow at the mouth of the creek." In fact, Cole's statement implies that the Slote "resembled" a ditch, not that it was a man-made entity.



The George Lockhart Patent (April 30, 1745).
Orangetown Records, Book A, Drawn by Philip Ver Planck (1745)
NYPL

A. *Henry Ludlows House*
B. *Mouth of Tappan River or Creek*
C. *A Passage cut thru the Meadow and now Wholy used to go up th River*
D. *Sneedings house the fferry*
(All as in original)

The origin of the entrance passage to Tappan Creek, be it natural or man-made, remains undetermined. However, we hear from Frank Bertangue Green (*The History of Rockland*..., p. 358, New York [1886]) that, *circa* 1783, Major Abraham Taulman took over John Mabie's pre-Revolutionary store, at or near the site of the present-day silk mill on Ferdon Avenue in Piermont. This is near the dam on Tappan Creek, built at a currently unknown prior time. In 1856 he sold the store to John Myers who, in turn, sold it to Roger Haddock in 1857. Haddock remained in the original building until 1875 when he raised the present building. Cole's assertion that sloops could be pulled upstream as far as Haddock's Store makes a certain sense: surely they could not go past the dam at that point, although the date of the dam is not known. Cole tells us that this part of Tappan (Sparkill) Creek, "… from its resemblance to a ditch, was *called* the 'slote.'" That is his interpretation, but it might well be that it is not the "resemblance" to a slote that brought that term

into use. The word *slote* in Dutch does, indeed, mean "ditch." A ditch is not a canal nor is it a river or a stream, for which other Dutch vocabulary is available. The connotation definitely is that of a man-made entity, and we could rely on etymology to add weight to the idea that settlers did, indeed, at some time create this navigable channel. The Dutch *gegraven* (excavated) occurs often in definitions of the word slote, as does, for example, *afwatering* (drainage). [112] An on-line source, "NY-NJ-CT Botany Online," (http://nynjctbotany.org) claims that "…around 1740 the creek was deepened and rerouted. It became known as the Spar Kill and the landing was called Tappan Landing," but they offer no source for the date.

But, the unstable nature of the waterways through the salt meadow can be grasped by means of the details from maps, below. On the 1876 example, there are three, straight-line, waterways thru the salt meadow. The name "Crumkill Creek," the earliest designated entrance to Tappan Creek, does not appear, but there are three other, possibly artificial streams, none of which exists at present. [113]

Piermont Marsh; the mouth of Sparkill Creek; the Erie Pier. **Photo courtesy Alan W. Wells**

Sparkill Creek on its way through the marsh.

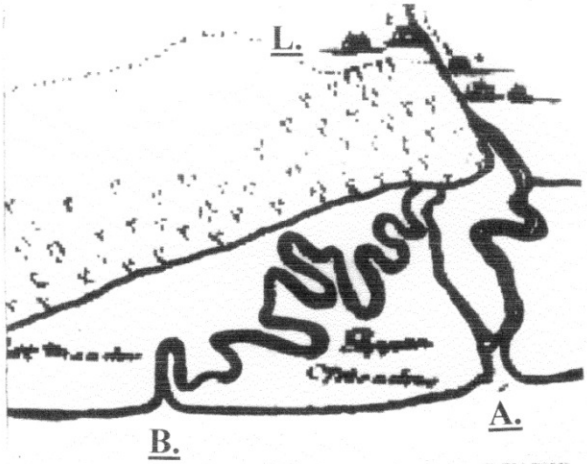
The dam.

Tallman Mountain 41°2'N. "Point of Tappan"?

The *Slote*, Ferdon Ave., Piermont.

The Mouth of Tappan Creek: Comparatives

North ⟶

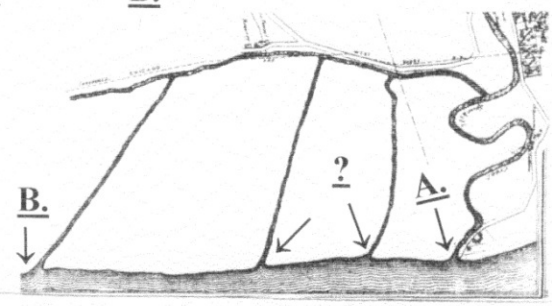


1754 The Verplanck Map, The Lockhart Patent (detail).

L. Henry Ludlow House

A. Mouth of Tappan Creek

B Mouth of Crum Kill Creek



1854 Combination Atlas Map Of Rockland County, Figure Q, p. 24 (detail).

A. Mouth of Tappan Creek

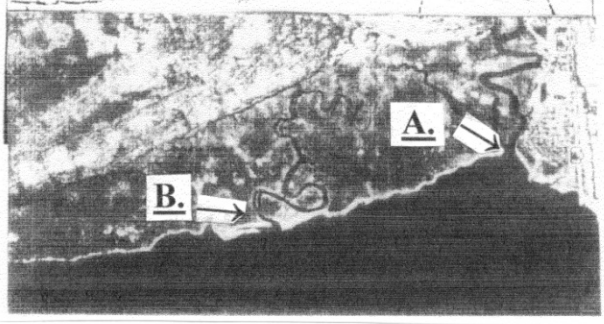
B. Mouth of Crum Kill Creek

?

1967 USGS Nyack Quadrangle (1967).

A. Mouth of Tappan Creek

B. Mouth of Crum Kill Creek



2007

A. Mouth of Tappan Creek

B. Mouth of Crum Kill Creek

Location (A, p. 144), near where the house of William Merritt stood and the Robert Morris party surveyors made their observations of 1685 or 1686, is determinable as follows:

In 1687, Governor Dongan granted to Dr. George Lockhart of London, 3,410 acres: the Lockhart Patent referred to above. The Patent opens:

> *"Beginning at Tappan Creke* [which entry?] *at sd* [said] *Hudson's River aforesaid at the Line of Division agreed upon by the governor of the sd* [said] *province of East Jersey & the Governor of New York* [added emphasis]."

The property passed to his half-brother, Colonel William Merritt, whose heirs sold it to (sea) Captain John Corbett. In 1703 Corbett passed it to his daughter, Mrs. Henry (Mary Corbett) Ludlow of New York City, whose name, in reference to the location of her home, appears in numerous later documents relative to this matter, [114] James Alexander's map *PART OF 'BOUNDARY SURVEY' BY JA: ALEXANDER. 1750 Between New York and New Jersey* (Map No. VI, NJHS) clearly shows, with a sketch, "Corbett's old House" on the shore at Sneden's Landing , just south of the mouth of Tappan [Sparkill] Creek). In turn, Mary Ludlow and her husband sold 120 acres of the patent to Robert Sneden, Jr. (7/28/1752), on the Corbett homestead. But before 1745 the Robert Sneden, Jr. family was on the land, probably about 1740, as seen in the 1745 Lockhart Patent map that carries on its Legend "Sneedings house the fferry [*sic*]." [115] Lockhart never lived on his patent, but the site of the Merritt-Corbett-Sneden house is near the river at Sneden's Landing. On October 7, 1769, His Majesty's Commissioners, in their supposedly final determination of the border, set the Hudson River terminus at 40° 59'52"N, 79 chains, 21 links south of "…Sneyden's House, formerly Corbet's," thus setting it about 2' 27" south of Tappan Creek and to New York's advantage. The identity of Sneden's house with Corbett's is re-confirmed by James Alexander in survey observations in the NYHS Library.[116]

Around 1803, John Sneden either built a new house or rehabilitated the original Merritt-Corbett house. In 1983, architectural historian Loring McMillen (1906-1991) declared that none of the buildings at Sneden's Landing was built before 1820, but he pointedly did not preclude rebuilding on earlier house sites. [117] But, vagaries of exact house locations aside, surely this, Sneden's Landing, was the place where the Lewis Morris group of 1685 or 1686 made the determinations noted above.

The above declaration by Lewis Morris appears to have been unknown to or ignored by East Jersey Governor Andrew Hamilton when, on February 13, 1693/4, he wrote to his New York counterpart, Governor Benjamin Fletcher of New York (DCH II, p. 105) and asserted, incorrectly, that

> *"…in the Time of Coll.* [Governor] *Dongan … Surveyors of New York and the Jerseys …Did…meet to ascertain the Stationary points* [not the line, just the points] *from whence… the Division line betwixt New York and the Jerseys was to be drawn…."*

in accordance with the original charter from the Duke of York. Not altogether accurate. The Council Minutes for that meeting (June 30, 1686) clearly described the Council's intention to run the line – instructions that, apparently, the surveyors never carried out. In the latter part of his letter, he, Hamilton, did acknowledge "… yett [*sic*] the Lines were never drawn." In the same letter, he claimed that, in 1686, according to a now unknown map supposedly made by the

surveyors, that they had placed the terminus on the Hudson "…due west from Frederick Philipse's [*sic*] Lower Mills..." and to New York's advantage. [118] He then told Governor Fletcher that he was forming a detachment of men and will send them along the partition line in order to ascertain whether there are plantation owners who are claiming exemption from New York taxes because they fall under Jersey jurisdiction and who "… perhaps use the Same Shifts to York government:…" He invited Fletcher to send his surveyor to run the Partition line with Jersey people and see to the possibility of there being tax evaders, but there appeared no further notice of this to our knowledge. The surveyors clearly placed the supposed 41°N terminus at 1' 25" seconds north of the mills; they, too, were wrong. Hamilton's assertions were refuted during the border negotiations of 1719 in a Memorial from the New York Council to that of New Jersey (October 12, 1719). [119]

But, as will be seen, the possibility of the southeastern terminus of the interprovincial border on the Hudson opposite the Philipse Lower Mills will not go away.

In this passage of the *Memorial*… (p. 424), there is also an important confirmation of the true location of Tappan Point. The writer there points out that the surveyors' observations of November 11, 1686 that the "… point of Tappan" resides at 1' 25" north of Philipse's Lower Mills, are wrong; and "… that *Tappan Creke* [added emphasis] does not lye [*sic*] two minutes to the Northward of the Place of observation…." The reference here is the same as that in the surveyors' report of November 11, 1686, *i.e*., "Tappan Creke" here is equated with the "point of Tappan" in the 1686 report. Things equal to the same thing are equal to each other, *ergo*, "Tappan Creke" = "point of Tappan;" both refer to the mouth of Tappan Creek, hence confirming the location. [120] In modern and near-modern writing, "point of Tappan" has morphed into Tappan Point.

New Yorkers fired back with a Petition to their Council in which they sang their old and out-of-tune song whose lyrics attempted to re-assert that the surveyors of 1686, supposedly confirmed by their missing map, declared that 41°N was opposite the Lower Mills and that Governor Hamilton's letter of 1693/4 proved it – apparently a case of one man's misconceiving and another man's swearing to it. They may have been wrong in their locating 41º north latitude as opposite the mills, but the possibility of the latter location being .the inter- provincial border terminus is quite another matter. [121] Clearly, of course, the further south the terminus, the more to New York's advantage.

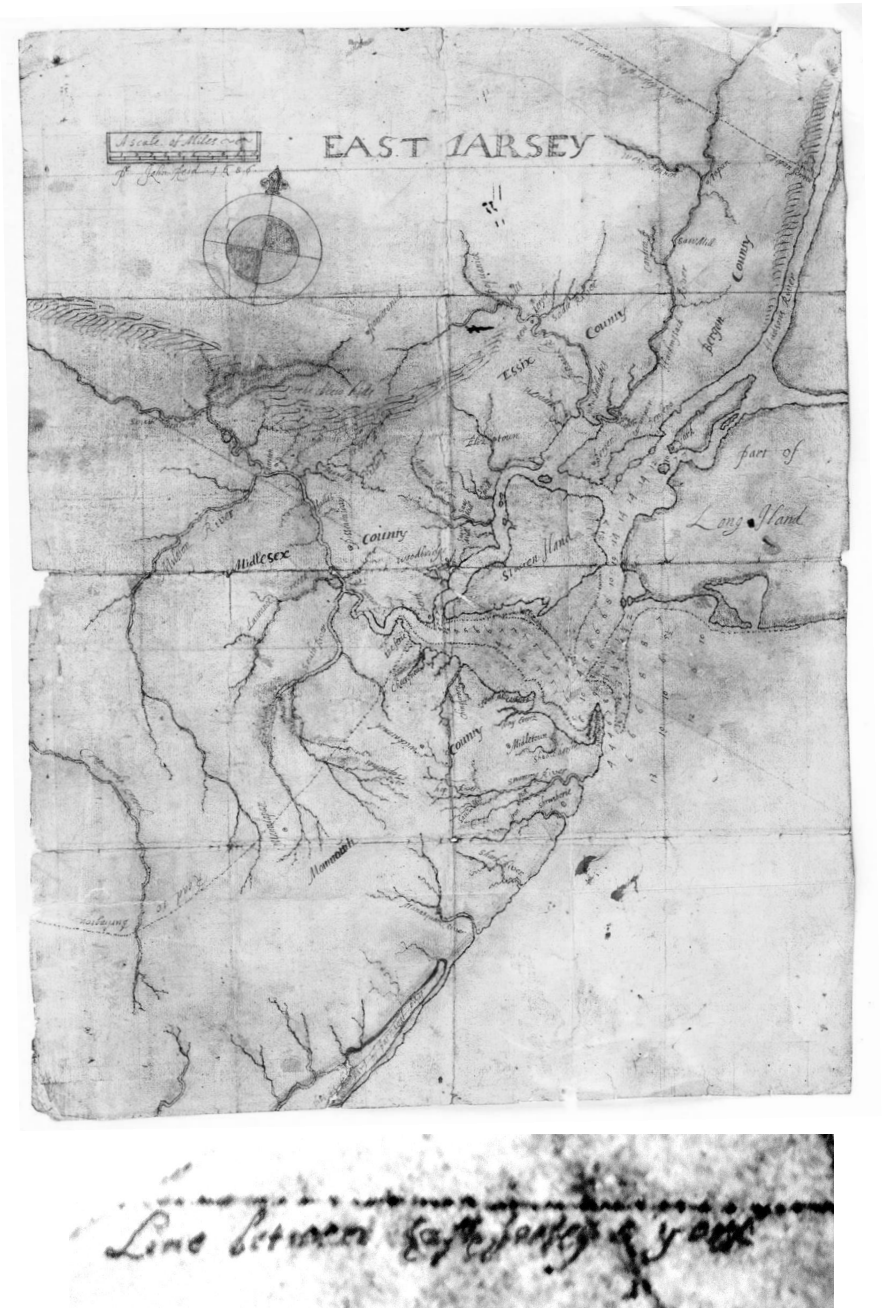
Therefore, *circa* 1686, the original location of the northwest station point at 41° 40' N may have been considered to have been on the Delaware at or near Cochecton, New York or at Minisink Island, and we have both the opening phrase of the Lockhart Patent (1687) and the Lewis Morris Certificate attesting to the 1685 or 1686 Governors' agreement that the southern terminus (41° N) would be on the Hudson's west bank at the mouth of Tappan Brook, now Sparkill Brook, at Piermont, New York (originally Tappan Slote, actual location 41° 02' 18" N; 73° 54' 28" W, Location B (above) – not too terrible, considering that they were aiming for 41° N. [122]

Added weight to this appears in the 1769 *Brief of New Jersey Claim* (p. 8) in which a quoted grant citation of 1685 declares the bounds to begin "…at Tappan Creek upon the Hudson's River at the line of Division agreed upon by the Governors of the two Provinces." [123]

Here is the John Reid map of 1685, showing the line of division between New York and New Jersey. The line appears to run at N64W, which is the same bearing run by the surveyors of August 1769 when they ran the New York claim line of 1686. This map is understandably

questionable in terms of geographical proportion, but the site of the POB is clear. In the northeast, the border line carries the inscription "Line between East Jarsey and York," and on the Hudson it reads "Tappan Creek." The bearing is N64°W. Clear enough, but a bit confused. [124]

The John Reid Map of 1686, "Line between East Jarsey and York, " With the interprovincial border (N64°W) on the Hudson River.



***East Jarsey*, above, manuscript map (1686) by John Reid, Acting Surveyor-General for New Jersey; New Jersey State Archives, Series: Series: Governor Robert Barclay (1648-1690), formerly in The Jay T. Snider Collection of Historical Americana.**

But this map puts us within ten years of the Bayard Survey (1696) and seventeen years of his Patent (1703). However, in 1754, long past the time of current concern, but bearing on it, the New York Council had recommended the adoption of a temporary Line of Jurisdiction – run in 1719 – until matters could be more equitably and permanently settled. But, in a move that must have turned the New Jerseyans livid, the New York Council instead insisted on what they claimed was the authentic line of 1686, a version that ran "… from a place on Hudson's River due west of the Lower Yonkers [Philipse] Mills, to the lower end of Minisink Island..." on the Delaware River just south of Milford, Pennsylvania, considerably below the original northwestern station point and quite obviously to New York's substantial territorial advantage. This latter becomes quite weighty in locating the inter-provincial border – the southern boundary of the Bayard Patent.

The Minisink Islands as they pertain to the northwest terminus of the New York claim line of 1686:

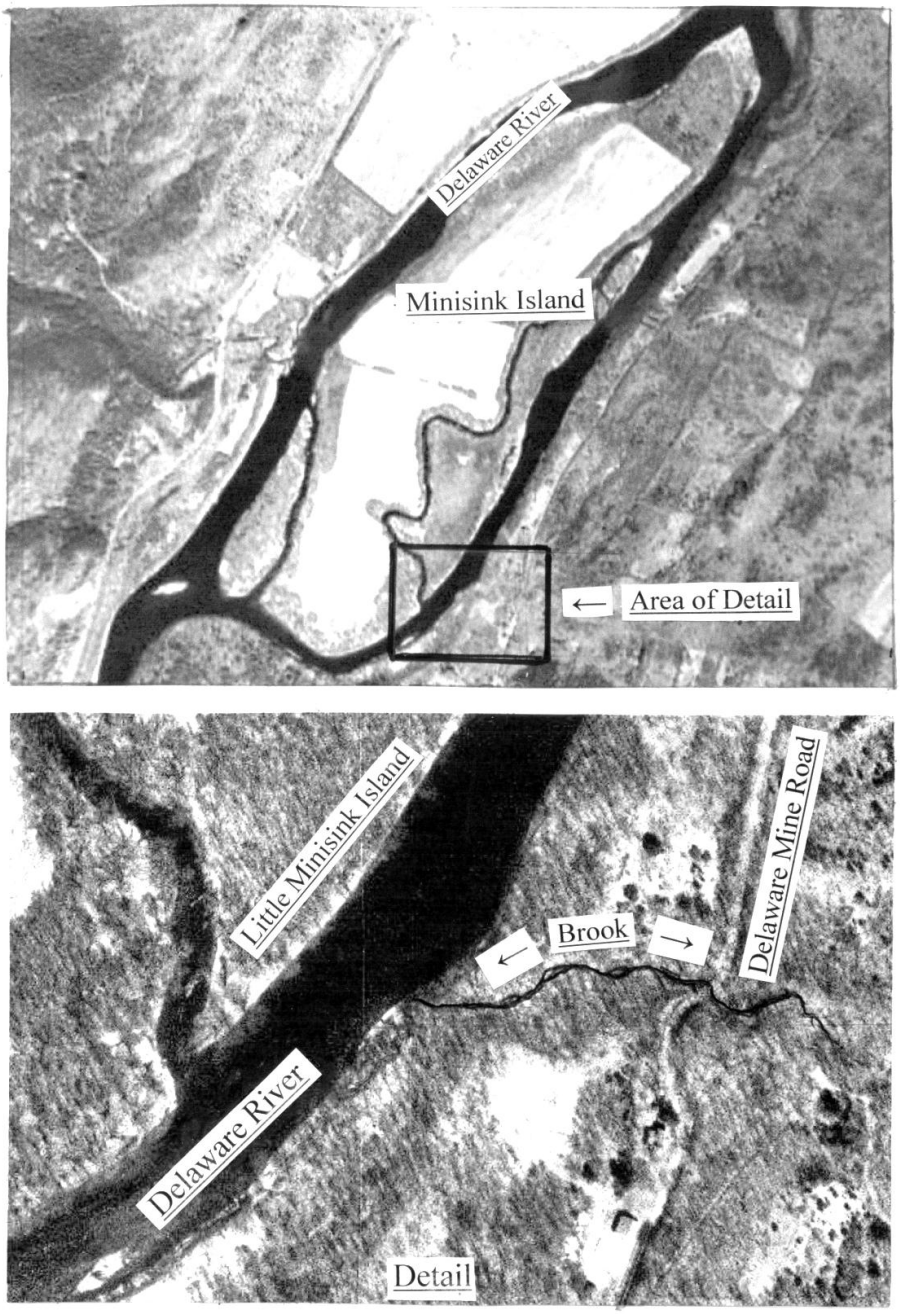
In most historical documents dealing with this matter, the island in question usually is referred to as Minisink Island, but in a number of them, the more specific designation "Little Minisink Island" appears. There exist also other sources that use this name, for example, the New Jersey citation immediately below, and in the history of the K(C)ortright family, there appears in Hendrick Cortright's will (December 3, 1753), specific provision for his property: the Great and Little Minisink Islands. [125] I have found no map showing the latter, nor have numerous authorities consulted been able to pinpoint the location of the "Little" island. However, Alice Batko, Montague Township Historian, and Katherine O'Hara, of the Delaware River Basin Commission, sensibly suggested that either of the two small islands immediately adjacent to Minisink Island on the southwest is, in all probability, the Little Minisink (personal communications to the author, 4/25/2006; 4/29/2006). There is also an island that splinters off Minisink Island on the southeast and appears originally to have been part of the larger island. All of these are at sufficiently small remove from the main island as to cause minimal geographic calculating distortions.

But the identity becomes clear through reference to the history of Montague Township, as related in a newspaper clipping in the Minisink Valley Historical Society, the source of which is the New Jersey Archives. [126]

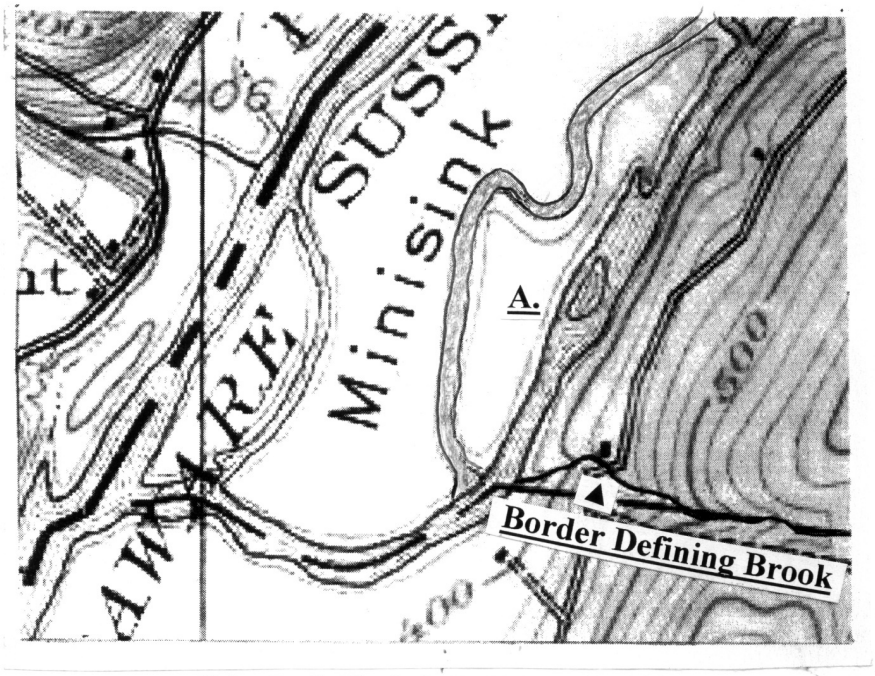
> *"After Wantage....." the next township created was Montague, and the petition for it was laid before the council by Gov. Bernard, January 13th, 1759.* [127] *As the Assembly was not then in session, it was postponed to the meeting of that body. On the 19th of March that year a petition from Abraham Van Campen and other citizens of Sussex County, in respect to the formation of the new township, was read, the Assembly then being in session. It prayed that the new township, Montague, begin*
>
> *'...at the mouth of a brook near the lower end of the <u>little</u> Minisink island,* [added emphasis] *run up to its source and thence in a direct line to Jeremiah Kettle's house, thence on the same source to top of Pahoqualin* [Blue] *mountain, thence northeasterly along the top of that mountain to the York line, thence along that line to the Mingaupack* [now Mongaup] *river, thence down the same to the Delaware river, and thence down the same to the beginning.'*

Below, two aerial photographs of the pertinent area accompanied by an extract from the 1915 USGS Milford, PA Quadrangle, in which is revealed the brook running from the Delaware River

easterly, roughly parallel to the Montague Township boundary, at the lower end of the "splintered" island on the southeast side of Minisink Island. Identity solved. [128]



The Minisink Islands in the Delaware River.
Photo Google Earth



Little Minisink Island (A)

and the brook that borders Wantage

Further, this piece also contains obvious evidence to the effect that, at least by 1759, the Minisink Islands were considered as part of the Province of New Jersey: the New Jersey Governor laid the proposal for Montague Township before the Council.

But earlier, in 1708, under the Great Seal of the Province of New York, Queen Anne granted the Minisink Patent whose southern terminus was the lower end of Big Minisink Island. Several extant maps make this quite clear. [129] Another reference from the Minisink Islands adds weight to the premise that during the period 1696 -1704, the New York/New Jersey colonial border terminated there in the northwest. The distinguished Arent Schuyler, to whom attention has been paid earlier in this work, applied for and received a patent for 1,000 acres of land beginning at present-day Port Jervis, New York, and extending southward to include the Minisink Islands. The date was May 20, 1697 – 336 days after the Bayard Patent Survey Warrant (June 18, 1696) and twenty-eight days before the Bayard Patent was issued (June 17, 1697). Schuyler and Bayard petitioned and received their patents from New York, thus telling us again that at that time, lands north of and including the Minisink Islands were considered to be in New York. [130]

And again, in the course of litigation pertinent to the Minisink Patent (May 1819) in the Supreme Court of New York, the boundaries of the Patent (8/28/1704) were cited as follows:

> *…. Lying and being in Orange and Ulster Counties, beginning at a certain place in Ulster County, aforesaid, called Yaag House, lying to the north-east of the land called Baske's land; then to run west by north, until it meet with the Fishkill or main branch of the Delaware River, thence to run southerly to the* <u>South end of Great Minisink Island</u> [added emphasis]; *thence due south to the land lately granted to John Bridges….*

The same source provides the following information pointing out that in 1762 the Minisink Patent still was considered to be under New-York jurisdiction:

> *A partition of the* [Minisink] *Patent was made by the* [Royal] *Commissioners, under the Colonial Act of the 18th of January, 1762, under the title 'An act for the more effectual collecting of his Majesty's quit rents in the* <u>*Province of New-York,*</u> [added emphasis] *and for partition of lands, thereto.'* [131]

The New Yorkers asserted that their interpretation of the 1686 line, with its northwestern terminus at Minisink Island, was of ancient lineage, although first presented during the recent negotiations in 1754 (*New York Assembly Minutes*, October 29, 1754). New Jersey countered:

> *The Report of the 1st of March, 1754 was the first Claim ever made by New-York to the pretended line of 1686 – In all the Disputes, before the Date of that Report, the Government of New-York acknowledged that New-Jersey was to be bounded by a Line from the Latitude of 41° on Hudson's River, to the Latitude of 41° 40' on the Northern-most Branch of the Delaware – This is in Full Proof from the Exhibits in this Cause; but in the Report of the Council of New-York, of the first of March, 1754, it is alleged, 'That a line was agreed to, sometime in the Year 1686, between Thomas Dongan, Esq., then Governor of New-York, and the Governor of New-Jersey, to be run from a certain Place on Hudson's River, due West of Frederick Philip's Lower Mills and to extend from thence to certain 'marked Trees on Delaware River.' And 'that after that Line had been agreed to, a Line was thereupon supposed to be a Division Line, fixing the Jurisdiction of the two Governments; and was supposed to extend from That Place on Hudson's River, to the Southward of the Great and Little Minisink* [Islands], *thence crossing the East Branch of Delaware ....'* [132]

The Jerseyans cried "foul!" and declared that the current negotiation (1769) was the first time that New York had presented such a claim to them. But the James Alexander Papers (NJHS, MG 70) contain a four-page, large-folio, document entitled *The first original of the Answer to the Proposal of New York for establishing the Peace between New York and New Jersey, February 21, 1754*. The entire document comprises evidential affirmations by New York of the line from opposite the Lower Mills to Minisink Island and New Jersey counter claims supporting the validity of the line from Tappan Creek. More coming on this.

In The James Alexander Papers, "Answer to the Proposal of New York … (1754)," cited above, Alexander and Robert Nevill argue firmly and persuasively against this claim, citing a number of seventeenth-century patent records that described lands bounded on the north by Tappan (Sparkill) Brook, easterly by the Hudson, and with various southern and western borders, as located in the Province of East Jersey. Further, they point out that the supposed northwestern station point claimed by New York (Minisink Island) was thirty miles south of the original 41° 40' of 1686, inferring that this was an error of ridiculous proportion. They had a point: the New York claim considerably exceeded the error made by the surveyors of 1686 in locating 41° on the Hudson – by more than twenty-five miles! Therein, they provide also some modest confirmation of the location of Tappan Brook by describing it as fourteen miles south of Haverstraw.

But the New-York claim did not go away. As late as 1769, in *Statement of the Claim of New York vs. New Jersey in relation to Boundaries,* [133] New York declared that they

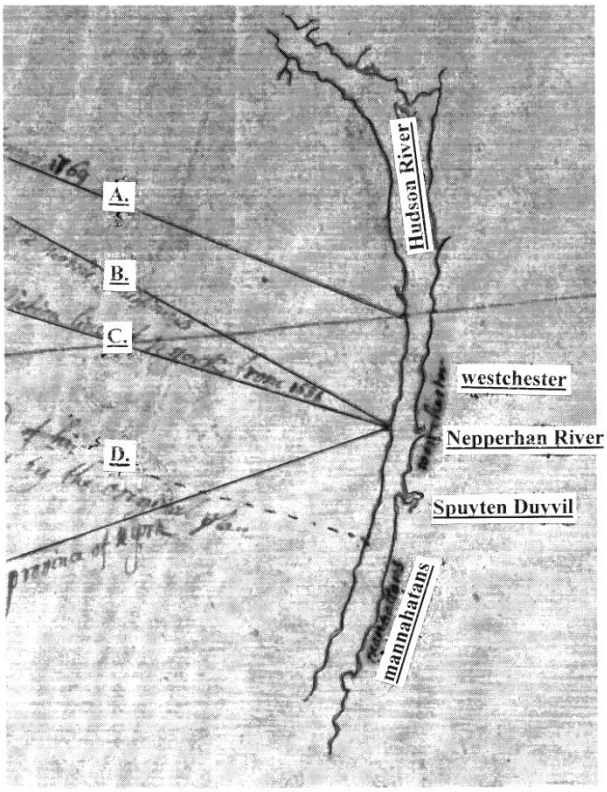
> *... insist and shall prove that in the Year 1686 East and West Jersies ... in Conjunction with the Government of New York fixed and agreed upon a Station on the West side of Hudsons River Due West of Philip's* [*sic*] *lower Mills ... and also another Station on Delaware River at certain Marked Trees and that a straight line* [between the two] *had such a line been run …*,

would define the then boundary between the warring provinces. New York may have insisted, but they did not prove their claim then, which by no means signifies that the New York claim line was not in effect in 1696, the year of the Bayard Survey.

Now, this claim by New York may appear to have been solely a negotiating ploy and it did, for the most part, disappear into the welter of subsequent protracted negotiations, at the conclusion of which His Majesty's Commissioners arrived at a compromise that satisfied neither province. But there was validity to the New Yorkers' assertion. Sufficient evidence exists indicating that this line merits serious appraisal as yet another candidate for consideration as a one-time southern border of New York, and, correspondingly and particularly, of the Bayard Patent

Berthold Fernow (the New York State Library), writing in the *New York State* [Boundary] *Report* of 1884, tells us "It must have been long suspected, if not absolutely known as a fact, that the N. W. station of the line of 1686 was not on the 'northernmost branch of Delaware river." [134] Writing in the *New Jersey Report* of 1874, State Geologist George Cook cited a letter of dissent to the Commission, probably in October 1769, in which Messrs. Samuel Holland (surveyor responsible for a number of maps used in the present study) [135] and Charles Morris espoused the adoption of a site opposite the Lower Mills as the southeast terminus of the line (see "B" below), pointing out the economic and social damage that would accrue from selection of the line then under consideration:

> *"Consider that before the contested territory was planted a Place due West of Frederick Phillips Mills gained the Reputation as the Station Point upon Hudsons River, and a Line from this Station which appears to be Anciently fixed by the Governments concerned* [to the Mahackamack River – not to Minisink Island. I have found no evidence for this line.] *will be the Least detrimental to the Settlers, and one more Northerly will Comprehend many Farms in a populous Neighborhood held under New York by Ancient Patents."* [136]



Lines Run in the Jerseys for the Purpose of Determining the Boundary between that Province & New York
(LOC GS 811. F7 1769 .L5 Vault)

A. *Line Settled by Commissioners 1769*

B. *Equitable Line Proposed by Holland & Morris* Commissioners

C. *By N York grant & Settlement Down to the jurisdiction line of N York from 1656* [?]

D. *Line designed by the original Deed ~~of his~~ Real Boundary of N York & jersey by the original plan*

It appears, then, that at the time of the Bayard Patent (1696/1703) there were available four, known, candidate-locations for the southeastern station point of the contested border:

1.) the mouth of Tappan Brook (41° 02'18" N);
2.) 1 minute, 25 seconds north of Philipse Lower Mills (40° 57' 33"N),
3.) a site immediately opposite Philipse Lower Mills on the west bank of the Hudson (40° 56'08N"), all with a northern terminus on the Delaware River at or near Cochecton, New York. And then there is –
4.) the New York claim (1686) of a line from a site due west of Philipse Lower Mills on the west bank of Hudson's River to the lower end of Little Minisink Island (41° 16'45"N; 74° 49'48"W).

Line 1. is too far north to function as the south boundary of Bayard's Patent. Line 2.) was discredited as a surveying error in the determination of the station point at 41ºN. Line 3.) was a

suggestion that received minimal recognition. Line 4.) increasingly makes sense as the southeast terminus of the line in 1686.

But lest this slippery matter appear overly simplistic, there is an interesting addendum to it. In 1874, the U. S. Coastal Survey Office conducted an extensive and complete re-run of the present, final, New York-New Jersey boundary and of the mile monuments then in place (1774). The pertinent part of this work describes the considerable aberration of the then current boundary run in 1774. One learns that "… the [border] monuments as they now stand [1874] are not in a straight but in a crooked line, in which every mile-stone is south of the straight line. There is no doubt that the line was crooked when it was run through in 1774…."

Writing in the New Jersey report of 1874 (pp 40-41), Professor Edward A Bowser explained

> *… if there had been no local* [magnetic] *attraction in 1774, the Surveyors, Clinton and Dennis, would have run a magnetic rhumb line from the Hudson River to the Delaware. But because there was local attraction at different points, the line then run and marked has in it several irregularities; and this is probably the reason why the present crooked line forms the "Northern Boundary of New Jersey.*

New York, too, carried out a similar operation and reported their somewhat different results in 1882. [137]

The aberration of the line springs from the local attraction exercised upon compasses by the heavy deposits of magnetite ore between Ringwood and Wawayanda, as attractive in 1686 as in 1744 and 1847. Dr. Dennis Kent, paleomagneticist at Rutgers University, wrote (personal message to the author July 22, 2004) that "… the [magnetic] distortion can reasonably be expected to be the same over a few hundred year period …." The line of distortion plots southerly in a near-parabolic form, reaching a maximum of *c.* 2,300 feet at Greenwood Lake.

SOUTHERLY MAGNETIC DISTORTION IN THE NY/NJ BOUNDARY LINE (1774)

Mile	NJ Data, 1874 *	Mean	NY Data, 1882 **	
1	60	62.6	65.2	
2	93	95.7	98.3	
3	163	160.7	158.3	Tappan
4	215	218.7	222.3	
5	347	323.4	299.8	
6	373	373.2	272.3	Hackensack River
7	453	450.8	448.5	Pearl River
8	519	523.1	527.1	
9	601	600.7	600.3	
10	677	672.2	667.4	
11	719	725.9	732.8	
12	833	822.2	811.13	
13	904	904.4	904.8	
14	991	984.2	977.3	
15	1,059	1,059.0	?	Suffern
16	1,181	1,167.0	1,153.0	
17	1,269	1,270.3	1,271.5	
18	1,327	1,414.1	1,501.2	
19	1,796	1,774.4	1,752.7	
20	2,024	1,971.6	1,919.2	
21	2,149	2,085.6	2,022.1	
22***	1,940	1,956.0	1,972.9	Sterling Furnace
23	2,263	2,191.2	2,119.3	
24	2,372	2,295.4	2,218.8	
25	2,394	2,238.9	2,283.7	

* NJ data from: George H. Cook, *Report on A Boundary Survey of the Line Between New Jersey and New York, made in July and August, 1874*, New Brunswick, 1874.

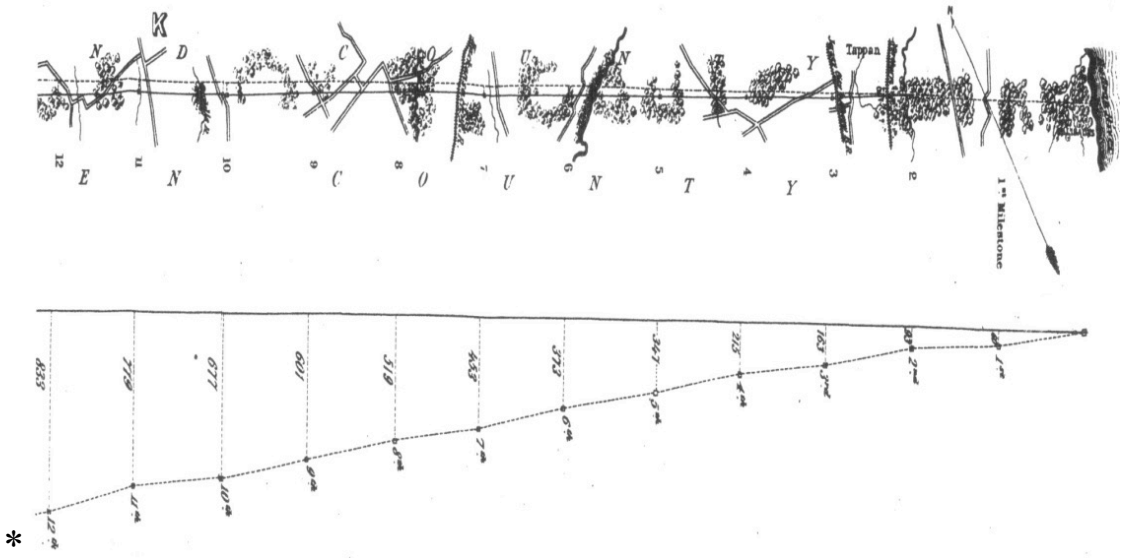
* * NY data from: *State of New York. No. 46, In Senate, March 24, 1884. REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN THE STATE OF NEW YORK AND THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.* These listings do not pass mile 25, because the field notes for the survey of the 1686 line (run in 1769) went no farther than that. Hence, mile 25 is sufficient to the present purpose. See below.

*** NJ noted a missing milestone here.

Deviations are southerly in feet.

MAP of NORTHERN BOUNDARY LINE of NEW JERSEY

Showing the Location of the Monuments at each Mile, as Set in 1774, and the straight line set in 1874



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MAP EXHIBITING THE IRREGULARITIES OF THE MONUMENTS ON THE LINE OF 1774

From ***Report on a Survey of the Boundary Line between New Jersey and New York, Made in July and August 1874***

The Saddle River crosses the interprovincial border about 2,100' east of milepost no. 12*

However, one must assume that, for the citizens, the boundary lay where they believed it to be or where the markers were emplaced, rather than on a map on file in a government office.

Apparently, the effect of the boundary distortion does not run sufficiently southwards so as to influence significantly matters in the area under current investigation.

The Depositions

We know that the southern boundary of the Bayard Patent is congruent with a segment of the inter-provincial border or, at least, with what it was then believed to be (1697). But it must be remembered that after 1754 there existed two, conflicting, versions: New Jersey claimed that line to be in the north from Tappan Brook to near Cochecton, N.Y.; New York claimed it to be further south, from opposite Philipse Lower Mills on the Hudson to Minisink Island in the Delaware River. The Tappan Creek boundary makes no sense, in terms of the Graham-Bayard Survey and of the Bayard Patent: that line is too far north, and the borders provided in the Bayard documents could not possibly be applied. This pushes us south to the New York claim line of 1686 from opposite the Lower Mills to Minisink Island.

At their meeting of August 29, 1769, the "Commissioners for settling the boundary or partition between the colonies of New York and Nova Cæsarea or New Jersey…" deposed a number of residents relative to their knowledge of the inter-provincial border. One must note that during the

period under scrutiny, the taxes in New York appeared to be higher than those in New Jersey, suggesting that this might have had some effect on the preference of the citizenry for jurisdiction in contested areas. It is also of import that, in most instances, the deponents were remembering events and circumstances at considerable remove from the time of their testimony. These depositions contain a great deal of information as to the names of citizens whose lands were under either New Jersey or New York jurisdiction and when. This information provides assistance in determining where the inter-provincial border lay: the presence of citizens who paid taxes to New York and lived north of the line of 1686 tends to validate that line; those living south of the line have the opposite effect. New Jersey taxpayers who resided north of the line of 1686 weaken the validity of that line. But the great weight of the evidence supports the validity of the line, hence strengthening its position as part of the Bayard Patent's southern boundary.

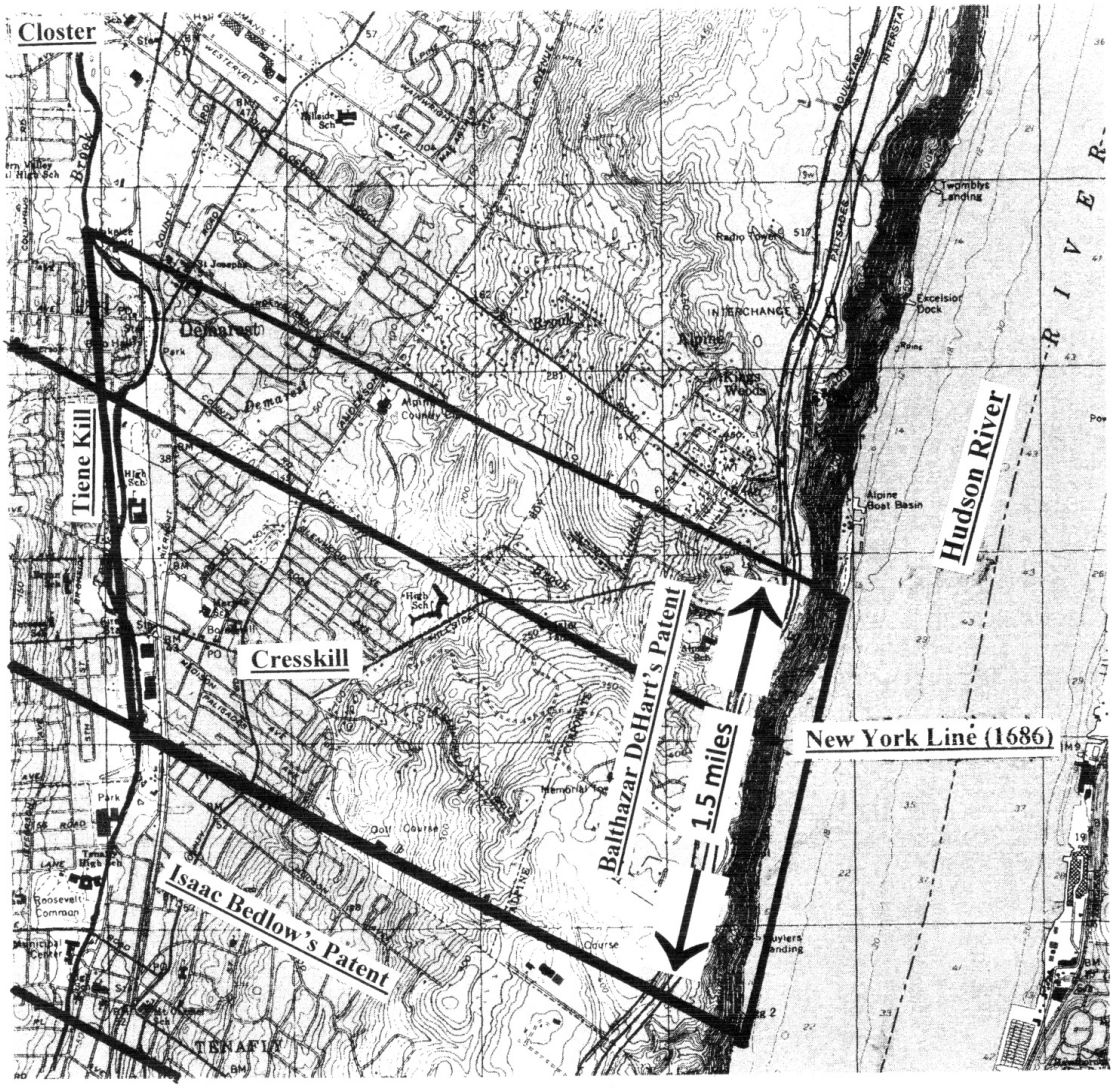
Here, in paraphrase and without repetitions, are pertinent excerpts from the depositions: [138]

John Isaac Blavelt (*sic*) (b. 1715) who, four years prior to the hearings, had been an assessor for Orange County, N. Y. responded to the Commissioner's questions, in précis, as follows:

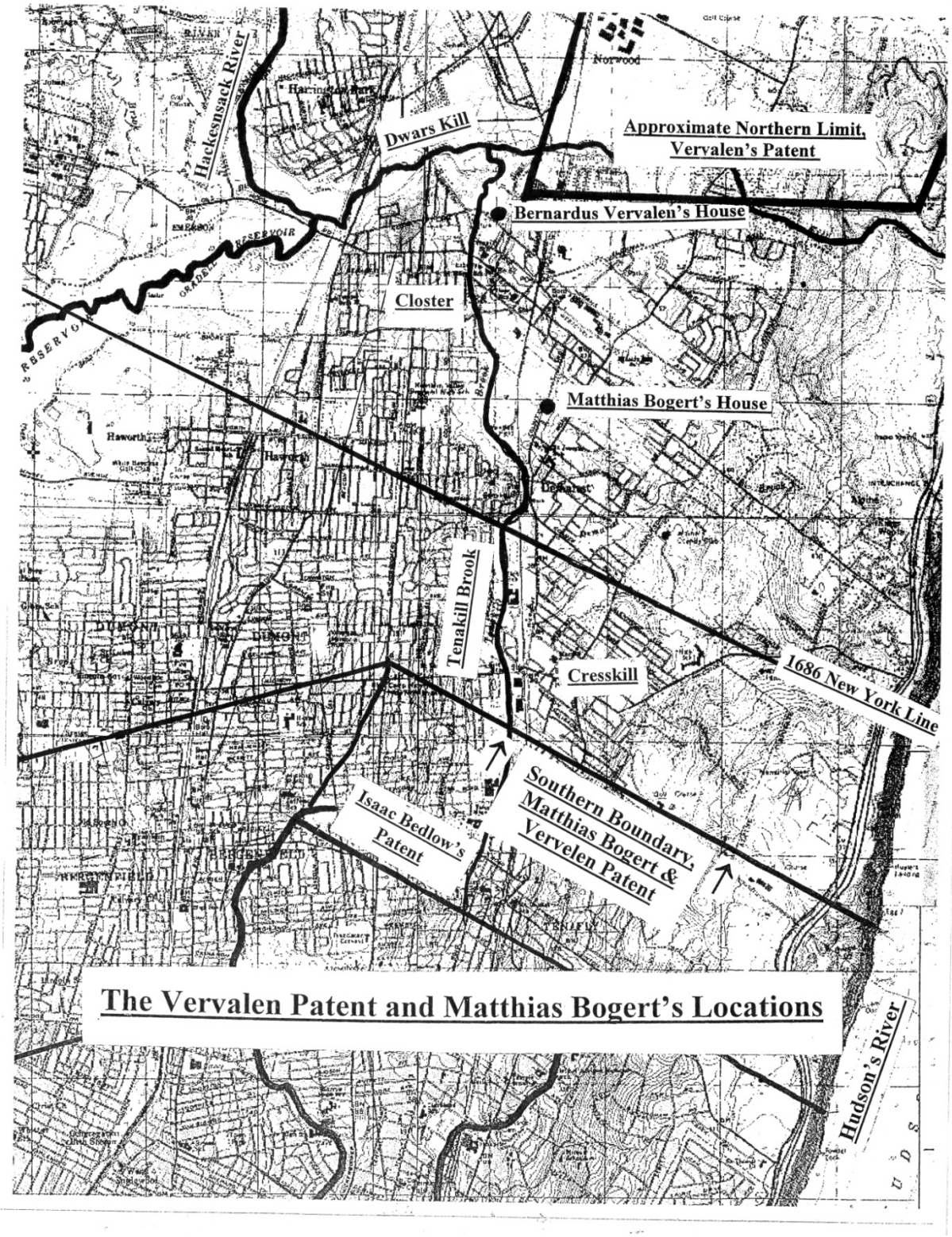
That he knows that the persons listed under Exhibit 48 (*A List of the possessions held under New York which fall south of the northwesterly line begun on Hudson's River….* [the final line of 1769]) have been held under the province of New York as long as he can remember – about forty years (to *c.* 1729); that his father, now near seventy-nine years old, lived with his uncle when he was a boy (*circa* 1700) at the south end of Tappan; that his uncle's possession was held under New York, and he paid taxes to New York; that he, Blavelt, heard, but does not know, that surveyors Clinton and Dennis have lately run a line due west of Philipse Mills (the New York line of 1686 to the Minisink Islands) through Albert Westervelt's land near John Duryee's house, and that if that line runs through Westervelt's land (it does), the jurisdiction of New Jersey runs to the northward of that line, as he has always understood (added emphasis). That the farm of Matthias Bogart lies in Vervalen's Patent and is the southernmost land under New-York jurisdiction near Hudson's River.

Balthazar De Hart received a patent for 2,120 acres on July 31, 1669. It was bounded east by Hudson's River, south by Isaac Bedlow's patent, west by the Tiene Kill; the northern boundary specification was left blank in the original. But the northern border can be approximated, knowing the three sides and the acreage. The deed specifies that DeHart's land ran northwest between the waterways for one mile. This does not compute. A north-south distance of one mile yields an area of approximately 1,450 acres. A north-south run of about 1.5 miles yields an area of 2,120 acres, the deed specification.
representatives. Seeking to strengthen his patent, particularly in light of the then extant indeterminacy of the inter-provincial border, Bernardus petitioned for additional acreage which was granted on April 23, 1708. The delineation of the northern boundary of the tract was given as "…the next Patented Lands within our said Province Adjoyning to the Land herby Granted…." Not much better than the designation "blank" in De Hart's patent, but probably referring to the Lockhart Patent. Part of Vervalen's Patent, assuming that it did encompass the total of DeHart's Patent, falls below the 1686 line. But we know from Blavelt that that the farm of Matthias Bogart lies in Vervalen's Patent and is the southernmost land under New-York jurisdiction near Hudson's River. On May 5, 1701 Gideon and Bernardus Vervalen secured this tract from De Hart's heirs and Loyalist refugees burned Matthias Bogert's house in a raid on Sunday, May 9, 1779. [139]

Here, successively, are maps showing the lands of DeHart, Bedlow, Vervalen, Bogart (BC 29, p. 119), and Westervelt.

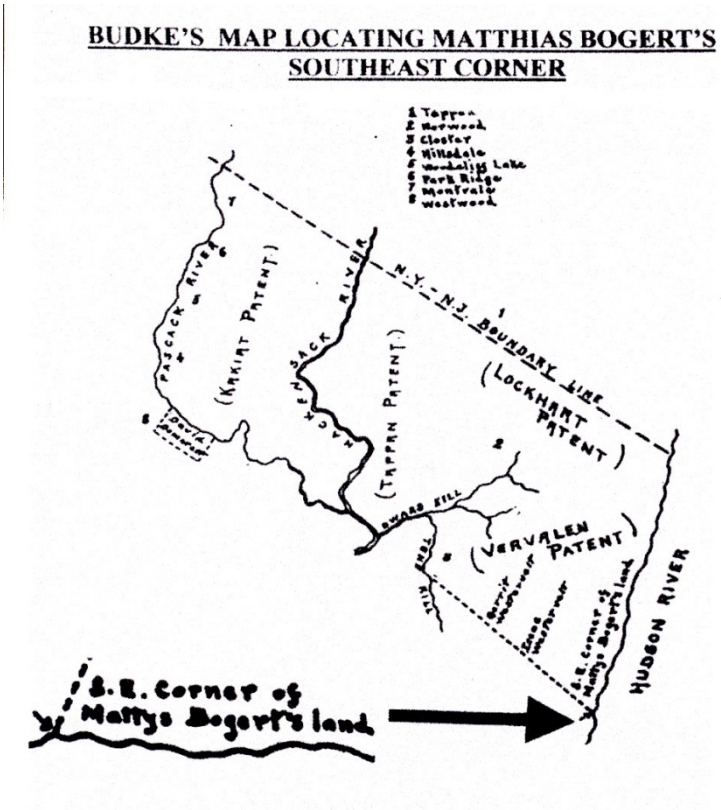


Balthazar De Hart's Patent (1669)



The Vervalen Patent and Matthias Bogert's Locations

BUDKE'S MAP LOCATING MATTHIAS BOGERT'S SOUTHEAST CORNER



Blavelt (continued) That he knows the Paskack Kill (part of the Bayard Patent boundary); that its course is first northwest, then north (correct); that about four miles upstream, a brook runs into it (The Musquapsink enters at about 2.4 miles; Bear Brook enters at approximately seven miles. The former is the most likely candidate); that south and west of the kill and brook, people do not pay taxes to New York, but that north and east they do; that above the brook, residents on both sides of Pascack Kill do pay taxes to New York. This makes sense. The 1686 line crosses the southernmost reaches of the Musquapsink Brook twice; that the country to the west of Pascack Kill is thinly settled; that he remembers riding through that country, *c.* 1739, and seeing only two or three settlements west of the Pascack in its lower reaches. This meshes with his further statement that '…he hath understood and does believe….' that the Vervalen and Bayard Patents were not "anciently settled" in their lower regions." [140]

JIB's testimony contains a clash. During his deposition (Saturday, August 25, 1769) Blavelt stated "That on last Saturday [August 18] he saw [surveyor] Mr. James Clinton run a line from the west side of Hudson's River…" to the northwest. But he cites Clinton's description of the POB as on the west shore of the Hudson at the location of what turned out to be the final, inter-provincial, border south of Sneden's Landing. This is altogether strange. Clinton had no instructions to run that line; in fact, on August 23, 1769, surveyors Clinton and Dennis began their survey of the New-York-claim line of 1686, and their POB was due west of the Philipse Lower Mills, opposite present-day Yonkers. Blavelt was mistaken.

The next year, at an East-Jersey Proprietors' meeting in Perth Amboy (September 14, 1770), agents were appointed to see to the running of the present border, and their designated surveyors were

James Clinton and Anthony Dennis, who had run the New-York-Claim line of 1686 the previous year (discussed in detail beginning on p. 207, this text). They met in Orangetown on May 22, 1770 in order to prepare for the survey, but "many… inhabitants" had assembled to express their total antipathy to the running of the new line. Consequently, the agents and surveyors of both provinces decided to run the line from west to east in the hope that the eastern residents would be more favorably disposed in the future. The stated bearing was S 53º 15' E., not the course that JIB reported (N45º 30"W). But when they reached the Saddle River, a hostile group of about fifty men stopped them. "They then set over to the line run and measured last summer [1769] by Clinton and Dennis [added emphasis] from Phillips' [*sic*] to Minisink Island … They afterwards crossed Hudson's River … and finished the line from thence to the Mills…." They then returned to Orangetown where the formerly irate citizenry now agreed to the running of the line. On June 20, 1770, they re-ran the line, beginning at the station point on the Hudson and completed it on a date in July that is unspecified.

This confirms that Clinton ran the 1686 New York claim line in 1769 and the present line in 1770. JIB must have confused the two matters, although it is difficult to understand how he did so, but he confirmed his assertion in correctly describing the present line as running just north of the courthouse in Tappan. [141]

The population being very sparse west of the Pascack, one wonders about the efficacy of tax collection procedures and regulations in the area at an even earlier time, that of the Bayard Patent (1703). The alleged paucity of settlement west of the Pascack in its lower reaches renders it difficult to track possible Bayard-Patent residents in that area

Abram Kool (b. 1708) testified:

That, as opposed to J. I. Blavelt, he did not see James Clinton run the line last Saturday from Hudsons River, but Clinton told him that he had done so; that he has heard old people say that Tappan was under New-York government, but he does not know for how long; that Matthias Bogart submits to New-York government; that the lands to the west of Pascack Kill, in its lower reaches, are thinly settled.

Isaac van Deursen (b. 1698) testified:

That he was born in New York City, now lives on Murderer's Creek (Orange County), that he went to New Jersey about 1721 and left about 1740; that in New Jersey he first lived at Ramapo, about six miles southeast of the Sterling Iron Works (founded *c.* 1740) and then moved to The Clove; that he paid taxes to New Jersey in both places (1721-1740). When he, van Deursen, first moved to Ramapo, Lucas Kierstead was the northernmost settler in the area, and Kierstead and the settlers at Ringwood, Ramapo, and Sterling paid taxes to New Jersey, but some of the residents southeast of his house in The Clove settled under New Jersey jurisdiction and some under New York. (This seems a bit confused.) "He heard and believes [it being before his time] either Blandina Bayard [aunt of Samuel (patent) Bayard] or Rachel Bayard [Blandina's daughter-in-law] settled Lucas Kierstead [Blandina's nephew] at Ramapo." (He was correct. It was Blandina Bayard.) He remembers, too, that Lucas Kierstead paid taxes to New York when he was settled at Ramapo, and that on one occasion, the tax collector from Tappan took some of his livestock in payment of taxes.

Therefore, between 1721 and 1740, the Ramapo area was under New Jersey, but before that, during the time of Lucas Kierstead's early years there, the jurisdiction was New York's. John Bayard told van Deursen that the Bayard family had "a good New York patent for their lands;" that Blandina Bayard's title was under New York (the location of Blandina Bayard's original settlement is determined in a separate section, below).

The Commissioners examined John Demarest of Hackensack (b. 1720) on August 29, 1769 about his recollections of family matters pertinent to the border dispute, one of many people so questioned. When asked, he admitted: that he was aware of New York's claim relative to the *terminus ad quem* on Minisink Island and of New Jersey's denial of it, but said that he really didn't care about the controversy. Maybe he was not paying taxes. He testified:

> that on August 22nd he did see surveyors Clinton and Dennis run their line from opposite the Lower Mills. (This does not agree with Blavelt's deposition, but is more accurate: the first date in the Surveyor's field notes for that month is August 23rd;
>
> that all of the persons listed on Exhibit C, No. 42 (p. 173) live north of the line recently run by Clinton and Dennis from the Lower Mills, but that they had been under New-Jersey jurisdiction "…for between sixty and seventy years, as he remembers from his father about ten or twelve years ago."

Exhibit C, No. 42 comprises "Names of freeholders and inhabitants who submit to New Jersey and live to the northward of the line lately run by [surveyors] James Clinton and Anthony Dennis from due west of the Yonkers lower Mills [to Minisink Island]. " That places the earliest-known date of New-Jersey provenance between 1699 and 1709 – unless those dates were given by his father ten or twelve years ago (in 1757 or 1759).

Assuming that it was ten years ago (1759) when his father used the phrase "sixty or Seventy years ago," the time to which he referred was *c.* 1689-1699.

	1769	(date of deposition)
	- 10	years (to the time of his father's statement)
.	1759	
	- 60	or 70 years (time of his father's recollection)
Time of his father's recollection	1699	or 1689, the former three years after the Bayard survey; But four years before the patent.

But, if the "sixty or seventy years ago" are to be reckoned directly back from 1769, we arrive at (1703). This would bring us back to nearer the time of the Bayard Survey (1696) and Patent (1703), thus making it possible that the line from the lower Mills was in force at that time, as New York claimed, and that these residents were, therefore, then under New York jurisdiction.

Cornelius Lydecker of Hackensack (b. 1694) reported that Bernardus Verveelen served as tax collector and Constable of the court for Bergen County from 1706 to 1712; that Verveelen and Barnert and Resolvert Nagle all paid taxes to New Jersey and trained with the New-Jersey militia. These things he witnessed fifty years ago, *c.* 1719. (This date is at some remove from the dates of

The Bayard Survey (1696) and Patent (1703); that there were a few settlements to the south of Tappan (*c*. 1709), some of them appeared to be ancient settlements, and that they were made under New-York government.

John Gysbert Bogart, (b. 1704) reported that he lived two miles northwest of the mouth of Tappan (Sparkill) Creek and two-and-one-half miles from the Hudson; that his father (b. *c*. 1685) was an assessor for the southern part of Orange County, New York forty-four years ago (*c.* 1725); that his father knew Lucas Kierstead who lived at Ramapough; that his father had a dispute with Kierstead because the former taxed him under New York (*c*. 1730); that he, the deponent, had heard from his father and from others living at Ramapough, that Kierstead at first paid taxes willingly to New York, but later suffered his goods to be distrained rather than pay a levy to New York; that Hendrick and Samuel Leroux lived at Ramapo and paid taxes to New York; that he knows the possession of Matthias Bogart in Orange County (added emphasis) and he always has understood that Bogart and his father paid taxes to New York – fifty years ago and ever since; that forty years ago the deponent was an assessor for the Precinct of Tappan and that Bogart's possession was then taxed under New York; that he knows the possession of Bernardus Verveelen and that it lies to the northeast and adjoining the land of Matthias Bogart; that Verveelen (and now his sons) paid taxes to New York fifty years ago (1719) and ever since; that he, the deponent, in his capacity as Orange County Assessor, assessed Bernardus Verveelen forty years ago.

Lawrence Bogart (b. 1709) deposed that he had lived the greater part of his life in Tappan precinct; that his father, Guisbert Bogart, was an assessor for Ramapough and Tappan under New York government, but he doesn't know how long ago; that when he was a boy, he heard his father, his neighbors, and many old people at Tappan say that:

… a station between New York and New Jersey was anciently fixed on Hudsons River at the Yonkers Lower Mills, that he heard that said station was fixed by two governors of New York and New Jersey and that the line from said station was to run west. That he heard the said Lucas Kierstead say that he had first paid taxes under New York government freely and willingly but that afterward he the said Kiersted said he had refused to pay taxes and suffered his goods to be distrained and that the said Kiersted declared often that the taxes under New York were higher than under New Jersey, he would pay taxes no longer to New York but would get a title under New Jersey.

That he heard his father speak of taxing Kiersted but not of taxing the Leroux's (Kierstead's neighbors); that he knows Matthias Bogart's possession at Closter and that as long as he can remember, Bogart and his father paid taxes to New York; that as far as the deponent could remember, Bernardus Verveelen paid taxes to New York.

Daniel Hennion (b. 1694) of Ramapough, deposee, stated that he has known the country there for fifty-eight or fifty-nine years; that Lucas Kierstead was the only settler at Ramapough when he first knew the area and his (LK's) land was esteemed to be under New York government; that he heard Kierstead relate that his cows had been distrained for taxes under New York government; that he, Hennion, had heard that Kierstead had suffered his goods to be distrained rather than pay taxes to New York; That he knew Coenradus Vanemaker and Dederick Vanemaker about fifty years ago (1719) who lived about a mile northeast of Lucas Kierstead and paid taxes to New Jersey; that he knows a hill called Spitsberg, (now Union Hill near Suffern) which is about two miles northeast

from the house where Lucas Kierstead lived; that in 1725, the deponent was an assessor for New Jersey and that Lucas Kierstead paid taxes to New Jersey.

In summary and without repetition, herewith the information presented by the deponents:

JIB the south end of Tappan was under New York government c. 1700. The list of names contained in Exhibit 48 is accurate. Matthias Bogert's land lies at the southern end of Vervalen's Patent and is the most southern of the land under New-York jurisdiction near Hudson's River.

JIB the New-York claim line (1686) run by Clinton and Dennis (1769) ran through Albert Westervelt's land near John Durie's house.

JIB South and west of the (probably) Musquapsink Brook and the Pascack Kill, people do not pay taxes to New York, but north and east of these streams they do.

JIB Above the Musquapsink, residents on both sides of the Pascack Kill pay taxes to New York (the Line of 1686 twice crosses the southernmost reaches of the Musquapsink).

JIB The country west of the Pascack was thinly settled *c*. 1739.

AK Tappan was under New York government, but he does not know for how long. Matthias Bogart pays taxes to New York.

IvD About 1721, Lucas Kierstead was the northernmost settler at Ramapo; he and settlers at Ringwood, Ramapo, and Sterling paid taxes to New Jersey, but some residents about six miles southeast of the Clove (Ramapo Pass) paid taxes to New Jersey and some to New York (1721-1740). About 1740, residents at the Sterling Iron Works and those six miles southeast of the Clove paid taxes to New Jersey. Blandina Bayard, original holder of Lucas Kierstead's land at Ramapo, held her title under New York – an unlocated deed. Kierstead at first paid taxes to New York, then rebelled. (Apparently, *c.* 1721-1740, the Ramapo area was under New-Jersey government, but under New York before 1721.)

JD At the time of the Commission's hearings (1769), their list of landholders whose property was north of the New York claim line of 1686 was correct, and they all paid taxes to New Jersey (Exhibit C 42). However, according to JD, possibly that was as far in the past as between 1699 and 1709, encompassing the year of the Bayard Patent recording (1703), but not brought back to the time of the Bayard survey (1696), thus allowing for the possibility of New York jurisdiction at that time. And, lest we forget, the Bayard Survey and Patent refer to Bayard's land as in Orange County (New York), with the possible exception of the Indian Fields "supposedly" in New Jersey government, whose locations were left dangling.

CL Bernardus Verveelen (from 1706-1712) and Barnert and Resolvert Nagle (*c.* 1719) paid taxes to New Jersey. About 1709 there were a few settlements south of Tappan, some appeared "ancient," and they were under New York government.

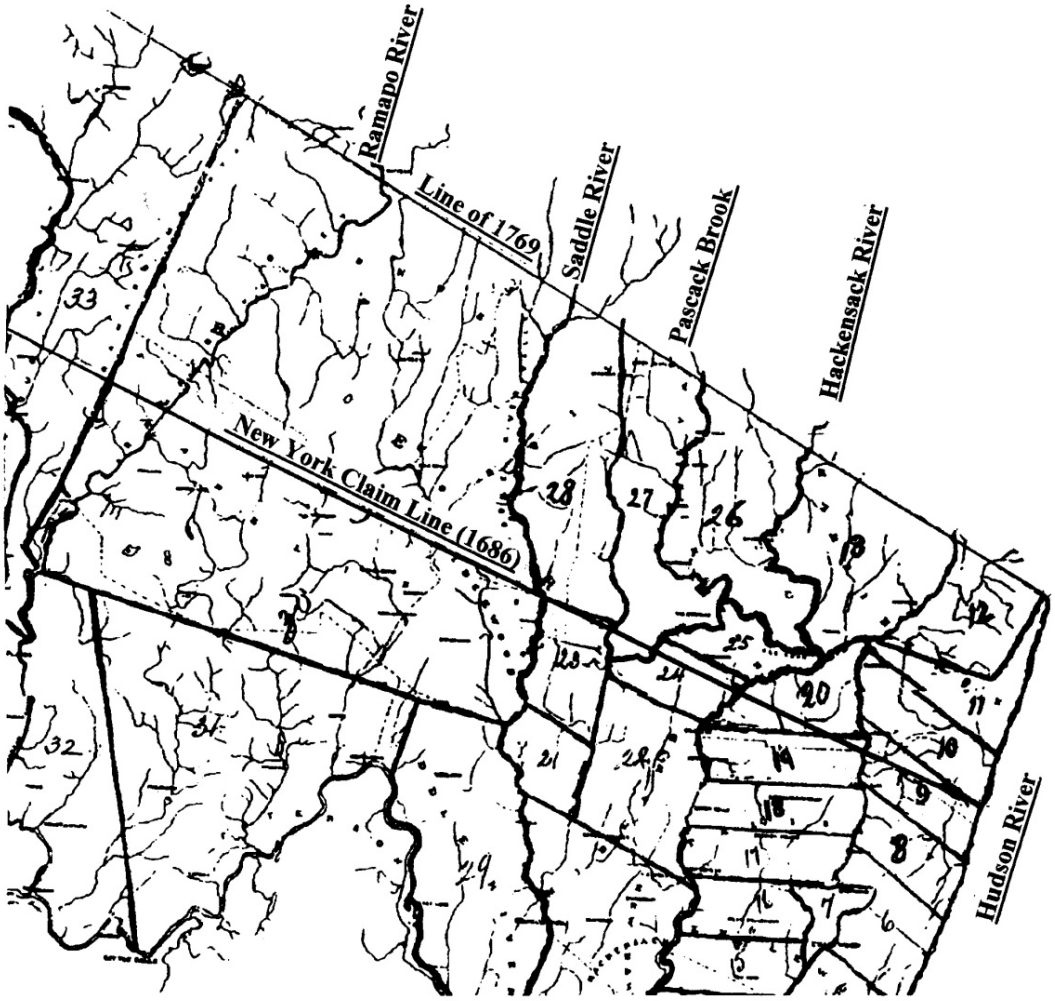
JGB Hendrick and Samuel Leroux lived at Ramapo and paid taxes to New York. Bernardus Verveelen, Matthias Bogart and his father, paid taxes to New York, at least in 1719.

LB When a boy (b.1709), he had heard from his father, from neighbors, and from old people, that there was an ancient, inter-provincial, line from opposite the Lower Mills to the west. He declared that he had heard Lucas Kierstead say that he, Kierstead, had paid taxes to New York, that New-York taxes were higher than those of New Jersey, and that he would therefore seek a New-Jersey title. Further, LB firmly asserted that Matthias Bogart and Bernardus Verveelen paid taxes to New York.

In summary: at the border Commissioners' meeting in 1769, therefore, deponents provided information that, at various times before 1769, the lands of the following persons and the noted geographical entities were under New York jurisdiction. This aids in determining where the inter-provincial line was before about 1720:

Hendrick and Samuel Leroux	Blandina Bayard	Musquapsink Brook
John Durie	Lucas Kierstead	
Pascack Kill	Bernardus Verveelen	
Tappan	Matthias Bogart	
Ramapo	Barnert and Resolvert Nagle	

Map from Harvey's *Genealogical History....*



Harvey associates the following landowners and place name with the indicated sections on his map;

1728	B. Cole	9	1710	Barent Naugle	11
1701	Bernardus Vervelen	10	1710	Resolvert Naugle	11
1701	Gideon Vervelen	10	1693	John Durie	18, 19
1701	Rynier Vervelen	10	1773	Wieremus	21, 23
1701	Peter M. Bogart	10	1703	Wierimus (southwest)	28
1701	Matthew M. Bogart	10			

The Exhibits

Harvey (*Genealogical History*…. [1900], p. 36) tells us that, because of the disturbances brought about by the New York-New Jersey border wars, very few of these deeds in Sections 26, 27, and 28 on his map – pertaining to matters at hand – were recorded. He is correct, but this being the case, one wonders about the high degree of specificity in his land-ownership and transfer descriptions relative to the regions below. How did he know?

Official transcripts do offer some confirmation of Harvey's assertions. Here are the names of the persons whom he places in the southwest part of Section 28 (supposedly Bayard's Patent/Wierimus) in column HARVEY, below. The other two columns are from transcripts of the border-settlement evidentiary Exhibits 53 and 48 used at the border-settlement proceedings of 1769 in New York. Harvey deals within the period 1703 (the Bayard Patent) -1732, thirty-seven years before the New York border proceedings (and about fifteen years before the arrival of the Storms family in the area), but nonetheless, there is some congruency of names. The anonymous compiler of these Exhibits made no claim that the contents described the situation on the ground in 1686, and one assumes that they were using what information was at hand at the time, *i.e.,* in 1769.

Exhibit 48 (below) also contains a category "Possessions in Orange Town Patent south of the [1769] northwesterly line." This confirms that, prior to the establishment of the final line in 1769-1774, the specified lands to the south of that line were in the Orange Town (NY) Patent.

* Exhibit Number 53, below, *Land in New Jersey Held under New York Titles, exclusive of the* [Kakiat] *Patent of Honan and Hawdon*. [142]

** Exhibit Number 48, below, *A List of the possessions held under New York which fall south of the northwesterly line begun on Hudson's River 89 chains and 60 links south of the old house of Madame Corbets* [the final line of 1769]; *names listed under 'Bayards Patent'* (These data may be found as well in BC, Vol. 29, pp. 72-74).

HARVEY (Section 28, 1703-32 Bayard Patent/Wierimus)	**Exhibit No. 53* 1769**	**Exhibit No. 48 ** 1769**
Jacob Arents		
John Bogert		
Carel Debaun		
John Durie,		
Garret and David Eckerson,		Garret Ackerson (?)
John Forshee (Fiseur)	Fasher	Barent Fashure Johannis Fashure
Cornelius Haring	Cornelius Haring	
Daniel Haring		
Garret Haring,		
William Holdrum	William Holdrum	Nicholas Halderum
David Hopper		
Abraham LaRoux		
Abraham Post	Abraham Post	Abraham Post

John Ryer		
Michael Ryer		
Romeyn		
Rev. Benjamin van der Linde	Rev. Ben. van der Linde	
Hendrick van der Linde	Hendrick van der Linde.	
Roloff van der Linde		
Rev. Bernard Duerson		
Abraham Horne	Abraham Horne	
Albert Orden		
John Orden		
Frederick Reiper		
Rev. Samuel Verbryck	Rev. Samuel Verbryck	
Frederick Wortendike	(Onterdike)	Fredericus Wortendyck Junr
		Ryneir Woortendyck
Zabriskie (probably John Zoborowszky)		
	Robert Campbell	
	Andres Peterson	Nicholas Peterson
	Thomas Dekay	
	2 illegible, 1 of which probably is Lancaster Symes	

Exhibit C, No. 42 contains: *Names of freeholders and inhabitants who submit to New Jersey* [in **1769**, not 1686] *and live to the northward of the line lately run by* [surveyors] *James Clinton and Anthony Dennis from due west of the Yonkers lower Mills* [to Minisink Island]. This pertains to 1769, not to 1686, the latter being the date of the New-York claim line. In the area of current interest, *In Hackensack Precinct between Hudson's River and the Tiene Kill* (Tenakill Brook), the following are listed (Cole and Albert Westervelt do not belong here):

Garret Westervelt
Barent Cole
Albert Westervelt
Isaac Westervelt

Their presence disagrees with the testimony of JIB, above.

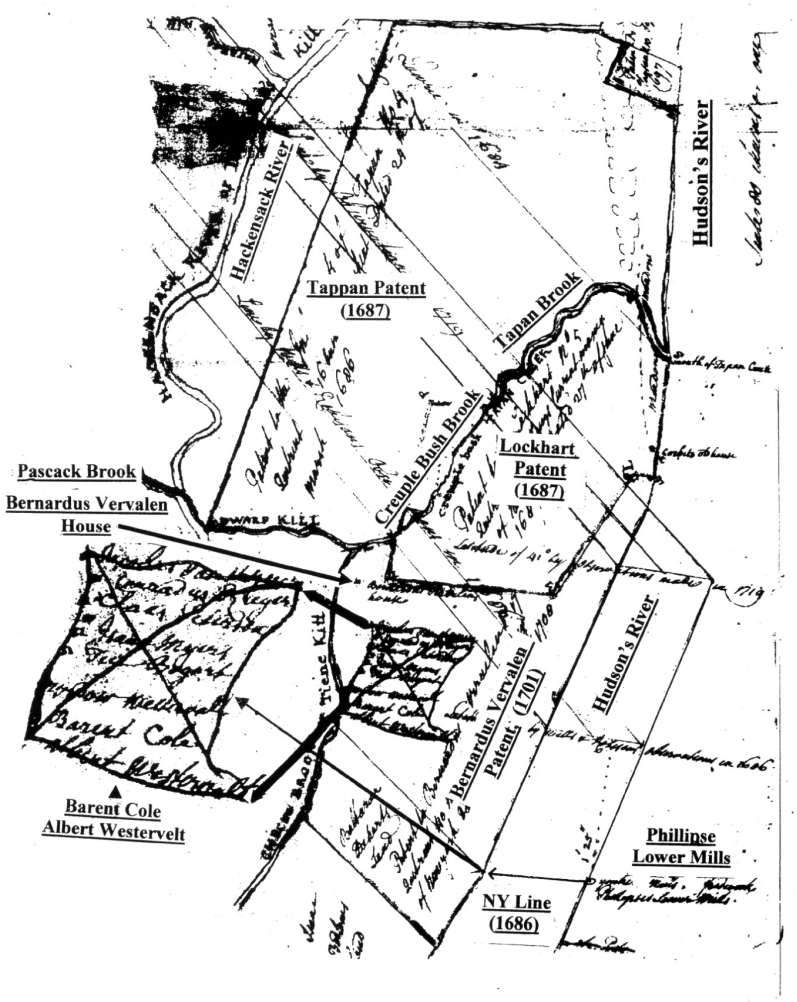
Between Cheche Brook [Tenakill Brook] *and Hackensack River*…. the following are listed, among others, indicating their New York provenance prior to the line of 1769:

Christian DeBaun

There is, however, an inexplicable omission on this list. In the part of the list comprising residents *In New Barbadoes Precinct between Hackinsack* [*sic*] *River and Saddle River*, names of immediate neighbors of the subject Storms family appear, but not of the family itself – this despite Hendrick Storm's documented presence in 1759 on the "…Road from Werimus…," west of the Banta House on Pascack Road. [143]

Here are some specifics in reference to the location of certain New-York titleholders in regard to the New York claim line of 1686:

NJHS Map SF 3 (James Alexander Map VI, 1748, below), just North of Balthazar de Hart's patent and at the south end of Bernardus Vervalen's Patent, carries a list of eight names, among them, Albert Westervelt and Barent Cole (See Exhibit C, No. 42, previous page). The framing and "X"ing of the list in a later hand are of unclear meaning. But it seems altogether reasonable to assume that the intent, herein, was to show that these New York taxpayers resided in this area, which lies to the north of the New York claim line of 1686, thus reinforcing the validity of that line. In 1729, however, Cole acquired lot 8 of the Kakiat Patent, between seventy-five and 100 acres lying in the confluence of the Hackensack River and the Pascack Brook. But it is not of substantive consequence since it, too, is well north of the 1686 line (See Howard Durie, *The Kakiat Patent*…., p. 58A).



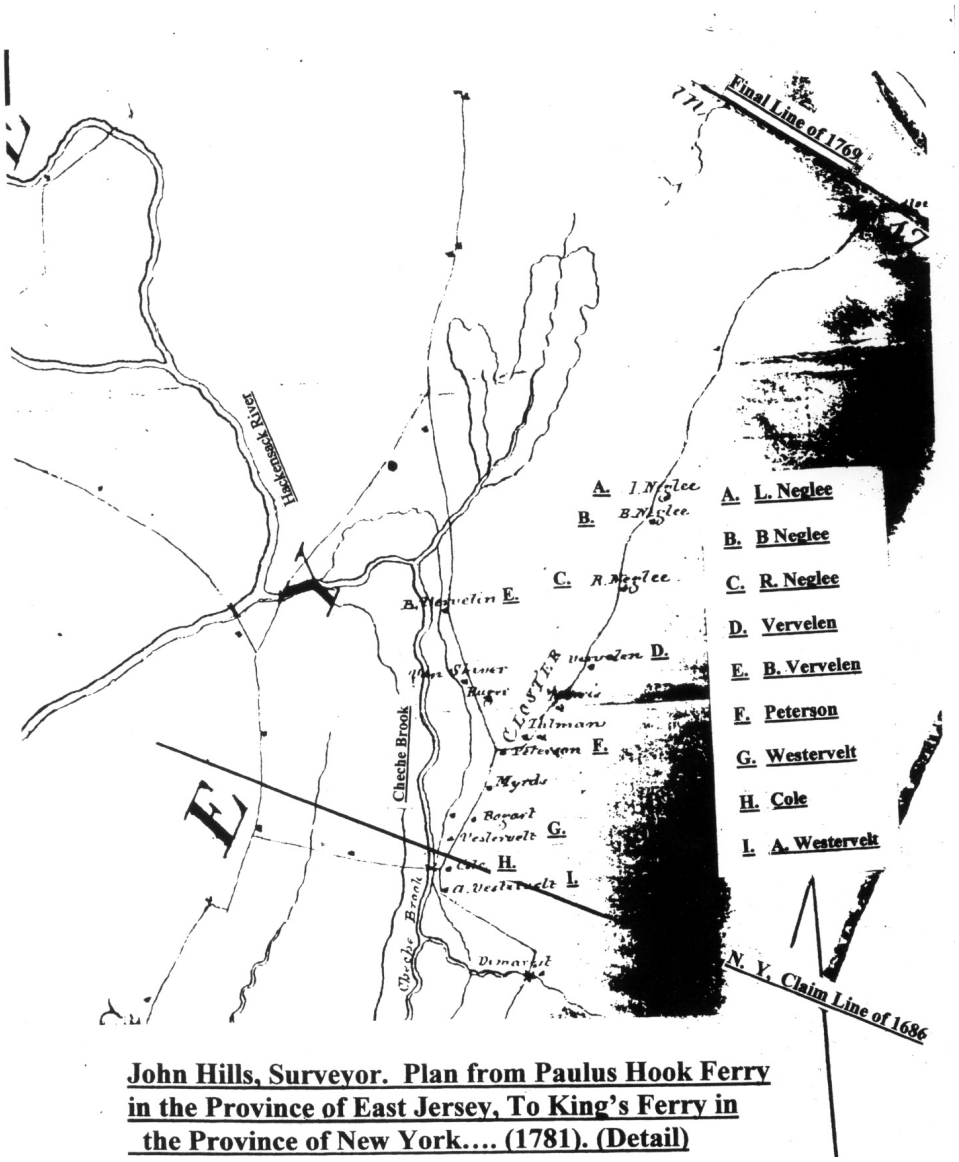
Map SF3 (NJHS), James Alexander Map No. VI (1784)

Bernardus Vervalen and Matthias Bogart, New York taxpayers, lived in Harvey's Section 10, about which the latter states that "Until 1772 the Colony of New York claimed this tract was within its boundaries and so treated it." (*Genealogical History*…., p. 28). Section 10 lies north of the New York claim line of 1686.

The William Clements Library of the University of Michigan holds a map (below) by John Hills, Surveyor, *Plan from Paulus Hook in the province of East Jersey, to King's Ferry in the province of New York and parts adjacent from actual surveys* (1781). This map shows the location of the following pertinent landholders, all as New York taxpayers, except Westervelt and Cole, and they fall above the New York claim line of 1686, with the exceptions noted below (see Hills map):

I. Naglee (Naugle)	- Bogert (Matthias)
B. Naglee	- Westervelt
R. Naglee	- Cole (Barent)
- Vervalen (Bernardus)	A. Westervelt

Cole falls slightly to the south of the plotted 1686 line, and A. Westervelt slightly below Cole. The distances are quite small, and one must note that, as is expectable, the Hills map and the Alexander maps (the cited "SF" maps at NJHS) are not the most exquisite in terms of geographic portraiture. One may not, however, use these maps to prove one point and then dispute their accuracy when they disagree with another point. But to repeat – the distances here are quite small and it is not likely that they fall sufficiently far from validity as to distort the location-reality of the Westervelt and Cole lands being north of the 1686 line, particularly in light of the further evidence (see below). None of these maps carries a reliable compass-rose reference, but the Hudson shore in this area consistently bears very close to N15ºE, and extrapolating from that and from the boundary bearings of nearby patents, the maps, even then, can be made to work with only modest accuracy. When comparing the bearings between stable points on the Hills map with the same points on modern CGS quadrangles, the deficiencies on Hills become apparent. However, in the quotation immediately below, the surveyors of the 1686 New York line refer to the houses of Cole and Westervelt as lying to the *North* of their line, hence on the New York side.



John Hills, Surveyor. Plan from Paulus Hook Ferry in the Province of East Jersey, To King's Ferry in the Province of New York…. (1781). (Detail)
(Clements Library, University of Michigan)

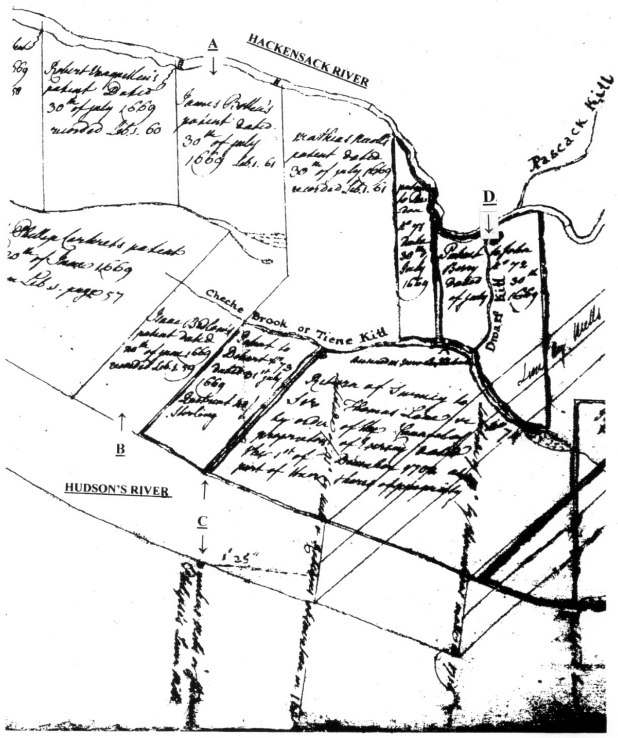
In reference to the running of the New York claim line of 1686, Howard Durie (*The Durie Family*, p. 360) cites a partial quotation from the surveyors' notes of their running the New-York claim line (1686) in August 1769. For present purposes, the full quotation is more useful:

> *Commenced at about the middle of Albert Westervelt's lot opposite Yonkers Lower Mill on the East side of Hudson's River. The lots of Barent Cole and Garret Westervelt lying to the North….* [This validates Albert Westervelt and Barent Cole as New-York residents] *At 1 mile Justice Cole's son Jacobus house bore N 29°20W. Between 1 and 2 miles … passed south of the houses of Samuel Demurys, Widow Brinkerhoff…, and Albert Westervelt…. Between 2 and 3 miles …entered upon John Berry's patent in Schollinburgh* [Schraalenburg] *and passed South of the homes of Christian DeBongs* [Baun?] *and John Auria* [almost certainly Auriance]. Also see Exhibit C, No. 42, above.

The locations of these New York taxpayers are on the Hills Map (above) and the Harvey map (p. 172). All are north of the 1686 New-York Claim line.

Bernardus Verveelen	Harvey's Map		Section 10			
Matthias Bogart	"	"	"	"	"	
Barnert and Resolvert Nagle	"	"	"	"	11	
Hendrick and Samuel Leroux						
Albert Westervelt						
John Durie						

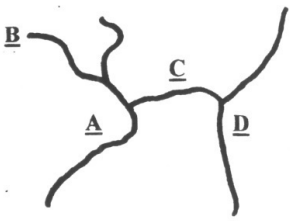
At two and one-half miles on the 1686 survey line, one finds the Tenakill Brook, which is the southeast line of the Berry patent. See NJHS Map, below. A 1769 surveyor's reference to the Berry Patent is somewhat out of place. Berry lost his Patent (1699), six years after the grant, for failure to meet the settlement protocol. Nonetheless, reference to maps will add to the validity of the 1686 line: the locations of these New York taxpayers, Westervelt, Cole, and DeBaun are north of the line of 1686. Neither Map NJHS SF2 nor SF3 is geographically accurate as regards the area of the confluence of Dwar's Kill and the Hackensack River, nor with regard to Pascack Brook, Tiene Kill and Creuplbush Creek. See Cartographic Variations, below, p. 178. Therefore, their location of the Berry Patent – divided by Dwars Kill and bordered West and East by the Hackensack and Tiene Kill – is not of great value. This does not surprise when one recalls Revolutionary cartographer Robert Erskine's statement to the effect that only the general outlines of fordable streams need be paid heed, that surveyors need see accurately only to their junctions with main thoroughfares, conditions that do not pertain to this area at that time.



Map SF 2 (NJHS), 1748
James Alexander Map No. V

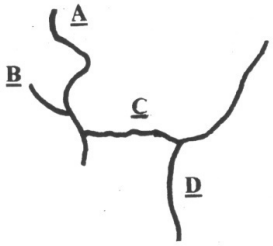
A. Bollen's Patent (1669 B. Bedlow's Patent (1669)
C. Philipse Lower Mills D. John Perry's Patent

Cartographic Variations on a Theme: The Area in Which the Hackensack River, Pascack Brook, Dwars Kill, and Cheche Brook (Tiene Kill) Are Conjoined

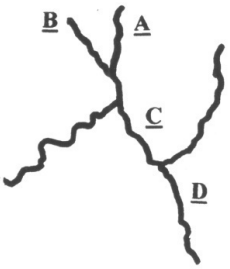


Map NJHS SF2 (1748)

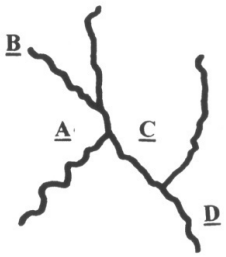
A Hackensack River
B Pascack Brook
C Dwars Kill
D Cheche Brook



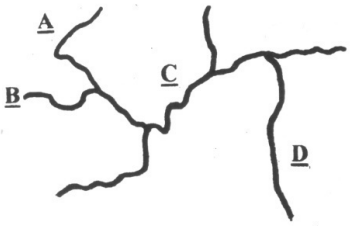
Map NJHS SF3 (1748)



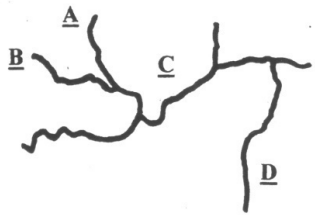
Erskine-Dewitt Map #36 NYHS
From Newborough to Fort Lee
c. 1778



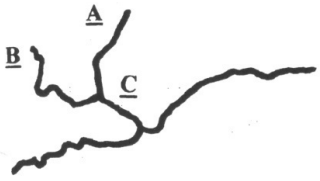
Robert Erskine Map H NYHS
Surveys Done for His Excellency
George Washington 1778-1779
From New York to Newburgh



Atlas of Bergen County, New Jersey
A. H. Walker, Reading, Pennsylvania
1876



Map of Bergen County, New Jersey
E. W. Robinson, New York City
1902



Map of Bergen County, New Jersey
Herbert Potter, C.E,
1909

THE CLOSTER AREA AND THE NEW-YORK CLAIM LINE OF 1686

No. 1 John Durie
No. 2 Matthias Bogert
No. 3 Resolvent Naugle
No. 4 Bernardus Vervalen
No. 5 Auriansen house

At the Court of St. James on September 1, 1773, a report was read that had been passed by the "Governor of his Majesty's Colony of New Jersey with the Council and Assembly of the said Colony" on September 25, 1772. This had laid the groundwork for the establishment of the final boundary between the provinces of New York and New Jersey and received Royal approval on the former date. Among other matters, the act noted the existence, southward of the final border, of sundry tracts whose "…titles derived under the government of New York…," but now (1773) were in New-Jersey jurisdiction. The delineation of the affected tracts reads as follows:

> [Beginning at Station Rock on the Hudson's west side,] *from thence southerly along the Hudson's River to the southeast corner of the land now in the possession of Mattys Bogert, and from thence westerly along the south side of the said Mattys Bogert's land and along the lines of the lands now in the possession of Isaac Westervelt and Garret Westervelt, to the Tiene Kill and then along the said Kill to the Dwars Kill, and from thence along the said Dwars Kill to Demarest Kill or Hackensack River, and from thence along the said river to the mouth of Pascack River and then along the said Pascack River till it comes to the lands of David Demarest whereon the said David Demarest's mill stands, and then westerly around his lands and including the same to the said Pascack River to the said partition line decreed as aforesaid, and then along the said partition line to the place of beginning;….*

From Demarest's Kill, (Hackensack River) this line then traces the border shared by the Kakiat Patent on the west and the Bayard Patent on the east (Pascack Brook), as far north as the present interstate border, therefore telling us that, before the final provincial-border determination, lands specified above, north of this line, originally were in New York, which province was the source of their titles. It does not specify that this line was also the intercolonial border. But it does tell us that if these lands were held under New-York titles, the provincial border had to have resided to the south of them. [144] NJHS Map SF 15 (below) neatly presents this information. The names of the property owners, all of whose land lay north of Bear Brook and west of Pascack Brook and, prior to the establishment of the final line in 1773, held their lands under New York titles, are as follows:

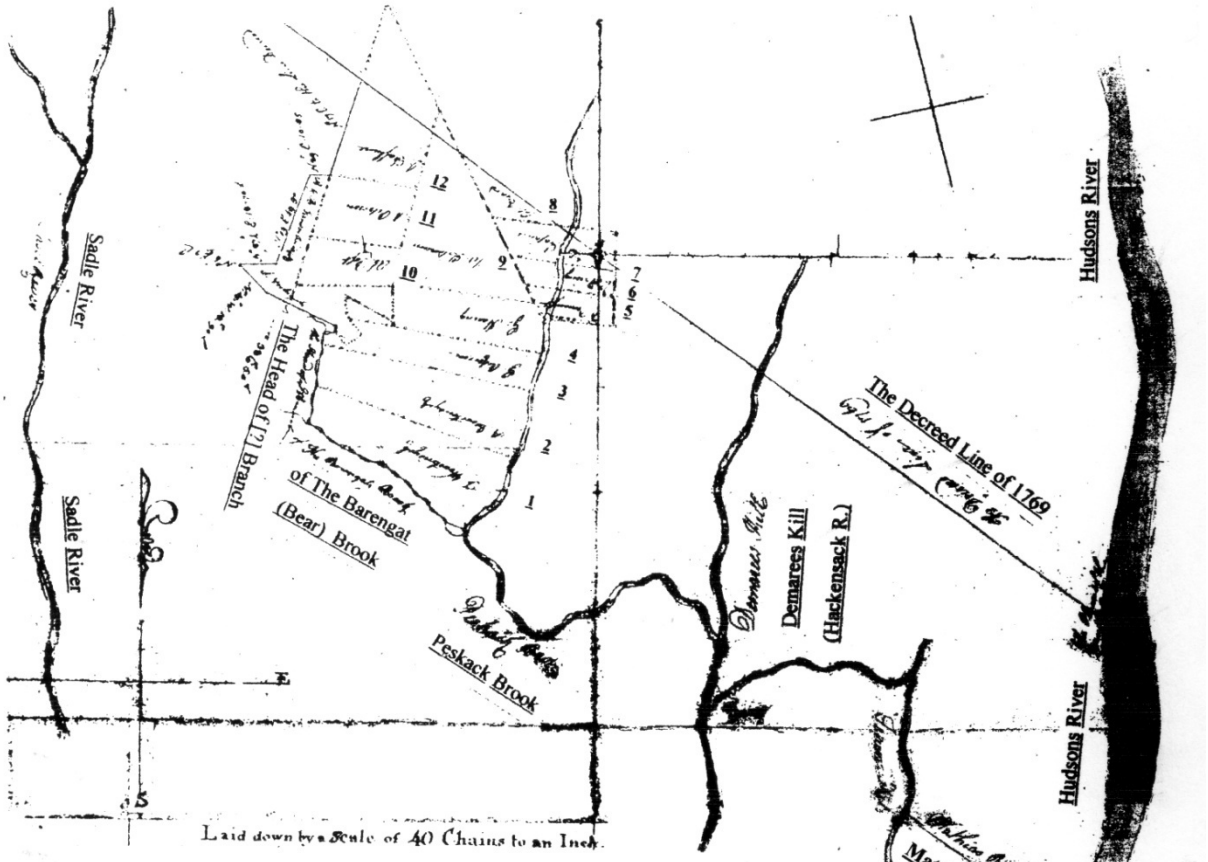
F. Woortendyck	R. Woortendyck **
G. Ackerson **	G. Haring
G. Demarest	C. (?) Haring
John Fashure **	Col. Bayard
W. Halderom	Ab. Post
A. Peterson	J. Fasheur * **
Rev. B. Vanderlinde ----------	S. Verbryck these live farther to the North and do not appear on Map SF15.

* From Samuel Verbryck and his wife, Susannah Vanderlinda

** In Exhibit 48 (1769), these names are listed as in "Bayard's Patent."

The Vanderlinde and Verbryck lands are somewhat further north and are discussed below.

Map SF 15 (NJHS), c. 1770
Map of Land Held Under New-York
Title near the Hudson River in New Jersey



Harvey tells us that this area lay in the southwest of Section 28 of his map (p. 172.), which is roughly accurate. More to the point, the asterisked names, above, are of those whom Harvey tells us acquired their land from Hendrick Vanderlinde who, in turn, had acquired them from Roloff

Vanderlinde, who purchased them from Samuel Bayard. At this point, we have some basis for placing the upper reaches of Samuel Bayard's Patent at least this far north.

The Location of Blandina Bayard's/Lucas Kierstead's Settlements on the Ramapo River, *c.* 1702. [145]

At different times, Blandina Bayard and later her nephew, Lucas Kierstead, paid taxes on the same property to the Province of New York in what became known as the Ramapo Patent. Was the location of their property, before and after the granting of the Ramapo Patent (1709), north or south of the New York border-claim line of 1686? If to the north, that line acts to confirm their New-York residency and that line assumes greater weight as the line in effect at that time – the time of the Bayard Patent; if to the south, the validity of the line of 1686 is confuted.

The following maps and deeds are useful in determining the location of Blandina Bayard's original settlement:

1. Blandina Bayard's Indian deed (August 10, 1700): this succinct excerpt from the deed for her tract, in what was to become the Ramapo Patent, lays out the bounds of her land. There is no known record of her ever having received a deed from the Proprietors. This deed provided the basis for Captain Bayard's (not the patentee, but a later descendant of Blandina) map, submitted with his claim of 1769 (see the Kew Map, No 2., below).

> …. *five certain parcells or Tracts of Land scituate lying and being within the province of New York* [added emphasis] *called by us Indians Ramapough Lapough Landakagh* (& *carro* [possibly "Campque"]) *containing in breadth three Dutch miles and in length four Dutch Miles.*

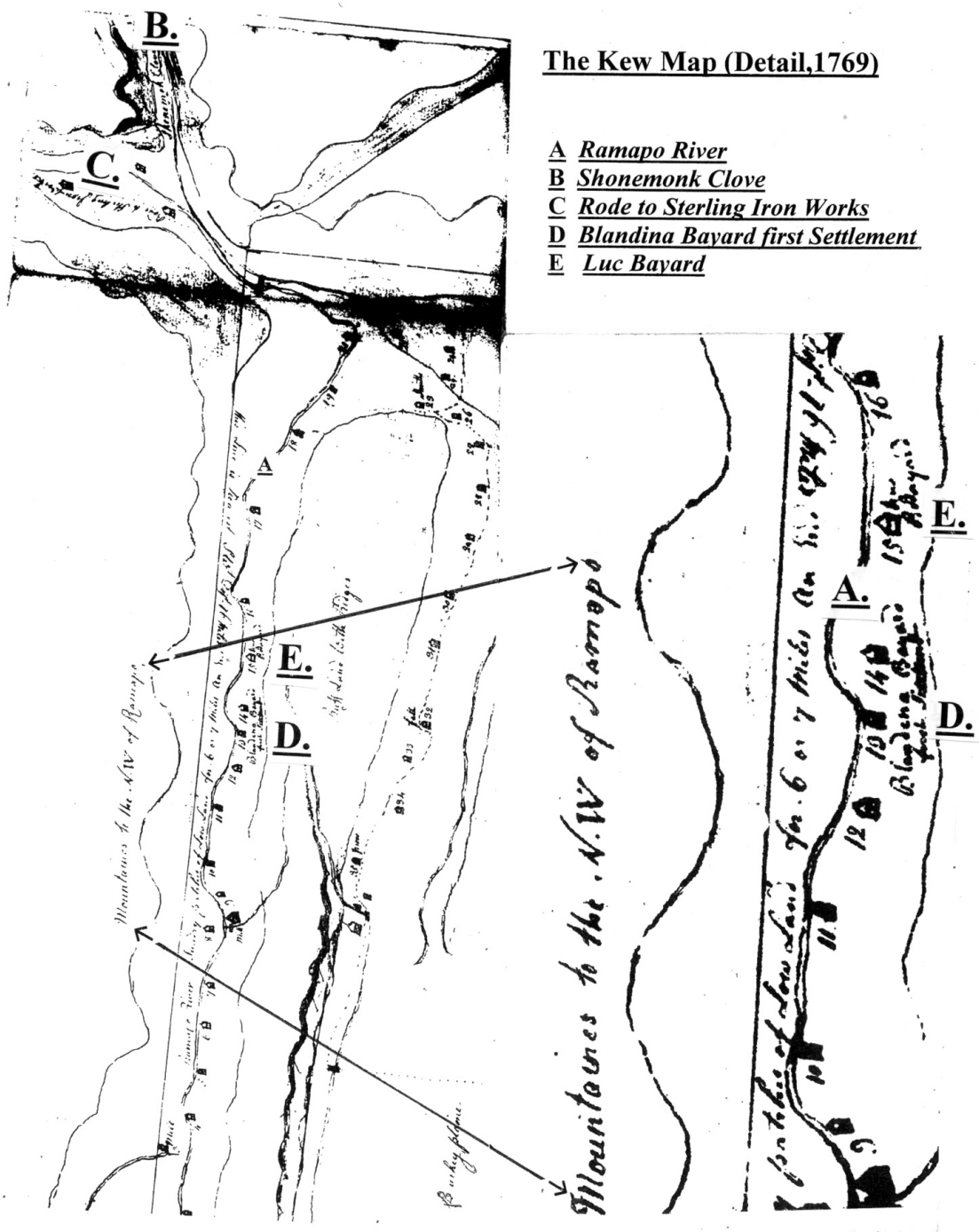
A Dutch mile equaled four English miles. [146] Therefore, the tract dimensions were twelve by sixteen English miles, and were so depicted on Captain Bayard's (Kew) map of 1769 (below). Blandina's deed was copied and entered in the New York Secretarys [*sic*] Office 10th August 1769, and a post script states that the words "… (& Campque) was [*sic*] interlyn'd [*sic*] before Sealing and delivery hereof." The murk thickens when later in the boiler-plate text, there is a reference to four tracts, and then again to five tracts, the confusion occurring possibly owing to the added "interlyn'd" phrase. [147]

Not overly helpful. But Captain Bayard's (Kew) map, below, does offer some clarification. Blandina's tract was quite large – about 122,880 acres – and Blandina lived there and in New York City, where her father was a distinguished physician. Although no useful information enables a detailed survey of the tract, its rough perimeter can be determined from the Kew map, owing to Captain Bayard providing a POB at "Shonemuk" Clove, dimensions (twelve by sixteen miles), and rough headings (Northeast, Southwest, *etc.*). Clockwise from the Clove, the approximate corners are Tappan, Passaic, and Route 287 due west of the Lincoln Park Airport. Given the statement in Blandina's Indian deed to the effect that her great swath of land was "…scituate lying and being within the province of New York…," one wonders at the implications for the inter-provincial boundary had her deed ever been given official recognition, but there is no known record of her ever having received a Proprietor's deed.

2. National Archives, Kew (UK): CO 5/107 (ff 341-344), MPG 184). The Kew map carries a plot of the land claimed at Ramapo in 1769 by Captain Samuel Bayard and other descendants of Blandina Bayard in a petition presented to Sir Henry Moore for transmission to Royal authority. Captain Bayard prepared the Kew map as support for himself and others of Blandina's descendants in their claim to re-acquire lands devised to them by Blandina but lost in the legal morass that ensued after her death. He represented the Kew map to be a cartographical description of Blandina Bayard's original lands, acquired by Indian deed (August 10, 1700). The map carries no date but is directly associated with Sir Henry Moore's correspondence of 8 June 1769 from Fort George (Manhattan) addressed to the Lords Commanders for Trade Plantations in London, in which Sir Henry refers to it as having been presented to him with and in support of a petition from Captain Samuel Bayard. Bayard's petition and map refer to matters at the time of Blandina Bayard's death (1702) and confirm, or at least, repeat, the plot dimensions of three by four Dutch miles that appeared in Blandina's original Indian deed (below). [148]

Regrettably, the scaling of the Kew map is not internally consistent. The stated scale (one inch = one mile) applies only to the twelve-by-sixteen-mile perimeter of the tract, in fact, it appears that Captain Bayard first framed the tract to scale – among its few firmly drawn, ruled, lines – and worked free-hand thereafter. The quality of the graphics supports this view. This may explain a certain charm inherent in the document. But charm does not pay the rent, and the document provides only modest assistance in locating Blandina's first settlement which is, indeed, clearly delineated on the document, but distance determination being inconsistent, anything nearing exactitude does not appear feasible. In his Petition to Sir Henry Moore, Captain Bayard referred to his map as a "Ruff Draft" and declared that he "…Cannot Recommend it for great Accuracy, being done on Observation only Without either Chaine or Compass." Unfortunately, he was correct. [149] Each of the numerous representations of dwellings on the map carries a number – probably an identifier – but an index to them has not been located, here or in the United Kingdom.

Apparently neither McMahon nor Lenik/Gibbs was aware of the Kew map.



The Kew Map (Detail,1769)

A *Ramapo River*
B *Shonemonk Clove*
C *Rode to Sterling Iron Works*
D *Blandina Bayard first Settlement*
E *Luc Bayard*

This matter apparently was not hidden – yea, unto surveyors in the field. On August 25, 1769, while re-surveying the New-York-claim line of 1686 for Governor William Franklin (NJ), Surveyors Anthony Clinton and James Dennis reached the Ramapo River. In their Field Notes for that day they wrote: "8/25 In middle of Romopock or Pompton River …. Captain Bayard claims hereabouts as Prior Patent than [Peter] Sonman's [see Appendix III] besides an Indian Deed by his grandmother from the Indians…."

There had been a separate petition to the same end, *sans* map, submitted to Sir Henry at Fort George in New York on May 22, 1769 by Major William Shirreff, Margaret Shirreff, and Peter Dubois. [150] They made their claim for this land to New York authority – at that time the border wars between New York and New Jersey were near settlement but not yet confirmed so. In his petition, Shirreff made the point that the border remained then (1702) in an "unsettled state." In a cover notation on the petition, it is stated that the petition was read in Council on May 24th, 1769 and that it would be taken up, with Captain Bayard's petition, "… *if* [added emphasis] the land at Ramapough is found to be in this [New York] Province" – an indication that at that time, authorities were not certain as to the provincial jurisdiction of the Ramapo area. The petitioners describe themselves as "devisees" (heirs) of Blandina Bayard (1653-1702) – a trader with the Indians and considered the first European resident of the Mahwah area. They contended that they had acquired rights to the land from her through her will. Blandina was the relict of Peter Bayard (m. 1674), who was a son of Nicholas Bayard and a brother of Samuel (patent) Bayard. She died in 1702, and her descendants appealed to New York in the belief that Blandina had owned the land under New York authority.

As Blandina Bayard's descendants, they based their claim, in part, on Blandina having installed Lucas Kierstead, her nephew, as tenant and superintendent of her land *circa* 1700. Lucas married Jannetje La Roe in the RDC at Hackensack (February 27, 1703). Her father was Jacques LaRoe; her uncles, Hendrick and Samuel Laroe, all of whom lived nearby in the Ramapo area and paid taxes to New York. [151]

Subsequently, according to the claimants, Peter Sonmans, acting illegally (yet again) as a New Jersey Proprietor, claimed New Jersey rights to the land and that he and others "… did by Sundry Artifices Seduce and Corrupt the said Lukas Kierstead and other Dwellers on the said Lands under the said Blandina and Petrus Bayard." This "seduction and corruption" led the tenants on the Bayards' land to accept deeds under New Jersey, to refute the licit ownership of the Bayards, to place themselves under New Jersey protection, and to refuse "… any Longer to submit to the Jurisdiction of the Province of New York … which had tile [*sic*] that time Allways [*sic*] been acknowledged to Extend to them." [152] In his correspondence with the Lords Commanders, Sir Henry did express the opinion that Captain Bayard's claim was, in essence, correct, but that he was not entitled to the full acreage that he claimed. Nonetheless, there is no known record of a settlement of the Bayard/Shirreff claims. Subsequently, wider resale of the land created a legal tar pit.

3. <u>The Ramapo Patent. The Alexander Morris Survey</u>. Surveyed and protracted by a scale of 20 chains per inch in the years 1767 & 1768 By George Ryerson, Jonathan Hampton, Benj. Morgan. Map Misc X 23, Hackensack. [153] The Board of Proprietors hired Ryerson *et al.* to prepare this re-survey of the tract owing to the many disputes that had arisen over ownership. Claire Tholl used this map and the Hammond map listed immediately below (No. 4.) as bases of her own version of 1963 (No. 5). These (No.'s 2. and 3.) and the Tholl version are later plots (1767-8) of the original Patent (1709), and their boundaries do not agree with the versions given by Harvey (*Genealogical History*…, p.38), nor, apparently, with the original Indian deed, nor with Peter Sonman's deed, nor with the Bond map of 1710 (No. 6, below). The plot of Harvey's patent description is close but does not completely agree with the Bond Map of 1710 that he cites as his source and places in the courthouse in Hackensack.

Map No.'s 2., 3., and 4. are not internally consistent as regards scale and should be used with this in mind.

4. *Map of the Ramopock Tract copy'd from Jonathan Hampton and Ryerson's works on maps thereof. This research was conducted and Reconstructed and Map drafted by D. Stanton Hammond, JD of Paterson, N.J. April 1942.* The Schoolhouse Museum, Ridgewood, NJ. [154] This map contains neither bearings nor course distances but has a great deal of information relative to ownerships as well as much useful data about contemporary currencies and surveyors' salaries, gathered by Hammond from Cornelius Haring's "Ramapo Tract Account Book." [155]

5. *The Romopock Tract Scale 1" = 20 chains* [not so on this copy]. *Based on the Alexander-Morris's* [*sic*] *Survey of 1767-8. Old roads and houses from Jonathan Hampton's-Morgan's Survey of 1783. Library of the New Jersey Historical Society. Script names & notes courtesy of D. Stanton Hammond, J. D.* [Map no. 3, above]. *Modern Roads…& Railroads courtesy of Robert H. Woardell. The Bergen County Historical Society. C. K.Tholl delineator 1963*. Map Misc X 23, Map Room, Hackensack. This repository holds the Tholl-version original and a copy of it.

As noted above, this Tholl map is a compendium.

6. *The Ramapo Patent*. Map by William Bond, 1710. [156] This map is not oriented to its sheet as expected, *i.e.*, the North-South axis is not vertical on the page, but points to the Northwest. This map is a pendant survey to the Peter Sonman's "Proprietors' deed," below.

In an online BCHS article entitled "The BCHS Marker Program and How it Evolved," Reginald McMahon described his "rediscovery" (1971) of this map. [157] McMahon tells us that "It had been incorrectly indexed at the Hackensack courthouse [it remains so (2011)] and unknown to modern historians." It disappeared again and only recently resurfaced. In his *Indian Trading Post to State College* (Ramapo College: 1977), the same author tells us that he has added specific notations to his reproductions of the map, that it is Map No. 32 in the Bergen County Map Room, and he provides several reproductions of it (*Indian Trading Post*…pp. 4, 7). The reproduction in Bischoff (1979) bears the same number (32), and the online version at Rutgers Women's' History, misnamed "The Schuyler Patent," as it was in the Bergen County Map Room, appears to be the same as Bischoff's. More on the Bond Map below. [158]

7. USGS Quadrangles: Hackensack, Park Ridge, Ramsey, Pompton Plains.

8. Google Earth

9. The Indian deed for the Ramapo Tract (November 18, 1709: here is the pertinent descriptive text from this deed to John Auboyneau, *et al*.) under which Lucas Kierstead first received title to his portion of the tract. Kierstead was the nephew of Blandina Bayard, the original settler on that land, whom she installed as superintendent and manager of her property:

> *....Scituate, Lyeing, & Being on the Northeast most head Spring of a River called in Indian Perampseapuss*,[probable reference to the source-spring of the Saddle River or, simply, the source] *thence Southerly down the East Side of said River, including the same, to a place where a small Creek or Rivulet coming from the Northwestward called Raikghawaik* [Hohokus Brook] *falls in Said River about sixteen miles distant from the abovesaid* [*sic*]

Spring more or less thence Northwesterly just by* [not "at" or "to." See endnote 154.] *a great rock or stone Painmaikaipuka* [the Glen Rock] *distant from said River about two Miles* [*actually 1.89 miles*] *and so along the Northern bounds of another Indian* [field?] *called Mangown to the top of the mountains on the west side of a River called Peaquaneck** or Haysughkin Reckoned the Northwesterly chief branch of Pissaic River* [*sic*]*, crossing the same about a mile above a place where another River comes from the Northward called Pamaraguemy falls into the same, thence up said River along the top of said Mountains … and so up along said Mountains and Creeks to a place about Two Miles above an Indian Field called Maweway* [Mahwah] *just over against the North Side of a small Red Hill or Mountaine called Maitaining,* [Now Union Hill in Suffern, NY. See the Bond Map] [159] *and from thence along the Northerly side of said Hill Easterly to the above said Spring called Assenmaycapuhg where the first course begun,….* [160]

* Sixteen miles north of the confluence is five miles above the head of the Saddle River; highly unlikely. Further, it will be shown that the Saddle River is not the likely northeastern terminus.

**The designation of the Pequannock River as the terminus of the southern boundary is an obvious error, corrected in later versions of this deed.

Daniel Hennion, a deponent in the 1769 border hearings, testified that Spitsberg [Union Hill] lay "about two miles northeast of the house where Lucas Kierstead lived," an assertion that is at some remove from derived fact.

10. Peter Sonmans' "Proprietors" deed to John Auboyneau, *et al.* Captain Bayard refers to this deed as the instrument of the "…Unjust Usurpation" of the Proprietors of East New Jersey, in his Petition of 1769, implemented by the malodorous Peter Sonmans (Appendix III). Here is a transcription of the pertinent text from this deed conferring the same property. The Proprietors nullified this deed in 1753, owing to Sonmans illicitly having assumed the power to grant it – nothing new for him. [161]

Beginning at a Springe called Assenmaykapahaka being the North Eastermost head Spring of a River called in Indian Peramkpuss [Saddle River] *and by the Christians Saddle River thence southerly down the east-side of Said River including the same to A place* [*sic*] *where a Small Creeke or run coming from the North Westward Called Raighkawak* [Hohokus Brook] *falls into the aforeseaid Saddle River about sixteen miles* [addressed above] *distant from the abovesaid head Spring* [two illegible words] *more or less thence North Westerly just by* [again, not "at" or "to"] *a great rock or Stone Called Pammackacpuka* [the Glen Rock] *Distant from the abovesaid River about two miles and so on the same course to that River known by the names of Romopuck* [this corrects the earlier designation of the Pequannock as the western terminus of the southern border] *Punto and Pissaick* [*sic*] *just by* [yet again, not "at" or "to"] *a small run of water above the plantation of Major* [Anthony] *Brockholst and from thence crossing Said River about a mile above A Place where another River comeing* [sic] *from the North Westward Called Pamanaquamy Pecuaneck & Haysaghkin falls into said River* [<This is new information.] *to the top of the opposite mountains thence along the tops of said mountains and up said Romopuck River … to a place about two miles above an Indian Field Called Mowayway* [probably Mahwah] *just over against the North Side of a small read* [red] *Hill or Mountaine Called Mainathing* [now Union Hill; see The Bond Map] *and from thence along the Northeasterly side of said Hill Easterly to the abovesaid Spring Called Assenmaykapaghka where the first Course began together in with* …. [162]

11. Bond's Map of 1710 (Map No.6, above) is the survey accompanying this deed. On the reverse of the survey, the following description appears (---- = illegible):

Return on Boundaries of land ---- in the Eastern Division of New Jersey on the Back of Newark on the County of ---- Surveyed and Laid out by me here ---- for John Auboyneau, Elias Boudinot, Peter Fauconnier, Lucas Kierstede, John Barberi, Thomas Bayeaux, Peter Bard, and Andrew Fresneau , -------- for Proprietors of the above mentioned Eastern Division of New Jersey By Peter Sonmans, Esq. Proprietor Sole Agent ---- & General Attorney and Receiver General of and effectually representing the whole Twenty four Proprietors of the above said Eastern division of New Jersey, bearing date the seventeenth day of December seventeen hundred and nine; Beginning at a white oak tree marked on all four sides with an A. on the South and West – and with a B. on the East and North sides thereof lyeing at the head of a certain meadow called Assenmaikapugh on the East side thereof which said meadow lyes just at the head of Perampsepas** otherwise Sadle River, thence down along the East side of said River as it Runs on several courses, which being protracted onto one straight line is near South fifteen degrees west, seven hundred and twelve Chaines to the forek* [*sic*] *where a certain Creek or River called Raighkawaik falls into said Perampsepas or Sadle River, thence North Sixty Seven Degrees West one hundred and fifty Chaines, over a barren Plaine to a great rock called Penmaykapuka,* [the Glen Rock] *thence still running over the said plaine North sixty three Degrees West six hundred and Eightee*[n] *Chaines: at ten chaines we met a Run of water and got over the barren plaine and found the Land hilly all the wayes to Brockholst falls on the Pissaic* [*sic*] *or Rompock River which is at the End of the above said* ["six hundred and" see three lines above] *Eighteen Chaines, and so up to the foot of said Mountains North Thirteen Degrees West seventy seven Chaines, thence along the top of said mountains as they run till it comes just against a Red Hill called Maitaining, North fifty degrees East seven hundred and sixty chaines. Together with a small piece of Low Land that lyes within the mountains along the two sides) of the Brook above the Lowland called Mawaywaye,*** thence along the Top of the mountains lyeing over the said Brook & Low Land to a young walnut sapling tree marked with a W. just to the westward of ---- small red Hill called Maitaining above mentioned, thence leaving said Hill to the southward through the woods South Seventy one Degrees East Four hundred and thirty Chaines to the place where it first began, containing in the whole about Forty Two thousand five hundred acres English measure. The said being bounded as per the map hereunto annexed may more fully appear: Northwest by a Chaine of Hills or mountains, South East by the above named Sadle River, and South west by Major Brockholst and Arent Schuylers land & by other tracts bounded upon Pissaick River a good part of which tract of land is somewhat Incumbered with Barrens and land only fit for ---- witness my hand this Twenty fifth day of April seventeen hundred and Ten. -- the word Three in the tenth line, those other words North Thirteen Degrees West seventy seven Chaines in the twelveth* [*sic*]*, those other words, Five hundred & those other words NorthEast by lands recently* [?] *purchased by Elias Boudinot and others being first reinserted.*

Done by a scale of 50 chaines to an English Inch

* *Assenmaykapuhaka* and *Assenmaykapughka* in Sonman's deed, New Jersey State Archives, East Jersey Deeds, Liber 1, 12/10/1709, pp. 411-413.
** *Peramkpuss*, *ibid,*
*** *Pamackacpuka*, *ibid.*
**** *Mowayway*, *ibid.*

Harvey's version of the tract boundaries (*Genealogical History* …, [1900] p. 38), supposedly derived by him from Proprietor Peter Sonman's deed to the same landowners (December 10, 1709) and from the William Bond map of 1710 (No. 6, above), is less explicit in some respects but more detailed in others, but, overall, it is somewhat suspect. Below, Bond's map is evaluated, in terms of Harvey's transcription and on its own merits. Harvey provides no transcription of Bond's survey or any indication that he had access to Bond's original map.

Here is Harvey's transcription of the Bond map data.

… This tract contained 42,500 acres [163] *and was eight and nine-tenths miles in length from the head of the Saddle River southerly to the junction of the Hohokus Brook with the Saddle River,* from which point its boundary ran N67°W 150 chains* [1.9 miles] *to a great rock or*

stone [Harvey changes the Bond's "just by" to "to."] *called Pamackapuka* [now Glen Rock], *thence N63ºW seven and twenty-nine-fortieths miles* [A strange descriptive device. It equals 7.73 miles or 618.4 chains. But this agrees with Bond.] *to the Ramapo River,** thence N13º W77 chains to the top of the Ramapo Mountains, thence along the top of the said mountains about nine and a half miles*** and thence southeasterly to the beginning.*

* This is 9.9 miles on the Bond map and makes better sense than the sixteen miles given in previous documents.

** The Bond map shows one, direct, course from the confluence to the Ramapo (N67ºW), not two, despite Bond having provided two courses in his survey text. Considering the large size of the original Bond map, its age, and the fact that it was elegantly drawn on very thick stock, it is likely to have undergone some changes in moisture content as well as shifting in shape and size during its long existence, and the two courses prescribed by Bond are only four degrees in difference and the distance involved is not long. Under these circumstances, it probably is safer to rely on Bond's words in his survey description rather than on his 300-year old drawing.

*** Previous documents refer to "just by" the great rock, not "to" the great rock.

The distance from the confluence of Hohokus Brook/Saddle River to the Ramapo River is 9.98 miles on the Bond map; 9.6 in Harvey's version.

The given area of the tract, 42,500 acres, is equal to 66.4 square miles; the area plots out at approximately 73 square miles, an error of about 9%, which is a bit loose.

Regrettably, there are questions about Harvey's transcription of the Bond Map, There are, for example, neither course bearings nor specific distances given in any prior, pertinent, tract information or document, where we obtain only "about two miles," "about a mile," "about sixteen miles." Harvey's specifications probably are his own interpretations. Again, there is no indication that Harvey was familiar with the Bond map. Further, Harvey contradicts the other pertinent deeds in his ignoring the selected, highly specific, form of "just by," as opposed to "to" or "at," the distinction being obvious.

Harvey's final instruction – "…thence southeasterly to the beginning" – varies from the previous material in which the line bearing is "easterly," suggesting that his northwest corner may lie further north than that of his predecessors' interpretations. However, strangely, Harvey ignores references to the northwest terminus at Union Hill. Peculiarly, he tells us nothing about this north line other than that it bears southeast, possibly because it did not appear to make sense to him.

The second following page contains the original Bond Map (Hackensack), followed by a working copy of the same map. But first, below, some Ramapo environmental atmosphere, courtesy Jasper F. Cropsey (1823-1900).

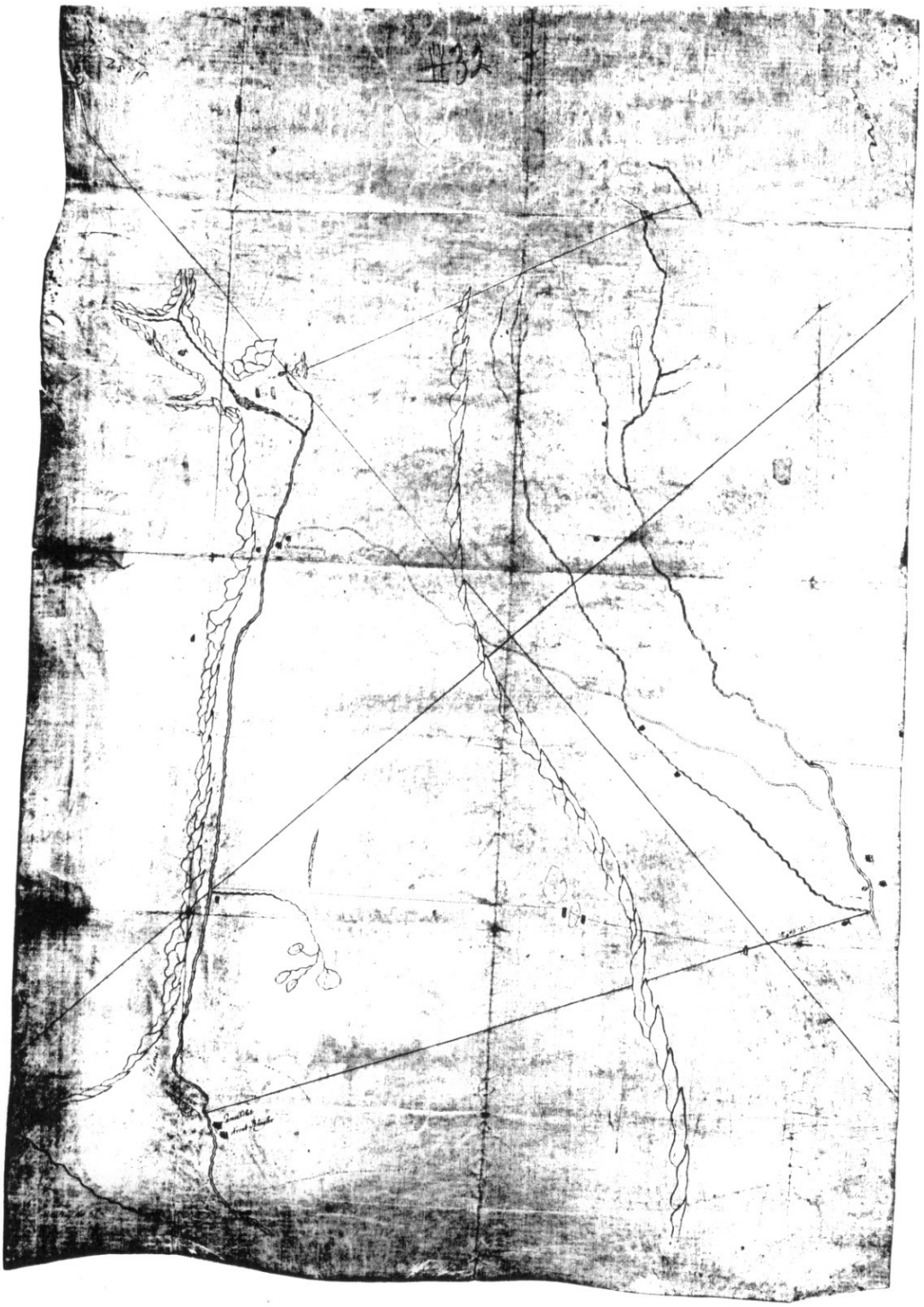
Upper: Courtesy Newington Cropsey Foundation,

Lower: Courtesy Wadsworth Athenaeum Museum of Art/Art Resource, NY

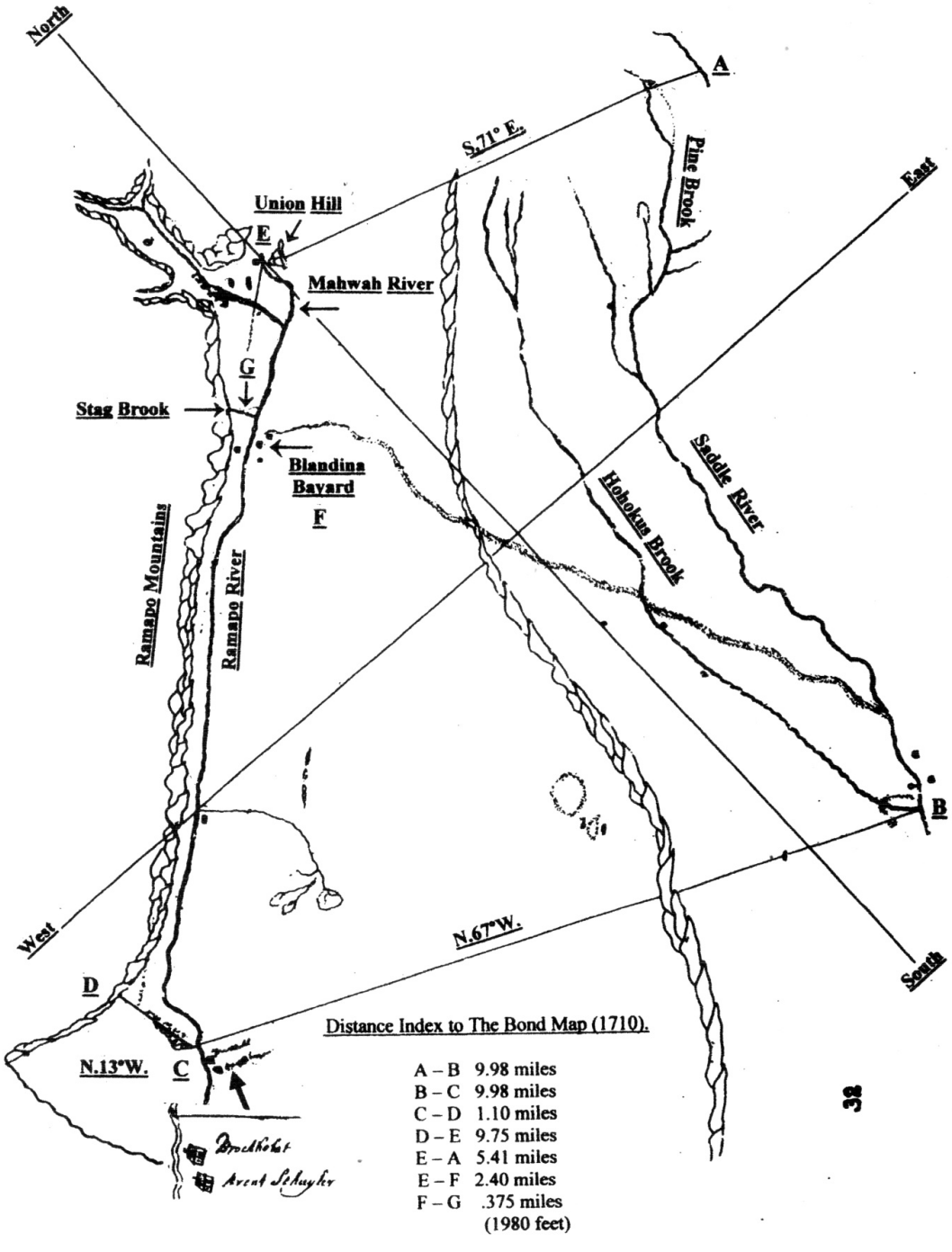
Jasper Francis Cropsey (1823 – 1900)**, Autumn on the Ramapo River, New Jersey, 1871**

Jasper Francis Cropsey (1823 – 1900)**, Winter Scene , Ramapo Valley, New Jersey 1853**

Bond Map, 1710. Original Version



The Bond Map (1710)



The Bond Map, annotated transcription

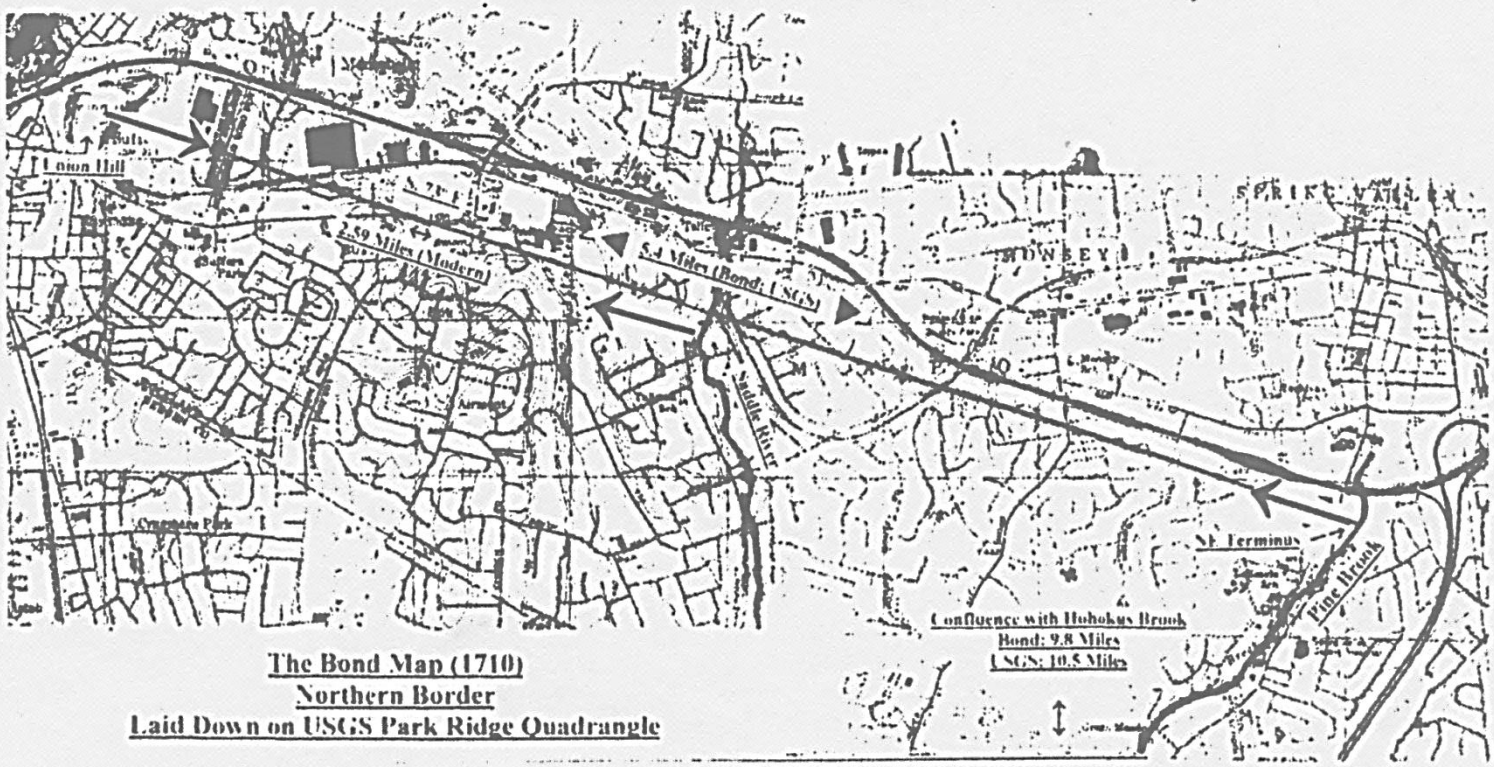
The Bond Map, above, is not a model of internal consistency as regards scale.

The three available, measurable, lines yield scales of 12,091, 12,091, and 10,630 feet per inch, respectively. Below (p. 198), Reginald McMahon suggests that Blandina Bayard's original settlement lay about 2,000 feet south of the confluence of the Ramapo River and Stag Brook. Using the Bond Map scales of 12,091', 10,630', and of their average, 11,607' per inch, one arrives at distances below Stag Brook of 2,518, 2, 2127, and 2,321 feet, respectively, for Blandina's indicated settlement location on the Bond Map, versus McMahon's suggested 2,000 feet. Not pin-point, but not catastrophic differences. The house immediately to the NE of Blandina's first settlement probably is that of Lucas Kierstead.

On the Bond map, the line from Union Hill to the northeastern terminus plots S.73º E., 5.4 miles, supposedly to the POB at the Saddle River, thence southerly 9.8 miles to the Saddle River/Hohokus-Brook confluence. But modern references tell us that the distance between Union Hill and the Saddle River is only 2.59 miles. When the Bond north line (S.73º E.) is extended eastward to the given 5.4 miles, it reaches Pine Brook. This can be verified on the map *Rockland County Streams and Water Bodies* (2005). Apparently, this explains the discrepancy. A second look at the Bond map makes this clearer.

The eastern border of the tract did not begin on the Saddle River, but it began at the tract's northeastern corner, the eastern branch of Pine Brook, and continued 3.9 miles southwest of this, to where Pine Brook joins the Saddle River, below the Bogert School in Upper Saddle River. At that time, Pine Brook most likely was considered an unnamed branch of the Saddle River. On the Park Ridge USGS quadrangle, the head of Pine Brook appears too far south to meet the north line of the survey. But on the ground the brook actually extends farther north, and its headwaters are suggested on the quadrangle by the swamp immediately to the north. See The Bond Map (1710) Northern Border (below). [164] Bond did not complete the northern reaches of the Saddle River on his map. He may have assumed that he had – that what we now know as Pine Brook *was* the Saddle River – it may have been.

The Bond Map (1710)
Northern Border
Laid Down on USGS Park Ridge Quadrangle



The Bond Map (1710)
Northern Border
Laid Down on USGS Park Ridge Quadrangle

The large, western arrow pointing SE marks the POB of the north boundary line.

The large, central arrow pointing NW marks the terminus of the 2.59 mile northern course.

The large, eastern arrow pointing NW marks the end of the 5.4 mile northern course.

Harvey's correct course from the bank of the Ramapo "… to the top of the Ramapo Mountains …" (N13ºW77 chains) agrees with Bond's survey. On Bond's survey map, immediately adjacent to the terminus of the tract's southern boundary, to the south, there appear on the map miniature images of two houses, labeled "Arent Schuyler" and "Brockholst, "and to the northwest, there is a short, graphic, representation of mountains under which can be read "N13º W77" followed by a short unintelligibility, probably the number of chains. Surely the house images have to do with the Colfax/Brockholst residences (see below), and the course bearing and segment of mountains give us a track to the "top of the Ramapo Mountains." On the Bond map, however, the base line of the mountain graphic does run N13W, but for 88 chains (1.1 miles), not 77 chains (.96 miles).

Most important, and most strange, Harvey omitted some valuable information contained in Peter Sonman's deed of December 10, 1709: that the southern boundary of the tract ran southwesterly *"… to that River known by the names of Romopuck Punto and Pissaick* [*sic*] *just by a small run of water* [Map, p. 196, B below] *above the plantation of Major Brockholst* [E below] *and from thence crossing Said River about a mile above A Place* [A below] *where another River comeing* [*sic*] *from the North Westward Called Pamanaquamy Pecuaneck & Haysaghkin falls into said River."* These locations are available:

"[Major Anthony Brockholst] … settled on the site of the Residence of Dr. William Colfax…." "Arent Schuyler and Anthony Brockholst, in 1697, lived upon the place occupied by the late Dr. William Colfax and William W. Colfax." [165]

"Anthony Brockholst lived where the late Major William Colfax built his house, which is east of the Ramapo, west of Hamburg Turnpike, and just south of where Dr. William Colfax built his home" (see *The Pompton Ironworks and Village*…, p. 22).

Map, "The Village of Pompton; Wayne and Pompton Twps." Atlas of Passaic County. New York: 1877, page 62 (Courtesy Pompton Lakes Historical Preservation Commission and Edward Lenik).

See "The Bond Map" (1710) Southwestern Terminus, below, which contains:

A. the northerly line terminating one mile above the Ramapo/Pequannock confluence, one specified locator of Major Brockholst's residence.

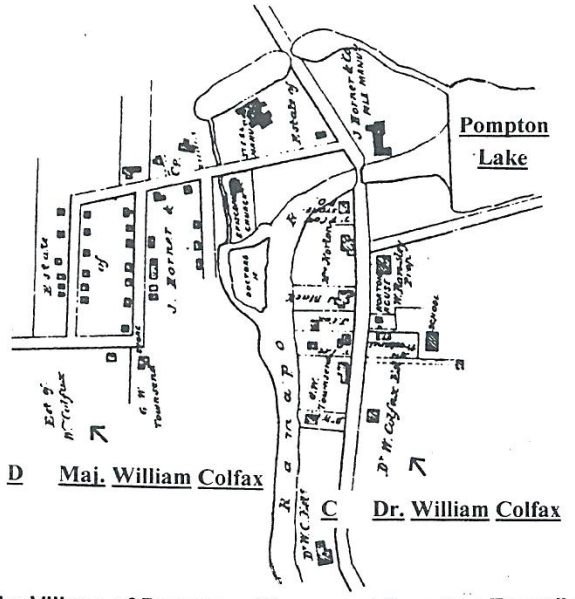
B. the location of the "small run of water."

C.-D. map, "The Village of Pompton; Wayne and Pompton Twps," in *Atlas of Passaic County* (1877), p. 62, on which the locations of Dr. William Colfax's (C) and William W. Colfax's (D) residences appear. The dam across the Ramapo River in this immediate area created Pompton Lake and has to do with Pompton Furnace, which existed before 1726 and utilized water power drawn from the falls at the dam. The date of the original dam construction is unknown, but the matters at hand surely predate it. [166]

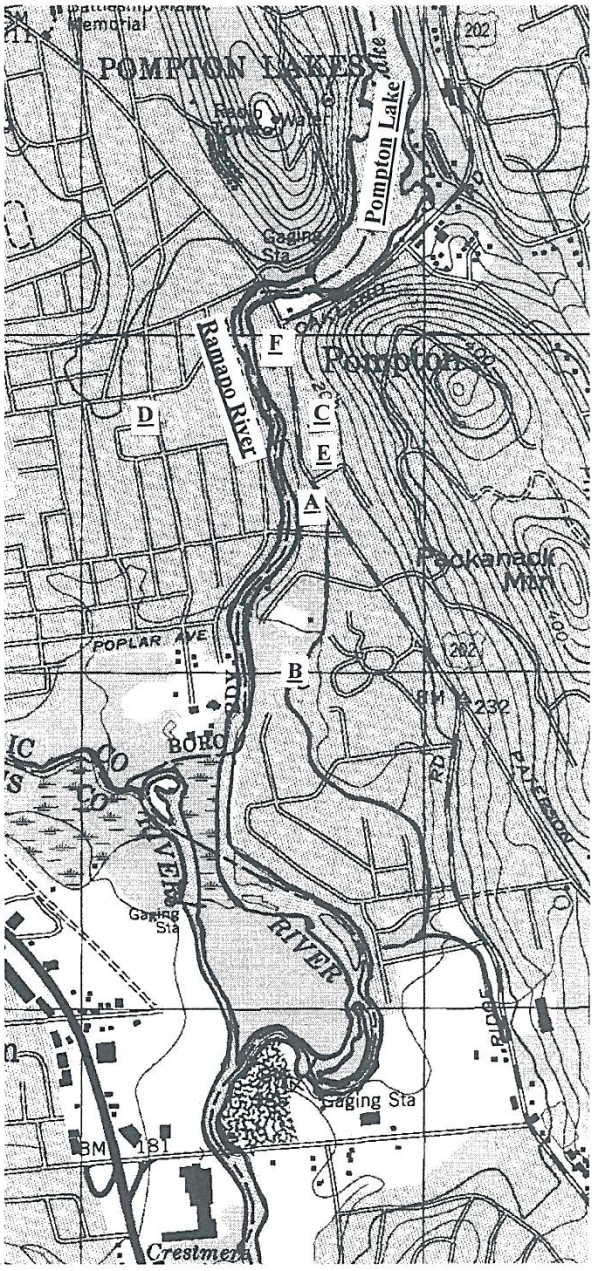
E. the approximate location of Major Brockholst's plantation.

F. Bond map (1710) terminus, south Boundary

The Bond Map (1710)
Southwestern Terminus



"The Village of Pompton; Wayne and Pompton Twps." *Atlas of Passaic County. New York, (*1877). page 62.



A 1 Mile North of the Pequannock/Ramapo Confluence

B "Small run of water"

C Dr. William Colfax

D Maj. William Colfax

E Approximate location, Major Anthony Brockholst residence

F Bond Map (1710) terminus

Blandina Bayard held her land under New-York jurisdiction, and she and Lucas Kierstead paid taxes to New York. So did the Laroe family, their neighbors. Where was their land and how did its position relate to the New York border-claim line of 1686?

John Bristow, Mahwah Municipal Historian (2008), suggested that the then current thinking as to the location of Blandina Bayard's original settlement points to the grounds of Temple *Beth Haverim Shir Shalom*, located at 280 Ramapo Valley Road, Mahwah, but he offers no support (Conversation with Mr. Bristow, January 28, 2008). This location is about one-half mile northeast of what is the most likely site, as will be shown subsequently.

✷

Edward J. Lenik, distinguished archaeologist, in his superb *Indians in the Ramapos* (1999), puts Blandina's original settlement (1700) "… in the vicinity of the LaRoe-Van-Horn House (1750) on Ramapo Valley Road in Mahwah" based on excavations there in the 1970s that yielded "… three blue-glass trade beads and Native American artifacts such as projectile points and chert flakes," and on additional archaeological work done later in the area.

In Mr. Lenik's and Nancy L. Gibbs' later text, *The Laroe-Van Horn House…* (2009), they strongly suggest that the trading post is not "in the vicinity" of the site, but on it. On p. 37, one reads "Finally, substantive archaeological evidence of the trading post was found at the site… in the form of eight glass beads, an iron knife – "*likely* an item of trade to the Indians" -- and forty-seven clay fragments from tobacco pipes, …some ... *may be* the remains of pipes traded to the Indians….." (added emphases, here and below). (All citations from this work courtesy Pompton Lakes Historical Preservation Commission and Edward Lenik).

Blandina was, indeed, in the neighborhood. Her deed from the Indians (August 8, 1700), as well as other evidence (below), tell us that she was on the Ramapo River. But from the outset, Mr. Lenik and Ms. Gibbs (hereafter Lenik/Gibbs) imply a position of certainty relative to Blandina's, and later, Lucas Kierstead's, residence and trading post being established on the site of the La Roe-Van Horn House on Ramapo Valley Road. In fact, the title of their publication (2009) refers to *The Laroe-Van Horn House/Bayard-Kierstead Trading Post….*

There is, however, no direct, known, specific, connection between the Blandina Bayard-Lucas Kierstead trading post and this site.

Lenik/Gibbs suggest in *The Laroe-Van-Horn House…* (p.37) that the chest seen by several witnesses in Rachel's or Blandina Bayard's house *might* have been used to store trade goods for use with the Indians. True, but they might just as well have held linens and clothing.

On August 25, 1769, certain citizens were deposed before the Royal Commissioners appointed by the Crown to settle the contested interprovincial boundary (Originals in NJHS MG237, 1769):

> Deponent Isaac Van Deursen, then of Murderer's Creek, New Jersey, declared that he "… has seen a large chest in a house that he was told that it was the house of Rachel Bayard and that the said Rachel had left there…" (Lenik/Gibbs p. 10). Nothing about trade goods. But McMahon [1977, p.3] does tell us that "… within the [Blandina] house was a large chest that apparently held Indian trade goods." What is apparent about that? Nothing reported by McMahon or anyone else.
>
> John Guisbert Bogart testified that "… *he has sat upon a chest belonging to Blandina Bayard. it was left there by Blandina Bayard for possession."* Again, nothing about trade goods; (Lenik/Gibbs, p. 10).
>
> Daniel Hennion deposed that "… he has seen a chest at Lucas Kierstead's house that he, the deponent, heard said Kierstead say that it was left there for possession by Rachel Bayard." Nothing about trade goods (Lenik/Gibbs p. 10). (My sources for these depositions are the hand-written originals in NJHS MG237.)

"They [trade goods] could easily be stored in the chests …. [Lenik/Gibbs, p. 37]," but, again, so could clothing and linens.

There are no secure citations relative to the chests holding trade goods or to the dwelling that was Blandina's original house. Lenik/Gibbs (p. 35) discuss a partial foundation wall on the Laroe-Van Horn House site, a wall that was:

> *… modest in both its width and depth and its ability to support much weight. This suggests to us that there may have been a structure at this location that was probably of frame construction and modest in size. Historian Reginald McMahon noted* [in *Ramapo: Indian Trading Post*…., p. 8;] *that 'Lucas Kierstead lived in a frame house built by the Bayards* [yes, but his attribution to van Deursen is incorrect]*' and that the kitchen wing on the north side of the* [LaRoe] *house may have been assembled from an earlier structure, perhaps the Lucas Kierstead house.* <No. McMahon did not say that (underlined).] *Was this the Lucas Kierstead house lived in from 1700 to 43 by Lucas Kierstead and his wife Jannetje Laroe and lived in by Jacob Laroe and his wife Rebecca Berthoff before while as* [*sic*] *they built the current Laroe house?*

The source of the relied-on McMahon quotation, line 4, Italics above, was testimony by Isaac van Deursen at the August 25, 1769 hearings before the Royal Commissioners. But van Deursen did not say that in his testimony. Here is what he said (all emphases added) (MG237):

> *That he heard and believes (it being before his time) either Blandina Bayard or Rachel Bayard* [the latter's daughter-in-law] *settled Lucas Kierstead at Ramapough. That he* [Lucas] *lived in the house* [no "frame"] *built by Blandina Bayard….* [And later:] *The house in which he heard Rachel Bayard had lived was a frame house….*

We do not know that the references necessarily are to the same house. The evidence of the chests is even less clear.

However, in a piece entitled "The Ladies and The Indians," appearing in the February 1989 *In Bergen's Attic* (BCHS, p. 6), the same historian, Reginald McMahon, tells us that "…Blandina had established an Indian trading post in a frame house she had built in present-day Mahwah." [167] Lest this lead to an errant conclusion to the effect that this was the so-called frame house on the Laroe-Van Horn-House site suggested by Lenik/Gibbs, McMahon continued: "Long since gone, it was situated just north of the historic La-Roe-Van Horn House on Ramapo Valley Road [added emphasis]." On his scaled maps (*Indian Trading Post*…, 1977), McMahon shows the La Roe-Van Horn house 2,800 feet below the confluence of Stag Brook and the Ramapo River; in the same source (1977, p. 3) he tells us that the Bayard trading post was 2,000 feet below the confluence.

Also on page 6, McMahon tells us that: *There is mention* [where?, by whom?] *of a large chest at the* [trading] *post that **seems** to have held the trading goods and **was said** to have been left there by Blandina or Rachel.*

This does not pay the rent. Despite the great wealth of invaluable archaeological information presented in the Lenik-Gibbs reports, there remains no positive evidence connecting Blandina Bayard's house/trading post to the La Roe site. But in his *Ramapough Mountain Indians* (2011, p. 101), Mr. Lenik reverses his field and tells us "The exact location of the Bayard-Kiersted Indian Trading Post has not been established."

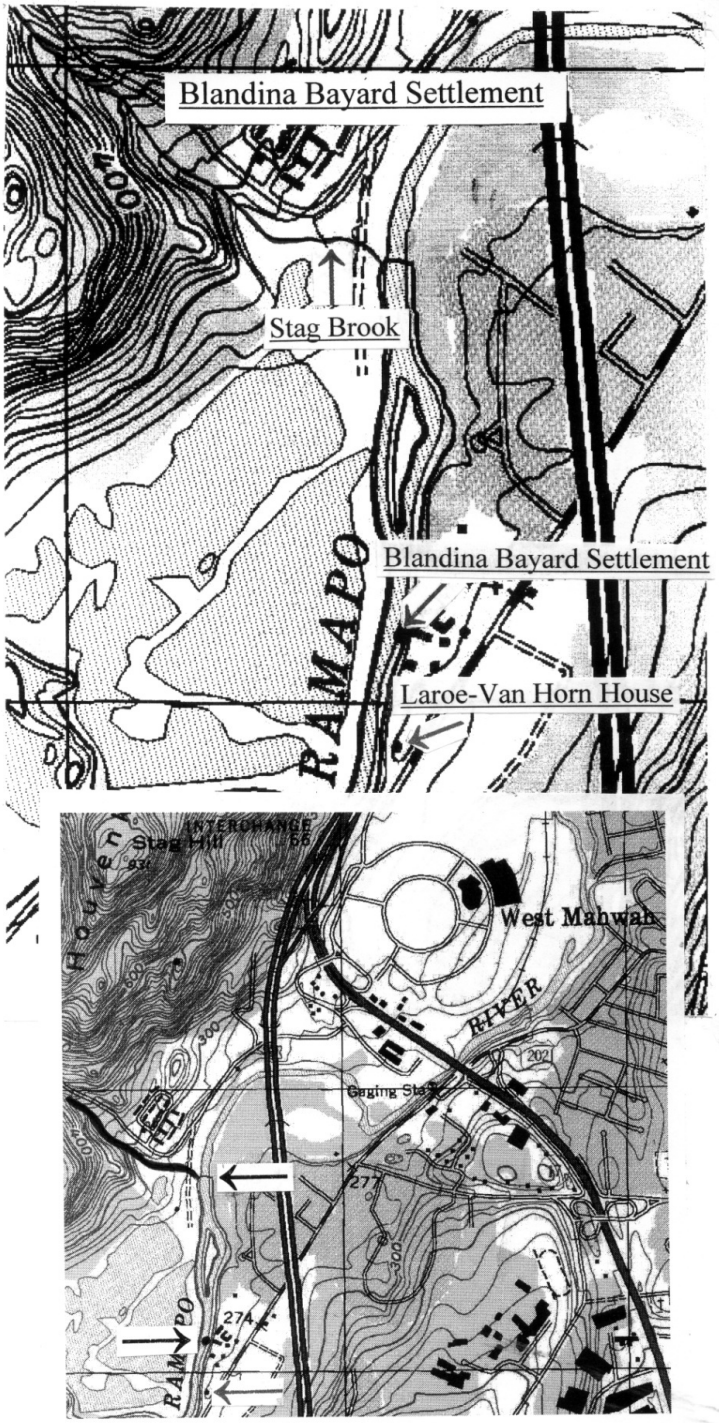
✷

The locations of Blandina Bayard's first settlement and of Lucas Kierstead's residence appear clearly designated on the Bond map and on the Kew Map, the latter apparently unknown to

Lenik/Gibbs. For the latter, see The Kew Map (Detail, 1769, p. 184). Both have representations of three structures on the east bank; Bond shows one on the west bank that is absent on Kew, but the latter was drawn fifty-nine year later. As noted above, the Kew map provides little distance-specific information. However, distances on the Bond map may be interpreted from his survey account with satisfactory results. The given scale, "50 chaines = one English inch," does not work on the available copy. A scale for the Bond map was derived by measuring distances between identifiable features on the Bond map and comparing them with the same distances on Google Earth and on pertinent USGS quadrangles. [168]

McMahon (*Indian Trading Post*… (1977, p. 3) tells us that Blandina Bayard's location lay about 2,000 feet downstream from Stag Brook on the east bank of the Ramapo, based on map measurements. On the Bond map, it is 1,980 feet; on the USGS Ramsey quadrangle, the location is 2,027 feet. On the Bond and Kew maps it is on the east side of the river. Bravo McMahon!

Ergo, with a firm sense of security, on the maps below (*Blandina Bayard Settlement*) we can view the location of Blandina's first settlement – another New-York taxpayer living north of the New-York claim line of 1686, which appears increasingly to be valid.



On the upper map, Blandina's settlement is indicated by the center arrow; on the lower map, by the center arrow, both locations based on derived scales.

✷

The Bayard Patent: from Text to Map; the Line of 1686

In attempting to transfer the boundaries of the Bayard Patent from text to map, we apply the information gained from the texts to the effect that the southern boundary of the second Bayard tract is the New York-New Jersey border, that the eastern boundary is Demarie's Creek (the Hackensack River) and Pascack Brook, and that in the west it is the Saddle River.

The courses of the Hackensack and of Pascack Brook are clear; not so that of the Saddle River in the north. The Saddle River splits just north of Upper Saddle River, New Jersey. On the USGS Park Ridge quadrangle, the west, or main, branch appears to expire just above Tallman, New York, north of Upper Saddle River, but, on the ground, it continues for some distance to the north. The waterway of the original name peters out south of the Thruway near Monsey, NY. The east branch divides just south of the New York Border, acquires the name Pine Brook, and does not manage to reach the Thruway, just below the toll plaza west of the Garden State parkway. Hence, assuming momentarily – only for the sake of this discussion – that the entire second tract of the Bayard Patent extended well to the north, none of the possible western borders of the tract (the Saddle River and its branches) reaches the Patent's stated and supposed southern border at the time: the New-York/New-Jersey boundary line – assumedly running northwest from the mouth of Tappan Creek. This is verifiable on a number of contemporary maps by Robert Erskine. The reality is that none of the likely lines that define the pre-1769 inter-provincial boundary appears to be a possible candidate for the southern border of the Bayard Patent in 1696 or 1703.

Now, this is somewhat strange. As has been noted, the northern interprovincial-border line from Tappan Creek, seemingly the agreed border in 1685/6, is too far north to be pertinent as the southern boundary of the Bayard Patent. At the time of the Bayard Patent, the parties concerned must have considered another line to apply. The New York "pretend-claim" line (1686) from opposite Philipse Lower Mills to Little Minisink Island rises again and shows that it has an increasingly strong chance. The Hackensack River and then Pascack Brook define the eastern border of Bayard's land; this will work only if the southern border of Bayard's Patent lay well to the south, below the Kakiat Patent, where the Hackensack River no longer marks Kakiat's western border. The chances are enhanced when the following is taken into consideration; spelling and punctuation as in the original.

> *At a Councell held post Merdie* [*sic*] *Decembr the 9 1686*
> *Presents to his Excellency Majr Phillips Majr Cortlandt Majr Spragg*
> *Majr Baxter Majr Brockholst*
>
> *Whereas rectifying sundry observations lately taken tis found that the Latitude forty one Degrees North on Hudsons River falls due west from the lower Yonkers millse* [*sic*] *& the other station of the Jersyes att certain marked trees On Delaware* [on what probably is Minisink Island] *which Station is agreed unto by the Government of New Jersey and this Government to be the Stationary Points whence the line of Partition between this Province and the Jersyes shall be drawn which is to be the Limitts and bounds between New Jersye & this Province for Ever.*
>
> *A true Copy examined*
> *Dan: Honan* [Co-grantee of the Kakiat Patent][169]

There follows a number of interrogatories in which citizens are queried about their knowledge of marked trees on Minisink Island and other pertinent matters, all leading to no conclusion. There also is a transcript of a discussion as to whether or not the above notice truly is in Honan's hand, but that issue, if, indeed, it was one, too, was unresolved. Certainly New Jersey authorities had no interest in it!

On March 18, 1754, a strong case for the line from the Lower Mills to "… certain marked trees on Delaware" was presented to the Committee. Despite the "marked trees" not having been found and the line never having been run, the case was made for the validity of that line. The fact that residents in the disputed areas were under New York jurisdiction was cited in Acts under Their Majesties King William and Queen Mary (1691), In addition, New York made the point that New Jersey did not trouble to complain about this ignored border "… for upward of thirty years…." The document was signed "By Order of the Committee, Joseph Murray Chairman New York 18 March 1754." [170]

Whitehead (1859) tells us (pp. 178f) that in 1769 the Royal Commissioners, sitting in New York to resolve the boundary dispute, appointed surveyors James Clinton and Anthony Dennis to run the line from the Hudson's west bank, opposite Philipse Lower Mills, to Minisink Island. [171]

> *And it is requested by the Agents on the part of New York that a Line be Run from a place on Hudsons River due west of the Lower Yonkers Mills to the lower end of Minisink Island; and as it is conceived by the Agents of Both Parties that the performance of this work by the Surveyors appointed by the Court who have other services to perform* [,] *this Controversy will be attended with great Delay and Expense* [,] *the Agents on the Part of New York therefore request that the same be run in the following manner to which the Agents on the Part of New Jersey agree* [,] *not because they conceive said Line to be necessary for the determination of the present Controversy or that that they mean to be understood as intending to have the determination of this Controversy affected thereby, but merely because the Agents of the Part of New York request that it should be run.* [172]

Surely, remarkable politesse and acquiescence on the part of New Jersey. There followed instructions to the effect that the surveyors should mark dwelling houses, mills, and iron works in order to evidence that the line was "… truly run without controversy" and should first establish the location of 41°N on the Hudson's west bank to the satisfaction of all the surveyors. The latter seems to have been simply a housekeeping item, because their POB was not 41°N but a point on the Hudson's west bank opposite the Lower Mills. Perhaps they considered 41° to be at the location of the Lower Mills, which it is not. Further orders would have sent them to survey the heads of the Musconetcong, Walkill, and Pequannock Rivers, the object being a general map of the Delaware and its branches. Alas, this last was not to be.

The Agents appointed Anthony Dennis and James Clinton as surveyors of record to run the line.

An Aside

Mid-morning of May 12, 2010, I yielded to a yen that had been nagging at me for several years. I drove northwards from Fort Lee on the Palisades Parkway to a predetermined spot, parked, and bushwhacked through the woods atop the Palisades to what I judged by map, compass, and binoculars, to be as near as I could determine to the spot directly opposite the Philipse Lower Mills

– 200 feet above Hudson's River – the place at or near where Messer's Clinton and Dennis must have stood with their chain bearers that morning, 239 years, eight months, and twenty-one days earlier, ready to make their personal, cartographic, contribution to provincial stability.

It was not hard to sweep away the visual clutter that is Yonkers and call into the eye green ridges surging horizonward from the river's east shore, perhaps a wispy thread of smoke revealing the presence of the Philipse Manor House and its eponymous mills sequestered in the greenery, the silver sliver of the Nepperhan River piercing the shoreline below them.

I shot a bearing to the manor house, checked it against declination, and then turned northwest, much as the surveyors must have done on that day in 1769, to look at what once was Albert Westervelt's land, warming to the morning sun. Trees and thickets abounded, but no flat farmland fled in furrows toward the western horizon; vociferous vehicle horns, but no bovine lowing, greeted the ear, and exhaust fumes came on the wind, but no waft of newly turned earth from Westervelt greensward.

But in that place at that time, the whooshing rush of the distant parkway traffic did not encourage detachment in reveries. Just as well. We are of this time and of this place. Shimmering sun, sky-shining blue river, sensuous visions of the past, they are just that; no more.

The View From the Palisades Across the Hudson to the Lower Mills

The Nepperhan River, that powered the mills, joins the Hudson through the black spaces on the shore, in the inlet just to the left of the center of the shoreline. The Lower Mills were about 315 yards behind them. Detail below:

✷

Back to business: The Survey of the 1686 Line

On August 14th, the surveyors of the 1686 line were stopped by "…a large body of men with clubs…" who were antipathetic to their project – a serious business, as attested to by one of the survey party, Thomas Millidge, in a letter of August 14, 1769 to James Parker, spelling and punctuation as in the original:

> *…We have this day Run from a little to the Southward of Bollens Pattent to the Dwars Kill along the highway for we Could not run across any Land by reason of The opposition of the Inhabitants who were met above* [illegible] *100 on the occasion. I never was so troubled to run in my life they seemed Deaf to all reason we Could not find any person that would shew* [show] *us the Bounds of Bedlows Pattent and of course we could not execute that part of our instructions….* [173]

Normal surveyor's parlance suggests that "run" means surveying a line across land, as Millidge used it in his opening statement. Here, in one instance, it carries a second meaning of escaping pursuit. The surveyors' field notes for this period do not begin until August 23rd; this expedition took place nine days earlier. Strangely enough, their field notes carry no reference to this incident. Indeed, the notes do not begin until the 23rd.

Harvey (*Genealogical History*…, p. 27) tells us that Isaac Bedlow[174] was of Swedish extraction and that his patent (June 20, 1669) lay in Section 9 of Harvey's map, that it was one mile in width, extended from the Hudson to the Tiene Kill, ran northward to near present-day Demarest, and contained 2,120 acres. He claims that Bedlow had an Indian patent for the land as early as 1661, but doesn't tell us how he knows this. James Alexander's Map No. V (NJHS SF 2 1748) confirms most of this (See p. 177 this text). However, the Alexander map shows the Bedlow Patent as running one mile past the Tiene Kill, thereby containing 1,920 acres. Using the Tiene Kill as the northwest border would reduce the area to an unlikely 1,280 acres.

Harvey displays less specificity as regards the patent of James Bollen, an Englishman, then a resident of Ridley, Pennsylvania, who received his patent July 30, 1669, according to Alexander's map. This patent was part of an original tract of 6,670 acres granted in 1661 to Philip Carteret, who failing to settle it within the prescribed period, lost it in 1669 when it was re-patented to a group of three men, among them Bollen (Harvey, p. 25). Harvey's dimensional description of the original

tract, uncited, does not coincide at all with Alexander's presentation, which agrees more closely with present map distances. Further, on his map, Alexander gives chapter and verse for six patents between the Hackensack and Overpeck Creek (five of 7/30/1669; one of 6/24/1669) and for six patents between the Hudson and Overpeck Creek (one of 6/1/1669; four of 6/20/1669; one of 7/31/1669). The dates suggest that more than six rather than three individuals were involved in the re-patenting of 1669. [175]

What were the surveyors doing that far south, and why did they "run" as far north as the Dwar Kill? [176] The latter is well to the north of their line, and the two patents are too far south to be pertinent to their task – running the line of 1686 from the Hudson's west shore opposite the Lower Mills to Minisink Island, bearing roughly WNW. The reasons that brought the surveyors into this area remain unclear: no located documentation suggests that they had official business there, and their known instructions carry no specific directives relative to these two patents. This foray is not recorded in their surviving field notes. They may, however, have received oral instructions to accomplish a now unknown goal or to carry out an unrecorded reconnaissance in this area.

On August 18th, 1769, New Jersey Governor William Franklin issued an order of protection for the surveyors, informing the public that they were to "…behave with kindness and civility to the said Surveyors…." Clinton and Dennis persevered, and some of their field notes survive, taking us to "near Ringwood," their last recorded position in the surviving field notes, fortunately, more than sufficient to present purposes. [177] The first entry made by the surveyors in their field notes is August 23, 1769.

The correct and apparently accepted, direct, bearing from opposite the Lower Mills to Minisink Island is N64W. This may be confirmed trigonometrically and by recourse to modern maps and to maps of the period. The following maps were consulted:

Each of the subject maps contains one or more interprovincial boundary lines. These sigla indicate indicate which boundary lines appear on each map:

LOC Library of Congress Map

C1769 Commissioners final line of 1769;

M-M1686 Opposite Philipse Lower Mills to Minisink Island (1686)

41M 1769 POB to Minisink Island

East Jarsey, manuscript map (1686) by John Reid, Acting Surveyor-General for New Jersey. New Jersey State Archives (July 2005), Series: Governor Robert Barclay (1648-1690), formerly The Jay T. Snider Collection of Historical Americana. This map is understandably questionable in terms of geographical proportion, but the site of the POB is clear. In the northwest, the border line carries the inscription "Line between East Jarsey and York," and on the Hudson it reads "Tappan Creek" and bears N64°W. Clear enough. [178] .

Lines run in the Jersies for determining boundaries 1769 [?] *between that Province & NewYork.* LOC G3811. F7 1769 .L5Vault C1769: N63°W; M-M1686: N67W.

New York & New Jersey commissioners line from 40° on Hudson's River taken in 1769. LOC G3811.F7 1769, C6 Vault. C1769: N59°W.

New and accurate map of the present seat of war in North America, comprehending New Jersey, Philadelphia, Pensilvania, New-York, &c., LOC G3810 1777 .N4 Vault; C1769; 41M: N75°W, See also *Universal Magazine*, (London, Vol. 61) N63°W.

There exist at least eight versions of the following excellent map, or better, they comprise a near-identical, graphic octet, its members listed chronologically below:

The Provinces of New York, and New Jersey; with part of Pensilvania, and the governments of Trois Rivières, and Montreal. Drawn by Capt. [Samuel] *Holland. Engraved by Thomas Jefferys, geographer to His Majesty.* LOC G3800 1768 .H6Vault. Copy 1. LOC AM2-4 1768 is the same map as this. 41M:N.73ºE.

The Provinces of New York, and New Jersey; with part of Pensilvania, and the governments of Trois Rivières, and Montreal: Drawn by Capt. [Samuel] *Holland* [1728-1801]. *Engraved by Thomas Jefferys...,* [*c*.1710-1771] *geographer to His Majesty*. LOC G3800 1768 .H6 Copy 1 and H61 Vault. 41M: N73°W. [179]

The Provinces of New York, and New Jersey; with part of Pensilvania, and the province of Quebec. Drawn by Capt. [*Samuel*] *Holland. Engraved by Thomas Jefferys, geographer to His Majesty. And improved from the modern surveys of those Colonies down to the year 1775*. LOC G3800 1775 .H6Vault. 41M N73°W; C1769: N63°W.

The Provinces of New York, and New Jersey; with part of Pensilvania, and the Province of Quebec. Drawn by Capt. [Samuel] *Holland. Engraved by Thomas Jefferys, geographer to His Majesty.-- and improved from the modern surveys of those colonies down to the year 1776.* LOC G3800 AM.1-26 Vault (1776). Copy 1. 41M N73°W; C1769: N63W.

The Provinces of New York, and New Jersey; with part of Pensilvania, and the Province of Quebec. Drawn by Major [Samuel] *Holland, Surveyor General [he was promoted] of the Northern District in America. Corrected and improved, from original materials, by* [Lieutenant Governor, New Jersey 1755-1757] *Governr.* [Thomas] *Pownall, Member of Congress,* 1776. LOC G3800 1776 .P6Vault. C1769: N63°W; 41M: N73°W.

The Provinces of New York, and New Jersey; with part of Pensilvania, and the Province of Quebec. Drawn by Major [Samuel] *Holland, Surveyor General of the Northern District in America. Corrected and improved, from original materials, by Governr. Pownall. Hen. Contger, Sculp. Mog.* LOC G3800 1777 .P61 Vault. Copy 1 C1769: N63°W; 41M: N73°W.

The Provinces of New York, and New Jersey; with part of Pensilvania, and the Province of Quebec. Drawn by Major [Samuel] *Holland, Surveyor General of the Northern District in America. Corrected and improved, from original materials, by Governr. Pownall, Member of Parliament,* 1776. LOC G3800 1776.P6 AM. 2-34. Copy 1 C1769: N63°W; 41M: N73°W.

The Provinces of New York, and New Jersey; with part of Pensilvania, and the Province of Quebec. Drawn by Major [Samuel] *Holland, Surveyor General of the Northern District in America. Corrected and improved, from original materials, by Governr. Pownall. Hen. Contger, Sculp. Mog.* LOC G3800 1777 .P6Vault. C1769: N63°W; 41M: N73°W.

A COPY OF THE GENERAL MAP The most part compiled from Actual Survey by order of the Commissioners appointed to settle the Partition Line between the Provinces of New York and New Jersey 1769. By Berd Ratzer, Lieut. in the 60th Regt. See State of New York. No. 46, In Senate, March 24, 1884. *REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN THE STATE OF NEW YORK AND THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.* Ratzer's name appears, in an apparent misspelling (Lieut. Bernard Rutzer) in *A Regimental Chronicle and List of Officers of the 60th, or King's Royal Rifle Corps,* N. B. Wallace, London (1879). Ratzer, a military engineer, is registered as a lieutenant from 1756. This map may be the 1769 "general map" to which Whitehead refers as not located in his 1859 essay *Northern Boundary Line*…(NJHS), p.178. This map was to encompass a running of the line of 1686 from the Lower Mills to Minisink Island, and, in fact, it does, although that survey was only partially carried out. C1769: N59°W; M 1686: N63W.

Three Maps of northern New Jersey, with reference to the boundary between New York and New Jersey, LOC G3811.F7 1769. T5 Faden 2. C1769: N62°W; M-M1686: N67W.

The State of New Jersey. LOC G3811.F7 1775.S8 Vault. C1769:

A map containing part of the Provinces of New York and New Jersey, drawn from surveys compiled by Thomas Millidge, [1733-1816] *major, 1st Battalion, New Jersey* [Loyalist] *Volunteers, 1780. This map is drawn for Oliver Delancey, Esquire,* [1752-1822] *adjutant general of N: America & major of the 17th Light Dragoons, by Andrew Skinner, 1781.* LOC G3800 1781 .S5 Vault. Thomas Millidge wrote to James Parker on August 14, 1769, telling of the threats from the citizenry faced by his survey team when they attempted to run the line of 1686 on that date. See above. 1769: N59°W [180]

A MAP of part of the STATES of NEW-YORK and NEW-JERSEY: Laid down, chiefly from Actual Surveys, received from the Right Hon:ble L: D STIRLING & others, and Delineated for the use of His Exce:ly Gen:l Washington, by Rob:t Erskine F. R. S. 1777. J. P. Morgan Library and Museum, N. Y. C. LHMS, Frame Storage; Record ID: 258995; MA 508.C1769: N59°W; M-M1686: N64°W.

The author of DCH X, "Statement of the Claim of New York vs. New Jersey, in relation to Boundaries," gives a bearing of N 62° W from the Yonkers Mills to the Minisink, in addition to making a strong case for this line as the true border. Indeed, when the line is plotted at N58.30W, none of the noted survey reference points in the field notes can be confirmed on the map. When the then contemporary declination (5˚ 30'W, see below) is applied and the course is N64° W, the confirmable course to their destination, the location of the reference points is quite good. [181]

In their field notes, Clinton/Dennis report that the Lower Mills bore S84˚ 30"E from their POB. A precipitous first thought suggests that the surveyors were not where they were supposed to be: on the west bank immediately opposite the Lower Mills, where the bearing would have been N90˚E to

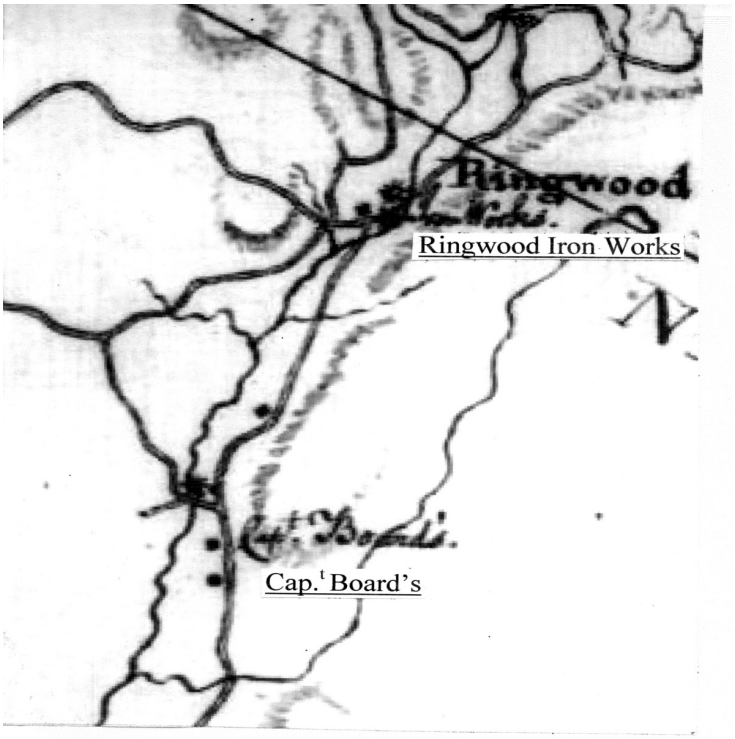
the location of the mills at 40° 56' 08"N; 73° 55' 33"W. One asks: did they not know where the mills lay? Near impossible: the mills were one of the most salient landmarks in the Hudson Valley at that time, and these were experienced professionals. A moment's thought reveals that they have given to us a small gift: the magnetic declination at that time and place, i.e., 90° less 84° 30' or -5° 30'. This, applied to the given line bearing of N58°30W, provides a bearing of N64°W. The bearing derived by trigonometry is N63°W, but does not take into account the curvature of the earth's surface, which at this short a distance would be minimal. The surveyor's estimate of the Palisades being about 200 feet high was quite close. Fortunately, other material in the field notes aids in determining the surveyors' locations during their running of the line of 1686 on their way to the "near Ringwood" terminus of the field notes. [182] It will be remembered that, in 1874, New Jersey geologists determined that the NY/NJ boundary line of 1774 was not straight but prescribed a parabola to the south, owing to the magnetite deposits in the area. Professor Dennis Kent, Rutgers University paleomagneticist, suggests that the distortion would still be present and would "… have more to do with varying distance to the Palisade Sill, a tabular sheet of highly magnetic igneous rock that is exposed in the cliffs along the western shore of the Hudson River but gradually dips down toward the west at about 10° and becomes progressively more deeply buried beneath red sedimentary rocks that are less magnetic." (Communication to the author 5/16/2006).

The following are selected extracts of location references from the field notes taken by Clinton/Dennis beginning August 23, 1769 in their running the line from opposite the lower mills to Minisink Island:

Extracts: Surveyor's Field Notes, Beginning August 23, 1769
POB on the Hudson's west shore, Philipse Lower Mills bearing S84˚30'E
With declination applied (-5° 30') = N90°E (due east).
POB 40° 56' 08"N; 73° 55' 26"W; Course Bearing N64°W

Miles West of POB	Extract No.	Date	Chains	Location	Accuracy
5.11	1	8/23	409	Hackensack Kill, … [Boundary of the Honan Howdan Patent].	OK
5.99	2		479½	Kinderkamack Rd runs NE X SW .	OK
6.33	3		507	Wieremus Hill bore N30W @ about 2 miles. [See Note 1, below.]	OK
6.96	4		556½	…brook… runs N called Mussqup-cunk [*sic*] or little Pascack.	OK
7.29	5		583	a Road from Pascak to Paramus…	OK
7.94	6		634	a brook runs S.W. Musquapcunk [See Note 2, below.]	OK
9.38	7	8/24	750.2	a road from Paramus to Wiremus & esteemed by P. Cairns to be abt 4 Mile N to where the people pay tax [1769] in	OK

				York. [See Note 3, below.]	
9.61	8		768	[See Note 4, below.]	OK
9.68	9		774	Road from Paramus to the N [Possibly Saddle River Road East, which now lies 1,000' west of the point.]	--
9.83	10		786	In Saddle River…" [River is 600' west of point.]	
10.00	11		800	Ten miles… the steple [*sic*] of Paramus Church S9½E	OK
10.13	12		810	Paramus Church Steple S14˚ 15. See Note 5, below.	OK
11.17	13		892.2	…Road from Paramus to Rompock [Franklin Turnpike is now 1,400' west of point.]	
11.75	14		939	Cocokas [Hohokus] Brook… running through [Petrus] Bayard's Patent running by Hoppers Mills & being a branch of Saddle River running into Passaick River [Hohokus Brook is 1,150'west of the point See Note 6, below.]	
17.62	15	8/25	1,408	In middle of Romopock or Pompton River …. Captain Bayard claims here-abouts as Prior Patent than [Peter] Sonman's besides an Indian Deed by his grandmother from the Indians… [See Note 7, below.]	OK
18.00	16	8/26	1,440	[See Note 8, below.]	
20.86	17		1,668.5	Road leading to Ringwood.	OK
20.86	18		1,669	Stopt @ 69 ch .	OK
	19	8/27		Sunday. Lodg'd at Capt. Boards abt 2 mile N of our line. Closer to 2.9 miles. [See Note 9, below.]	



Detail from *Map of Orange and Rockland Counties area of New York Copied from surveys laid down by R. Erskine, F.R.S. 1778 1779.* LOC G3803.05 1778, 1779. E.7 Vault.

"Sunday. Lodg'd at Capt. Boards abt 2 mile N of our line."

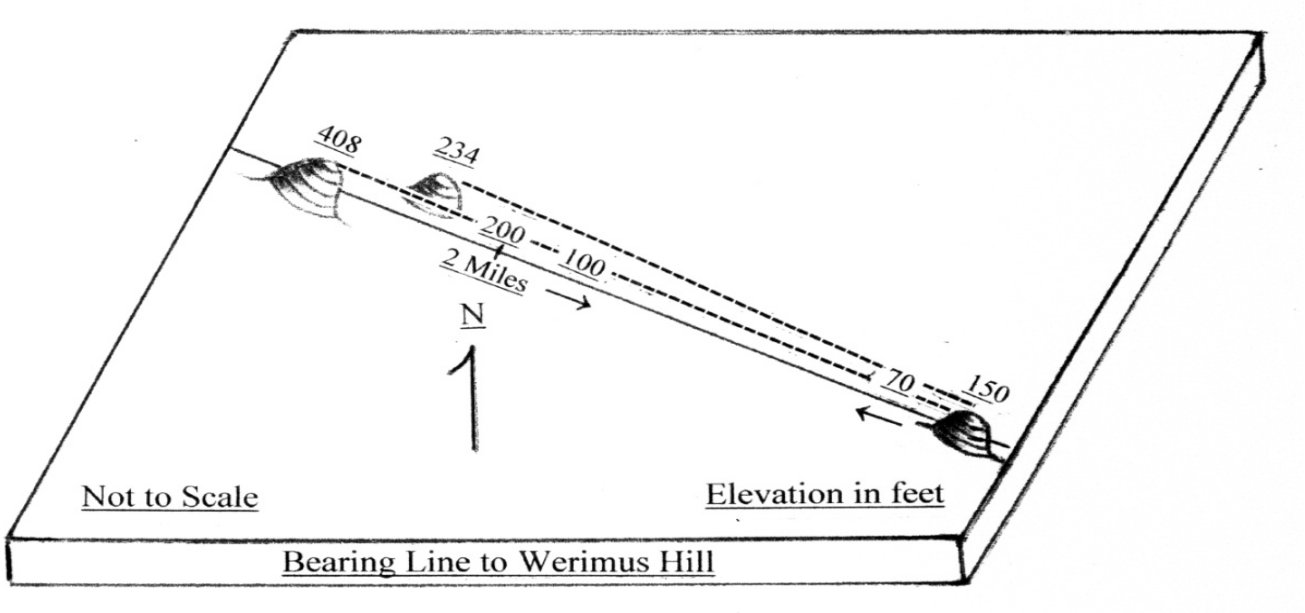
Survey line plotted on: Hagstrom Map of Bergen County, New Jersey (2002); 1" = 2.850'; Hagstrom Map of Passaic County, New Jersey (2003); 1" = 2,500'.

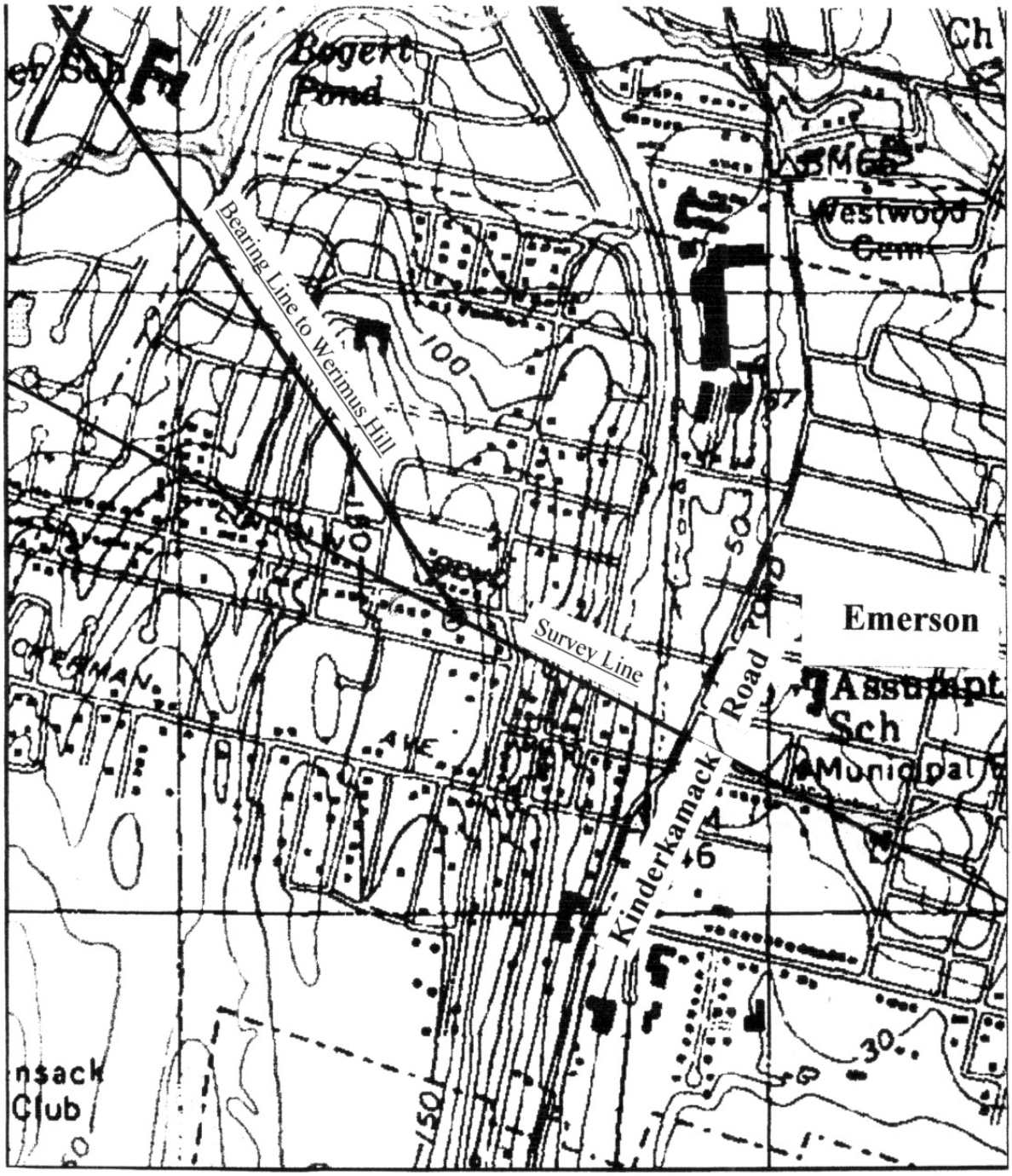
The line was laid also on USGS Quadrangles *Yonkers, Hackensack,* and *Park Ridge*, With minor variations in results.

Note 1. "Wierimus Hill bore N30W @ abt 2 miles." "Wierimus Hill" is not a know designation, but there are candidates. The surveyors took their bearing to the Hill at an elevation of approximately 150 feet in present-day Emerson. Along the given bearing line to Werimus Hill, the ground then falls sharply in The northwest to an elevation of fifty feet where it remains at elevations of between fifty and seventy feet for about 2.25 miles. Then the ground rises to 200 feet in .3 of a mile. At that point, one finds Hill 234, 2.75 miles from the survey line and 600 feet east of The House. However, at 3.3 miles from the survey line and 1,800 feet southwest of the bearing line stands Hill 408, which I believe is the most likely candidate for "Werimus Hill." The view of both hills is unobstructed from the survey line. Residents of this area, now a suburban development, assured me (May 2008) that in late Fall and Winter, particularly when the trees were without foliage, the hills to the northwest clearly were visible – not overly pertinent, since the survey was run during the third week in

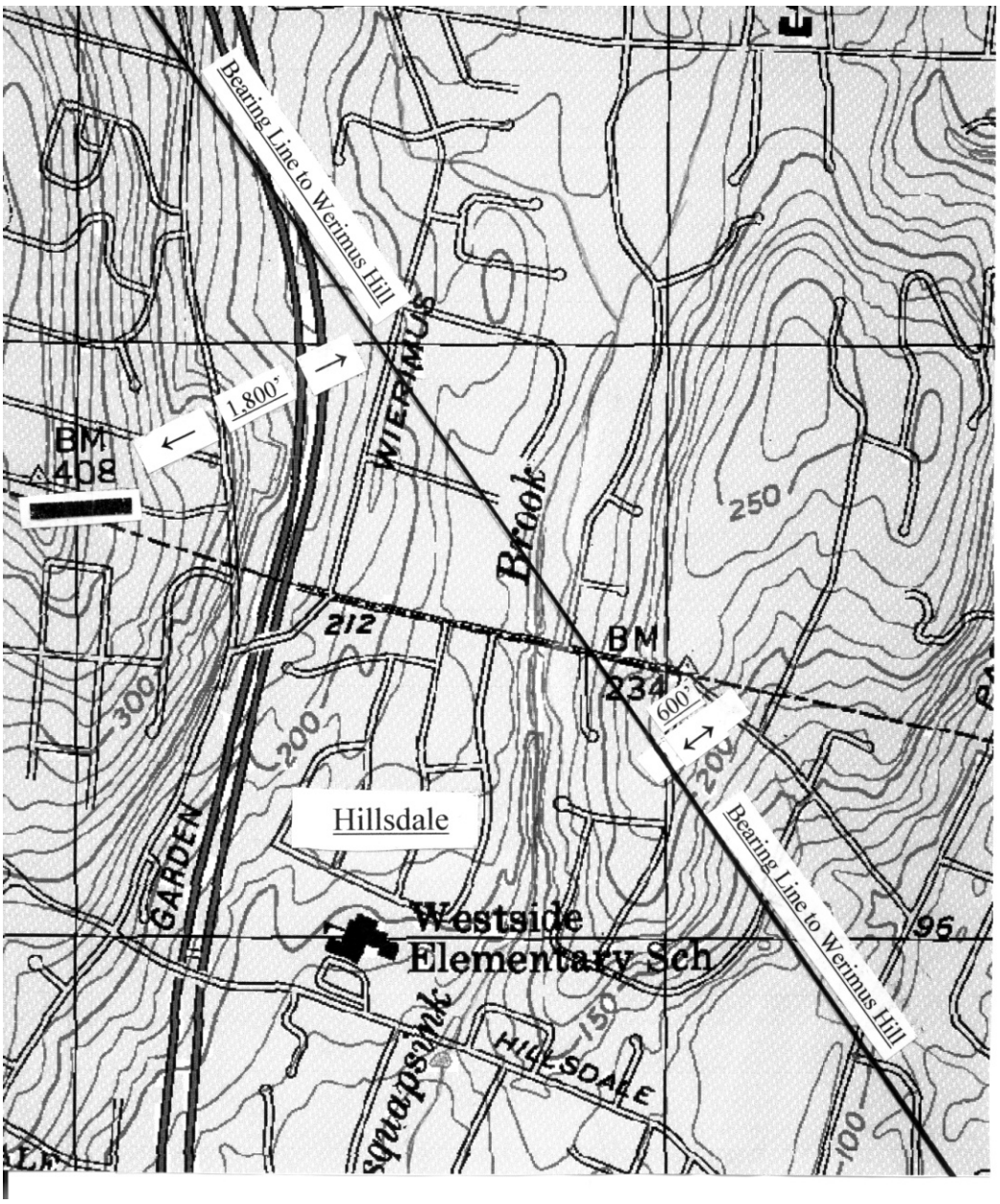
August. There also is the likelihood that the land was cleared at that time. However, in the event that there was some foliage incurred obscurity in August 1769, the practice of climbing a tree on high ground in order to take a reference bearing was available .

See below for the survey line and the bearing line to "Werimus Hill" as they run through Emerson, New Jersey, and the bearing line as it nears "Werimus Hill." By 1840, Hill 408 was known as "Turse's[183] Hill," named for the Turse family on whose farm it stood (*US Coastal Survey No. 23,* 1840).





Bearing Line to Werimus Hill
from 1686 Survey Line in Emerson



Bearing Line to Werimus Hill from 1686 Survey Line in Hillsdale.

Note 2. The Musquapsink makes a wide, shallow, U-turn to the east, after which it joins the Pascack Brook, hence the two encounters, one on each leg of the "U."

Note 3. The 1769 interprovincial border is about 5.5 miles north.

Note 4. *... was shown a Patent for this land to Clause Larsen* [(*recte*: Janssen] *Romine bearing the original date 30th Nov.mb in the 9th of King William*

[1697] *Sign'd by Jno Bishop. Jno Inian, Sm'l Dennis, Jno Roysce and Andr Hamilton recorded in Amboy 1697 Book F545 & 546.* This is accurate. See p. 102, this text.

Note 5. One wonders how these sightings were accomplished. The Church is currently hidden by woodlands and cannot be seen from the survey line. The observation points on the survey line and Paramus Church occupy the same elevation and are 1.1 miles apart. A visit to the area suggests that two alternatives were available: a tree to climb from which to lay a bearing, (the latter is highly possible, but I did not ascend the currently available trees) or the area between the Church and the survey line was then covered with cleared, flat, featureless, farmlands that provided an unimpeded view. Late-19th century photographs of the area surrounding Old Paramus Church, taken from its steeple and available at the church, show the latter landscape.

Note 6. At "…939 Cokokas [*sic*] Brook abt .40 wide running through Bayards Patent running by Hoppers Mills & being a branch of Saddle River running into Passaick River." The description of the Cokokas, *recte* Hohokus, Brook is sufficient; the mention of Hoppers Mills may or may not be. Does the surveyor mean that he crossed the Brook near Hoppers Mills or, like the Bayard mention, intend only a general area reference. *The Pennsylvania Gazette* reported the following on August 29, 1754:

> *We hear from Paramus, in East-Jersey, that on the Night of the 16th Instant, it rained, without the least Intermission, for upwards of three Hours, and that a greater Quantity fell in that Space of Time, than ever was known in Memory of the oldest Man now living there.* [184] *A small Fresh Water Stream having overflowed its Bank to such a Degree, that by the Impetuosity of the Torrent, 30 yards of a small Hill, 60 Feet in Height, was entirely washed away;…. A Saw-Mill belonging to John Hoppe [Hopper], with his dwelling house was carried away …, the House of Jacob Tilfort was carried away also….* [185]

The NYHS cadastral-index map (M18.5.2 No. 29 n. p., *c.* 1750.), loosely drawn, containing no cartographical references other than the name "Saddle River" (the stream), a few property owners' names, the designation "Old Paramus," and a few mills (sketches). One of the mills sits on what obviously is Hohokus Brook to the northeast of Paramus Church and almost due north of the Red Mill at Arcola, both of which appear on the map.

Note 7. The reference is to the Petrus/Blandina Bayard Patent.
See Map MPG 1/184, (230111), National Archives, Kew, England.

Note 8. *...@ 18 mile from Hudsons River…* [1,440 chains in the notes] *and such an attraction of the Nedle that our course was pointed N12 E 2 or 3 ch more W. our course bore by the Nedle N61W* [*recte* N58 30W]*...@ 745* [chains from the point 10 miles west from POB along the line = 9.3 miles] *the*

Nedle traverst exactly with the course Ranged….

This suggests that, at eighteen miles, the line was between 132 and 198 feet (two or three chains) south of the proper location.

Note 9. In 1730, Alexander Lord Stirling sent Cornelius Board, a miner, to the Colonies as his agent in search of copper-ore deposits, apparently seeking to emulate Arent Schuyler's earlier success in this endeavor at Belleville. Board found no copper but did locate significant iron-ore deposits and obtained fifty acres of land for himself at the south end of Stirling Lake. His fifth child, Joseph, provided information at the Wawayanda-Patent negotiations in Goshen to the effect that his father had had a forge at Stirling Lake in 1736 and that in 1740 he moved to Ringwood. This is assumed to be the date for the founding of the iron works there. Cornelius's sixth child, Captain James Board (b. Bloomfield, N. J. 1737; d. Boardville, N. J. 1831) provided lodging for the surveyors on August 27, 1769. Boardville, N. J. was inundated by the creation of the Wanaque Reservoir in 1930. [186]

On September 4, 1769, Joseph Barton wrote to David Ogden and reported that on Minisink Island he was able to find neither any marked trees nor any residents who ever heard of them; spelling and punctuation as in the original.

Joseph Barton to David Ogden or any of the Agents for New-Jersey.

The Surveyors hase Just now Cum through with the Line and Stryke near the Lower End of the Monisint [Minisink] *Island Whear a Great Number of People booth out of Jersey and York Government. We a Sembled to See where the Line was and near the Point Mr Millage requested Mr. Wisner & on in Behalf of New York* to [page torn] *Sum marked Trees which was set forth in the York Claims which on the spot plainly appeard that there never was no sutch thing Old Mr. Westbrook Westfall and Sundry moore old people Declared they Never heard of any sutch thing as marked Trees, and they were the Very persons which* [illegible] *the Island and has Ever owned it Sence that and* [illegible] *This they Declared … in great Numbers moore and that there never was a marked Tree on the Island nor there abouts….* [187]

He then writes that he and Surveyor Millidge did all that they could, in vain, to locate marked trees.

Well, fine. But, of course, a number of matters pertain to Barton's assertions: assuming their original existence, it had been eighty-three years since the trees allegedly were marked and, considering the depredations of man and nature, it is not possible to know that the trees had not been removed nor had their markings removed by processes natural and/or human. Further, the citizenry may well have considered it to their tax advantage to keep the sovereignty as it was with lower New Jersey taxes, and they adjusted their remembrances to accord with this – possibly, they reinforced these by use of their axes. But – most probably, the surveyors should have been seeking the trees on *Little* Minisink Island, not on the big Island.

Nonetheless, there exists heavy evidence to the effect that the New York/New Jersey line from opposite the Lower Mills to Minisink Island was taken seriously and was in effect during Samuel Bayard's time.

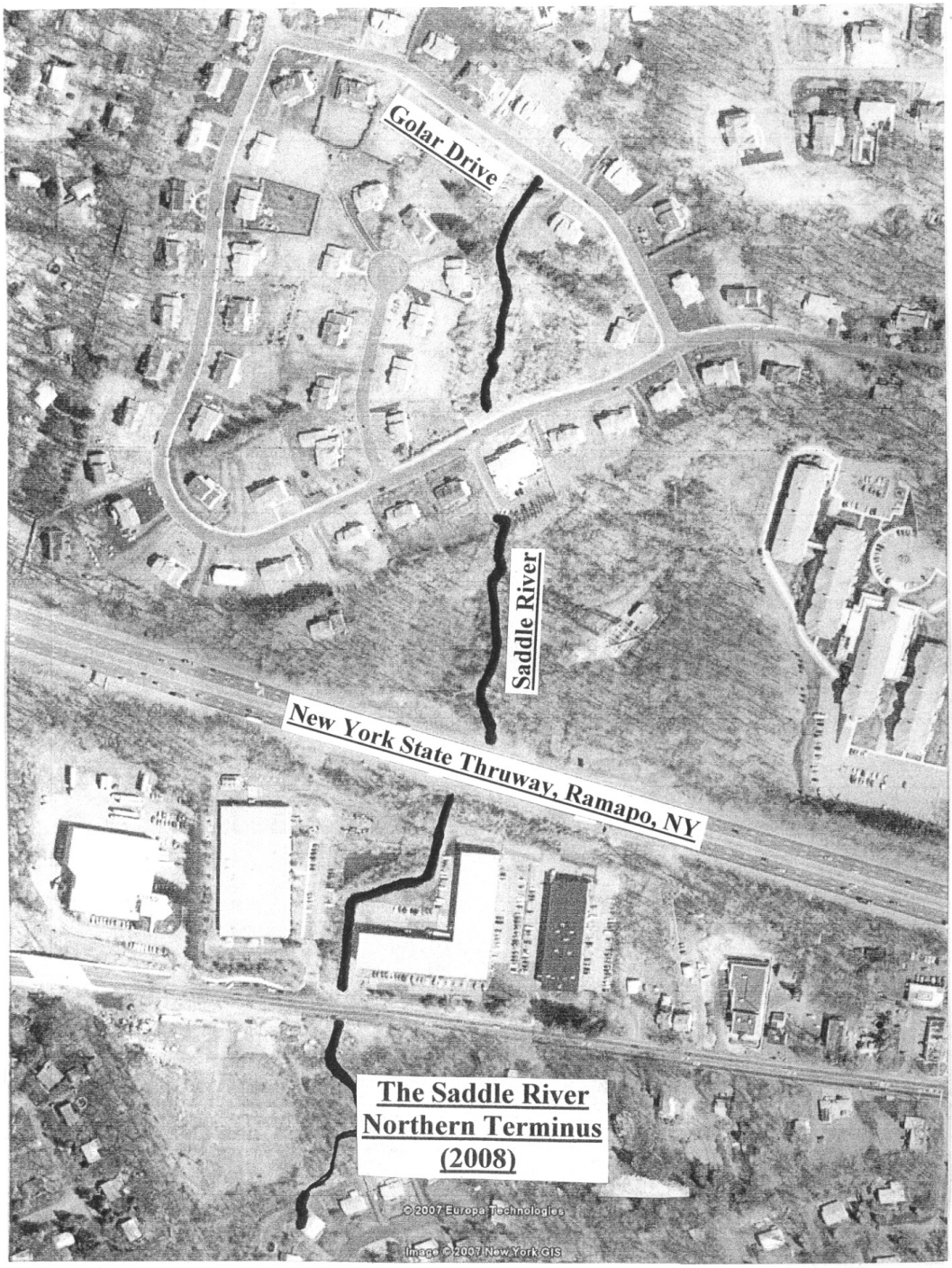
✷

The Bayard Patent, "Another Parcell of Land….": The southern tract, *redux*

Outlining the southern tract of the Bayard Patent now appears less formidable a task then when first approached.

The imprecise verbiage of both the Bayard Survey and of the Patent precludes our learning the acreage of the patent from either source, but the delineation of the borders is quite clear: the interprovincial border on the south, Demaree's Creek on the southeast, Pascack Brook on the East, and Saddle River on the West. The southernmost point is Demaree's Creek where it meets the provincial border between New York and New Jersey, and we have determined that, above. The northern border is given in the Patent as "…an east line [that] doe [←*sic*→]runn to the southwest Corner of Mr. Honan's &c. [Kakiat] Patent aforesaid…." That last corner surely is the Kakiat Patent western border angle at John Wood's Tree, an ancient marker northeast of Tallman, N.Y. The presence of Vanderlinde land, acquired from Samuel Bayard that lays well north of the only other possible "southwest corner" of the Kakiat patent (in present-day Harrington Park) points clearly to the John Wood's tree location. Pascack, Wierimus, and possibly Gomackie are encompassed by this area; Nauraushaun, as located above, is not. [188]

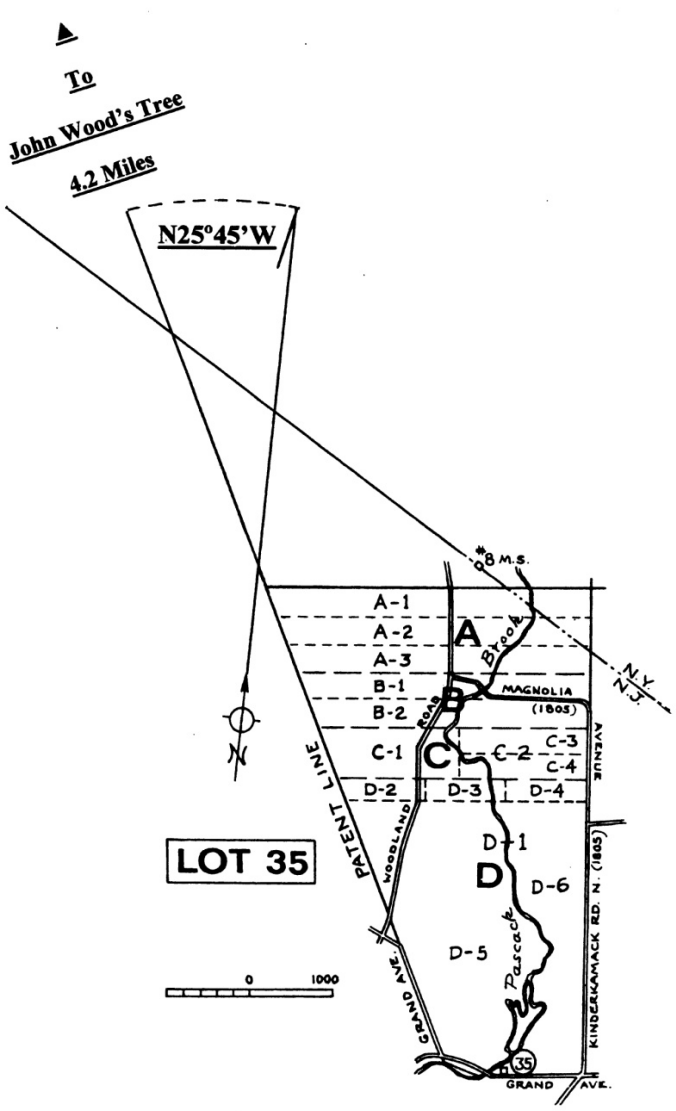
In regard to the northern border of the Bayard land, locating the course of the Saddle River seems problematic, owing to early map makers not paying too close attention to the course of fordable streams, other than seeing to the clarity of crossing points of major roads. Indeed, inspection of current maps reveals that the Saddle River does not appear to come anywhere near an "east line" running to the southwest corner of the Kakiat patent at John Wood's Tree. The River's dwindling stream is traceable upstream to a location just north of the New York State Thruway at 9 Golar Drive, Monsey, NY, at which point it dives below the street and disappears, having been stuffed into a large, underground, culvert at that place (see aerial photograph, below). This undoubtedly had to do with the need for dry and stable land for modern development of the area. [189]



But recourse to drainage maps of Rockland County makes it clear that, as late as 1958, the east branch of the Saddle River did reach somewhat to the north of the meeting point with the "east line" from John Wood's Tree. [190]

Below, the map of Kakiat Lot No. 35 from Durie's *Kakiat Patent*…, with bearing lines added, shows the Kakiat Patent west boundary that it shares with the Bayard Patent's east border, said border leading to the location of John Wood's Tree. The Kakiat west border crosses the interstate

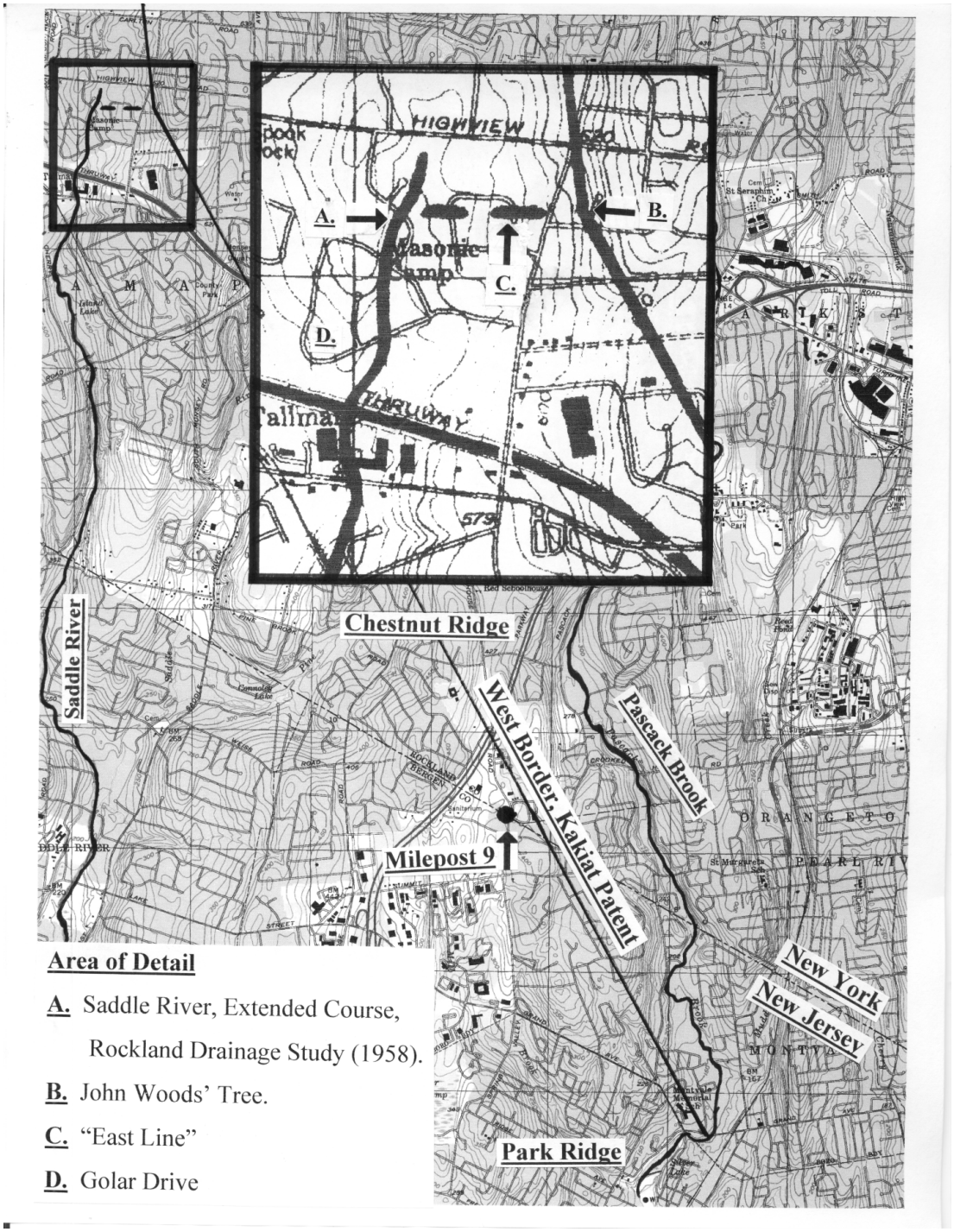
line 7 chains, 43 links east of milestone 9, and John Wood's Tree is 4.2 miles to the north-north-west.



The Kakiat Patent, Lot 35 (Durie)

(Bearing Lines added)

Below, a map showing a detail of the northern terminus of the eastern boundary of the Bayard Patent (western Kakiat border), with the "east line" from the southwest corner of the Kakiat Patent.



North End, the Bayard Patent

Apparently, the Vanderlinda family purchased all or most of Bayard's Patent from him by *c.* 1737. The state of that purchase must remain "apparent," owing to a lack of documentary proof of the purchase by Vanderlinda from Samuel Bayard. The earliest Vanderlinda deed from Bayard is May 4, 1737, according to Howard Durie (*Relics*, Vol. 21, No. 115, March 1977, p. 5). But Durie offers no documentary support for this. If Durie knew of any such proof, surely he would have presented it. Locating the land of Vanderlinda grantees of former Bayard-Patent territory will comprise a

partial but quite substantial confirmation of the general extent of Bayard-Patent territory. Exact deed locations are not required. The amount of Bayard Patent land that the Vanderlindas acquired is not known. One can say, however, that the known Vanderlinda-Bayard land lies north of the New York claim line of 1686 in Orange County, New York.

Now, who was where within the presumed Bayard boundaries?

Deeds and Other Material Pertinent to Bayard-Patent Land Assumed to Have Been Acquired by Hendrick Vanderlinda and Family

For years the Van Der Linda and Wortendyke families faced severe difficulties with the Proprietors in assuring their titles to land acquired under Bayard. Van Der Linda claimed his rights under his acquisition from Bayard, but this apparently carried little weight with the Proprietors. It appears almost unfathomable that this should have been so: the Proprietors granted Bayard his patent; Van Der Linda surely had copies of his deeds of acquisition from Bayard, although they have not come down to us, and our evidence of their existence is secondary and referential, but convincing, appearing in deeds of sales of the land to others, for example:

> *…all the unsold land of the said Hendrick Vanderlinde being and laying at a place called Awessewas* [Werimus] *Plantation being part of a tract of Samuel Bayard's Pattent as the old deeds thereof shall fully set forth… and make appear….* (Bergen County Department of Parks, Division of Historical Affairs, Deed D271).

Two other pertinent Vanderlinda deeds use similar terminology, but do not specifically cite Bayard's patent; both are in Bergen County Department of Parks, Division of Historical Affairs.

> C410*, Hendrick Vanderlinda to Domine Benjamin Vanderlinda, 5/15/1759; "…as the olde Deeds will more fully and at large appear….;"*
>
> C412 *"…as the Olde Deeds thereof will more in full and att Large appear,…"*

And then there is Durie's assertion: "Although the earliest known deed made by Hendrick Vanderlinda conveying a portion of the Bayard Patent land is dated May 4, 1737, it is probable that his purchase from Samuel Bayard had taken place at least a couple of years prior." As stated earlier in the present text, Durie makes reference to this in other writings, but it is most peculiar that he never provides any information as to location and acreage of the land, grantee, and the location of the deed, which I have not found. Then again, Durie tells us "In April 1731, Peter Sonmans, through his attorney, Hans Spier, sold to Henry Van Der Linda a number of tracts in Pascack and Werimus totaling 967 acres in all [Howard Durie, *Bogert's Mill,* Westwood, (1990), p. 5]. Durie does not suggest whether this was all of the Bayard land or just that portion acquired by Van Der Linda. Indeed, we do not know whether Van Der Linda acquired all of the Bayard Patent or, if only part of it, how much.

Nonetheless, there were years of dispute. Here are some salient examples from the East New Jersey Proprietors' Minutes. It should be noted that the Proprietors did not openly question the existence or validity of the Bayard Patent to which they did refer; they simply ignored its existence and whatever weight that it might have had. Hendrick Vanderlinda was the recipient of their distrust and ire:

Proprietors' Minutes, Vol. II

p. 173 - June 22, 1742. Information about a fracas having to do with Van Der Linda having settled two free-Black farmers on 640 acres of "…land near Pascack River…." and of his ensuing efforts to turn them off the land. There are references in the material about this matter to one Klyne Hansie (AKA Klyne House, Klyne Hausie, Klime Hautie, Cleyne Hanse, Clyn Hanshee), an attorney for Peter Sonmans, from whom Van Der Linda is alleged to have obtained a fraudulent deed. There is a possibility of confusion between "Pascack" and "Passaic" in the context of minutes pertaining to this business, but it seems to be removed by a passage of May 16, 1743 (Vol. II, p. 292) in which John Forman wrote of a trip that he had made about this affair on behalf of the Proprietors.

> *"I got to Abraham Larouxs in Hackensack* [from Amboy] *where I lodged the night. The next day I went to Isaiah Valleau's at Saddle River and in my way called on the free negroes…."*

It seems unlikely that Forman went from Hackensack via Passaic "…in [his] way…." to Saddle River. "Pascack" makes better sense here.

p. 213 - October 11, 1742 Reference to land that Van Der Linda bought from Samuel Bayard, but this land may have been in Bayard's shared holdings in Pequannock.

p. 223 - March 14, 1742/3 Further discussion of Vanderlinda's disagreement with Francis Francisco Bastian, a free Black, "…formerly settled by Vanderlinda on the land near Pascack, which by fraud he obtained a deed from Klyne House [Peter Sonman's lawyer] …."

pp. 243f - April 18, 1743 Discussion of Vanderlinda's disagreements with tenants on his land, apparently near Tappan. The Proprietors assured the tenants of their protection against Vanderlinda.

April 23, 1743 More discussion of the Francis Francisco Bastian matter (above). Vanderlinda allegedly threatened his tenant with violence, and pretended that he had a title for his land from the Proprietors. There is a suggestion of action to be taken against Vanderlinda.

Vol. III

p. 191 August 24, 1750. Van Der Linda "…and some…." are cited as "… claiming under a patent to Bayard in New York…" (*not* New Jersey.) the right to sell their lands between the Saddle and Pascack Rivers – boundaries that fit the Bayard Patent. There is involved here in an unspecified way, "… a pretended power from Sonmans to Cleyne Hanse". The Proprietors considered this to be a "deceit" and ordered that notices to this effect be placed in newspapers and affixed by bulletin in appropriate venues.

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p. 199 - 201 March 30, 1751. The Proprietors, now considering the land that Vanderlinda is attempting to sell to be their own, elect to eject John Dorie (Durie) from the land that he has purchased from Van Der Linda (Hackensack Deed C157, 4/21/1750). Further, in order to prevent Van Der Linda from carrying out any further sales, they decide to appropriate for themselves a large tract of the land that they considered to be subject to his alleged depredation. To this end they issued a survey warrant for a large tract of land – apparently land that they believed that Van Der Linda considered to be under his jurisdiction, "…claiming under Bayard." That survey provides a suggestion as to the partial extent of the land that they believed that Van Der Linda had acquired from Bayard. It was somewhat excessive, but, of course, the Proprietors simply may have been making a warning gesture.

Their survey warrant began at the confluence of the Hackensack River and Pascack Brook, thence southwest six miles, approximately to present-day Rochelle Park, thence Northwest six miles to near the junction of Goffle Hill Road and Grandview Avenue in Hawthorne, thence due north to the New York border, then southeast along the border to the Hackensack River, thence downriver to the origin. Very neat, but which line was the inter-colonial border to which they referred? The final line of 1769 had not yet been determined, and we have no reliable index as to which line the survey referred: at Haverstraw?; at the mouth of Tappan Creek?; at Bear Creek? Was it the temporary line of 1719? At this date, the only boundary that can be eliminated is the line from Philipse Lower Mills to Little Minisink Island, owing to its position farther to the south. Regardless, the tract surveyed was quite large. Even arbitrarily using the final line of 1769, the Proprietors would have surveyed roughly 50,000 acres.

p. 202 - August 22, 1751 Vanderlinda attended the Proprietors' meeting and declared his desire to"…compromise the differences between the Proprietors and himself…." He requested that all action on matters pertaining to him be put off until the March term, thus giving him time to prepare a proposal.

p. 212- March 27, 1752. Vanderlinda did not appear for the March term, as promised. The Proprietors ordered that actions be taken against those who purchased land from Vanderlinda. There was no mention of any action against Vanderlinda.

p. 281 - September 9, 1754. The Proprietors have taken "…action against those claiming under Vanderlinda, to wit, Frederick Wortendyke, Rynier Wortendyke and Frederick Van Ripen, who Mr. Ogden is ordered to prosecute."

p. 288 - November 13, 1754. *A petition of Hendrick Vanderlinda was read, setting forth his desire of buying of the Proprietors some lands, he <u>pretends</u>* [emphasis added] *to have in his possession in Bergen County. Which the Board having considered it, and knowing that his pretensions to those lands are unjust, that part thereof is located by particular Proprietors, or other part leased by this Board and*

the rest still vacant, ordered that the Clerk acquaint him that he has no other method then to buy Proprietary rights to cover the vacant land with and purchase of those to whom the rest is located. [191]

Was this an attempt to extort money from Vanderlinda? What about his purchases from Bayard?

The Proprietors steadfastly refused to recognize whatever land-ownership rights that Vanderlinda had acquired through the purchase of Bayard lands. The Vanderlindas claimed under Bayard; the Proprietors undoubtedly were claiming under Berkeley and Carteret (see p. 135). The Vanderlindas last appeared in the Proprietors' Minutes (through 1794) on November 13, 1754. There remains no record of a settlement of these matters, of a reversal of any of the deeds involved, or of any further action. It all became smoke. But something must have happened between the Vanderlindas and the Proprietors, because the Vanderlindas sold additional Bayard land in 1759 and 1760, the deeds were recorded, and there remains no known evidence of any Proprietor-engendered difficulties or, for that matter, if and by what means matters between the two parties found resolution.

Herewith Vanderlinda (Bayard)-related deeds:

To begin with, one must refer again to the bill that established the final boundary between the provinces of New York and New Jersey, read at the Court of St. James on September 1, 1773, and passed by the "Governor of his Majesty's Colony of New Jersey with the Council and Assembly of the said Colony" on September 25, 1772. Therein, a list of lands "… heretofore patented and hitherto and still are held and possessed by titles derived under the government of New York, to wit, sundry tracts of land …." (added emphasis).

There follows a list of tracts encompassed roughly by the Pascack Brook on the east and by by the Bear Brook on the south and west. Of pertinence here is the following list containing data about Vanderlinda land transactions in the affected area: See map SF 15, below.

1. *Two other tracts of land sold and conveyed by Hendrick Vanderlinda to Frederick* [W]*Ortendyck by deed bearing the date the 30th of May, 1735* (285; 185 acres).

2. *And another tract of land sold and conveyed by Samuel Verbryck and Susannah* [Vanderlinda] *his wife, to John Fasheur, by deed bearing the date the 19th day of May, 1759, containing 265 acres good measure, part whereof lies to the northward of said partition line*; see "The Wortendyke Package," below.

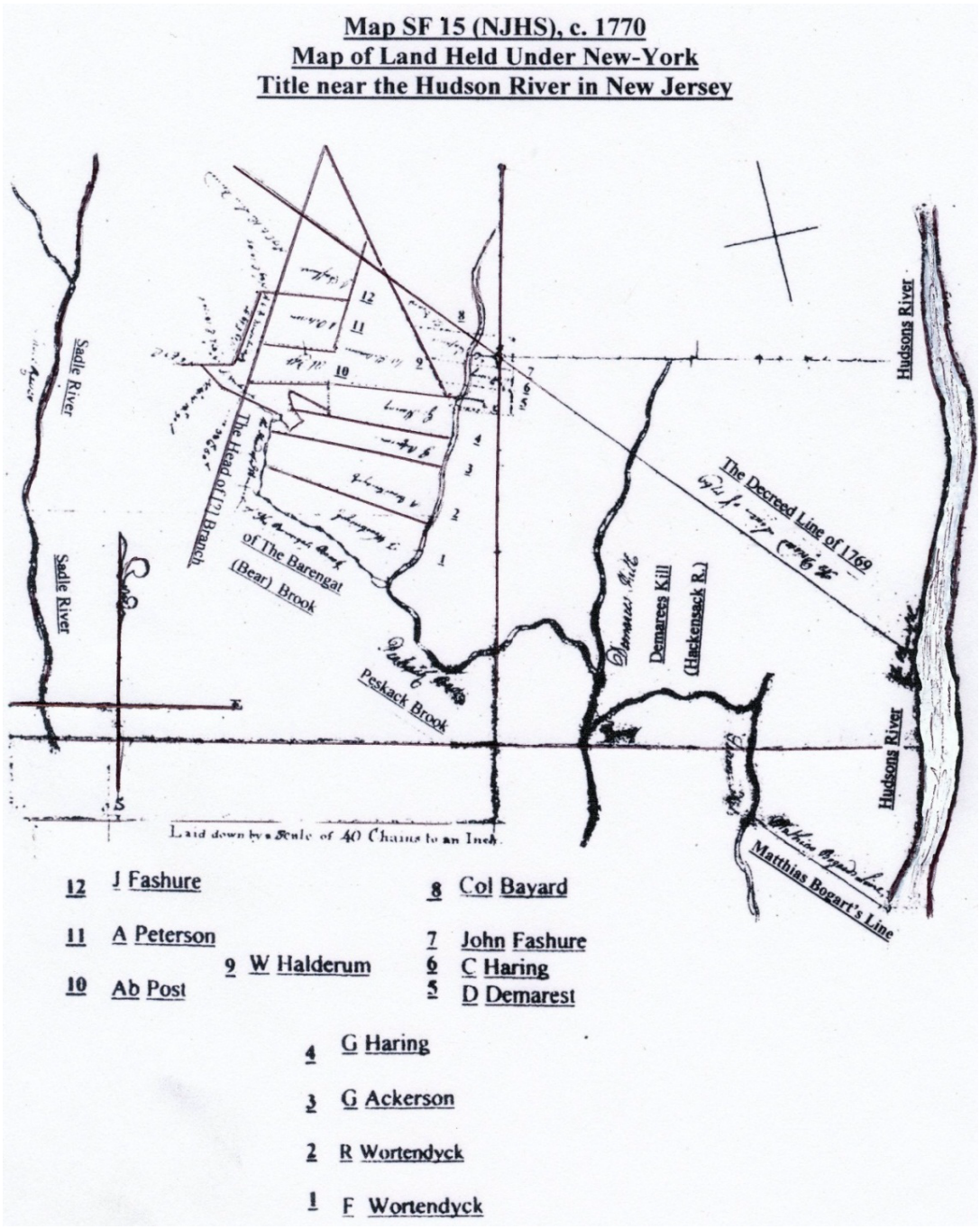
3. *And another tract of land sold and conveyed by Benjamin Van De Linde to William Haldrom, by deed bearing the date of the 18th of December, 1760* (258 acres).

4. *And another tract of land being the remainder of the unsold lands of so much in Samuel Bayard's patent* [added emphasis] *as is contained in a deed from Hendrick Van de Linde to Roelof Van de Linde, Benjamin Van De Linde, and Samuel Verbryck* [Vanderlinda's son-in-law] *bearing the date the 30th of June, 1760;* BC 271 See John D. Davis, *Deed Records*…., 1995, p. 83.[192]

5. *And another tract of land sold and conveyed by Henry Van De Linde and*

Arientje his wife, to Abraham Post, by deed bearing the date January 12, 1760 (150 acres).

6. *And another tract of land sold and conveyed by Benjamin Van De Linde to Gerret Ackerson, and Gerret Haring, by deed bearing date the 4th of May, 1759* (348 acres). [193]



The names, below, correlate with the letter designations for the land owners of the same names on the maps following on pages 229-230.

1. F. Wortendyke = H Wortendyke
2. R. Wortendyke = H Wortendyke
9. Halderum = B Holdrum
12. Fashure = A Forshee

7. Deed E 107 (Goshen) April 24, 1787. "Reverend Benjamin Vanderlenda…." of Paramus, Bergen County, New Jersey to David Eckerson of Haverstraw, Orange County, New York. This deed appears also in the Budke Collection, Vol. 69, No. 320. The deed describes three tracts of 100, forty, and nineteen acres, respectively, the first two lying in Orange County, the third in Paramus, northern Bergen County. In the text, the land is described as lying "…on the east Branch of Saddle River (*recte* Pine Brook) between the Scotch Farms and the New York and New Jersey Line." Budke misinterprets this as intent to convey all the land between the Scotch Farms and the state border, which it is not.

   The "Scotch Farms" is not a known geographical location, but all is not lost. On either side of the New York Thruway extension, approximately one-half mile south of its intersection with the Thruway (Exit 14A), there is an area of the Village of Chestnut Ridge that is known as "Scotland," owing to the nationality of the early settlers, and the street names Scotland Hill and Scotland Road remain. In her undated map, "Ramapo East Section" (BCHS, Campbell-Christie House, River Edge), Claire Tholl shows "Scotland" in the same location. She also shows an Eckerson house in a location commensurate with land in this deed. She probably knew of this deed, because she dates the house "1787."

   This probably is as close as we will get to the "Scotch Farms." The deeded tracts lie to the south of this area, just north of the state border, with the exception of the Paramus tract (No. 3). This tells us as much as we need to know about the location of this land.

8. The Wortendyke Package. The Wortendyke Barn and house on Pascack Road in Park Ridge are salient among New Jersey's historic structures, as are the Wortendykes themselves in Bergen County's early history. Frederick Ortendick (Wortendyke) of Tappan, Oring (*sic*) County, acquired two tracts from Hendrick Van Der Linde of Hackinsack (*sic*) (see p. 230): one of 285 acres; the second of 180 acres; both in Orange County (May 30, 1735). In some sources, this citation has led to the assumption that Bear Brook was then the inter-colonial border, but this is unsupported and unlikely. Howard Durie (*Relics*, Vol. 21, No. 114, January 1977, pp. 3-6.) tells us that "… Orange County authorities held jurisdiction over [the Bayard Patent/ Vanderlinda/Wortendyke land] and collected taxes from residents as far south as the Bear Brook which apparently was considered the southerly boundary [of Orange County]." Not at all apparent. Absence of taxpayers below Bear Brook does not define ownership of land there. Deponents at the boundary commission meetings of 1769 testified to the absence of settlement in the lower reaches of the Bayard Patent, whose southern boundary is only about three miles south of Bear Brook. The original of this deed is in possession of a member of the Wortendyke family, but its contents are available in BC 70, p. 271; and in a typescript: "The Bergen County Wortendykes," Louise Howe Burnett, Paramus: 1968, in the Wortendyke Barn,

Park Ridge, and in the Pascack Historical Society, Park Ridge. The surveys are moderately accurate, but do not close as written. When minor distance adjustments are made in order to close up, Lot 1 plots at 328 vs. 285 deeded, acres; Lot 2 at 195 vs.180 acres deeded (p. 231). Nonetheless, they are sufficient to provide a good locator for the Wortendyke acquisitions, particularly when coupled with the copies of the original maps provided by Burnett in her typescript and with those in the holdings of the Pascack Historical Society. The POB of Lot 1 is at the confluence of Bear Brook and Pascack Brook in present-day Park Ridge. The lot comprises an irregular, elongated, quadrilateral, running to the northwest 9,306 feet; northeast 1,500 feet, roughly southeast 10,058 feet, and southwest 2,039 feet. The northeastern section runs along the edge of Bear swamp, and the jagged survey line in this area probably is the result of an attempt to follow its irregular, watery, border.

The POB of Lot 2 is on the Pascack Brook. Lot 2 is an irregular polygon running northwest 5,412 feet; northwest 1,122 feet; northeast 660 feet; southeast 6,270 feet; again southeast 660 feet; southwest 990 feet; southwest 528 feet. The northwestern border of Lot 2 runs along the same swamp area as does Lot 1, but the surveyor here sensibly made no attempt to follow the course of the water defined border.

Lot 1, course 11 runs S55E, 5,412 feet.
Lot 2, course 1, runs N55W, 5,106 feet. This near-congruence, coupled with their common border along the northeast edge of Bear Swamp, suggests that Lot 2 lay adjacent to the north line of Lot 1. See pp. 230-231.

The date on the surveys for these two lots is May 30, 1735. But five years earlier, Hans Spier [Peter Sonman's lawyer] had Surveyor Gershon Mott survey the same tract as comprises Lot 1 (March 8, 1730/1). The tract was "Surveyed and laid out for Henry Van Delinda by order of Hans Spier "… being part of a Larger Tract Formerly Surveyed for Peter Sonman's Esq. in said county and now Sold by the said Hans Spier by Power of Attorney." This survey and the one of 1735 are essentially the same. The reason for the initial survey remains unknown, but it is known that Peter Sonmans and, to a lesser extent, his agent and attorney, Hans Spier, were sharpers and fraudsters of the first order (see Appendix III). Louise Burnett (*op. cit*., pp. 8-10) provides some information on this. Among their escapades was the selling of land that they did not own to unsuspecting purchasers. It is difficult to avoid the suspicion that, true to his character, Sonmans was selling Bayard land that was not properly his. But that must remain a suspicion, for the moment.

The 1735 survey for Lot 1, course 4, ends at "… a point where a small brook falls over a rock into the said bare [Bear] brook about 3 foot high being Jacob Sobrisko's corner;….[still there.]" The same description appears in the survey of Lot 1 ordered by Hans Spier (above) on March 8, 1730/1. The referent "Sobrisko" undoubtedly is to Jacob Zaborowsky, who acquired a 260-acre tract of land from Peter Sonmans and Hans Spier (yet again) on January 1, 1731 (Hackensack B227), No. 2A (see p. 230). This tract runs from Bear Brook, adjacent to Wortendyke's Lot 1, due south 6,200 feet to the Musquapsink Brook in what is now Woodcliff Lake. It is worth noting that this tract is referred to as "Wiermins." The Bear Brook runs here under the name "Diep Valletje," an obvious reference to the cleft through which the brook runs on its course from Spring Valley Road along Glen Road to Pascack Road. The northeast course of B227 runs S68East 26 chains; the adjacent course of Lot 1 runs N64West 28 chains (p.230-231).

Map No. SF15, p. 223, above (NJHS), *c.* 1770 tells us who had joined the Wortendykes in the area between the Bear Brook and the New York border (1769).

The following letters A-H also are locations for Vanderlinda grantees of land formerly in the Bayard Patent. Letters refer to maps on pages 228-9:

A. Barent Forshee, modern location 109 Summit Ave., Montvale. Hendrick Vanderlinda deeded a tract of 415¾ acres to Dominie Benjamin Verbryck and his wife, Susannah Vanderlinda, Hendricks's daughter, on May 1, 1759. According to Durie (*Relics*, Vol. 21, No. 118, Nov. 1977, pp. 3, 4,), they transferred 265¾ acres of this tract to John Fersheur, May 19, 1759. Claire Tholl's undated map of the area (p. 229) shows the NE border of this original tract as N25º 45'W, identical to the SW border of the northern moiety of the Kakiat Patent. John deeded forty acres of this land to Barent Forshee, his son, on February 25, 1769. In this document, the land was described as being in Orange County. The remainder of the acreage went to John Forshee's other son, John, but Barent had acquired all of it by 1779. The land was framed by Van Ryper and Eckerson to the west, the Kakiat patent border to the north, Spring Valley Road on the east, and present-day Summit Avenue on the south.

B. William Holdrum, modern location, 44 Spring Valley Road, Montvale. His father, William, received this land, roughly 258 acres, triangular in form, from Dominie Benjamin Vanderlinda on December18, 1760, an unlocated deed described in Exhibit 48 ("Names Listed Under Bayard's Patent") of the Boundary Commission hearings of 1769. This land came to Dominie Benjamin from his father. Hendrick, on May 15, 1759. The northeastern border was the southwestern border of the Kakiat Patent. The builder of the present house, Nicholas Holdrum, was William's oldest surviving son. See Bergen County Department of Parks, Division of Historical Affairs, Deed C412, 5/15/1759, mostly illegible; Durie, *Kakiat Patent*…., p. 70. See also Tholl, p. 224 (*op. cit*).

C. Garret van Riper, modern location, 110 Chestnut Ridge Road, Montvale Harman Jurianse (Van Riper) obtained this land from Hendrick Van Derlinde on November 17, 1750. See Durie, *Relics*, Vol. 21, No. 115, March 1977, p. 3. The map of the original tract in this reference contains what probably is a transcription error: for "518½ºW" read "S18½ºW." See also Tholl (*op. cit*).

D. John Ryers, modern location, 21 Chestnut Ridge Road, Montvale. John Ryers, Jr., acquired this land from Rev. Benjamin and Elizabeth Vanderlinda on July 3, 1784 (Hackensack, Deed F 51), although Ryers' father had been living there as a tenant, probably since 1750. Rev. Vanderlinda had obtained the land from his father, Hendrick, after a protracted family disagreement over Hendrick's land titles. This tract, too, was specified as being within the area known as "Wearimies, otherwise Wesseswass…." on the east side of Chestnut Ridge Road, just north of present-day Glen Road. Tholl, *op. cit*., shows a position for Ryers' land, but on the west side of Chestnut Ridge Road. In 1760, Hendrick Vanderlinda had transferred to his children all of his unsold land at Awessewass (Wierimus. See Hackensack Deeds C, 410; 412, and D 271). Also see Howard Durie, *Relics*, Vol. 123, N. 125, Mar. 1979, pp. 3-5.

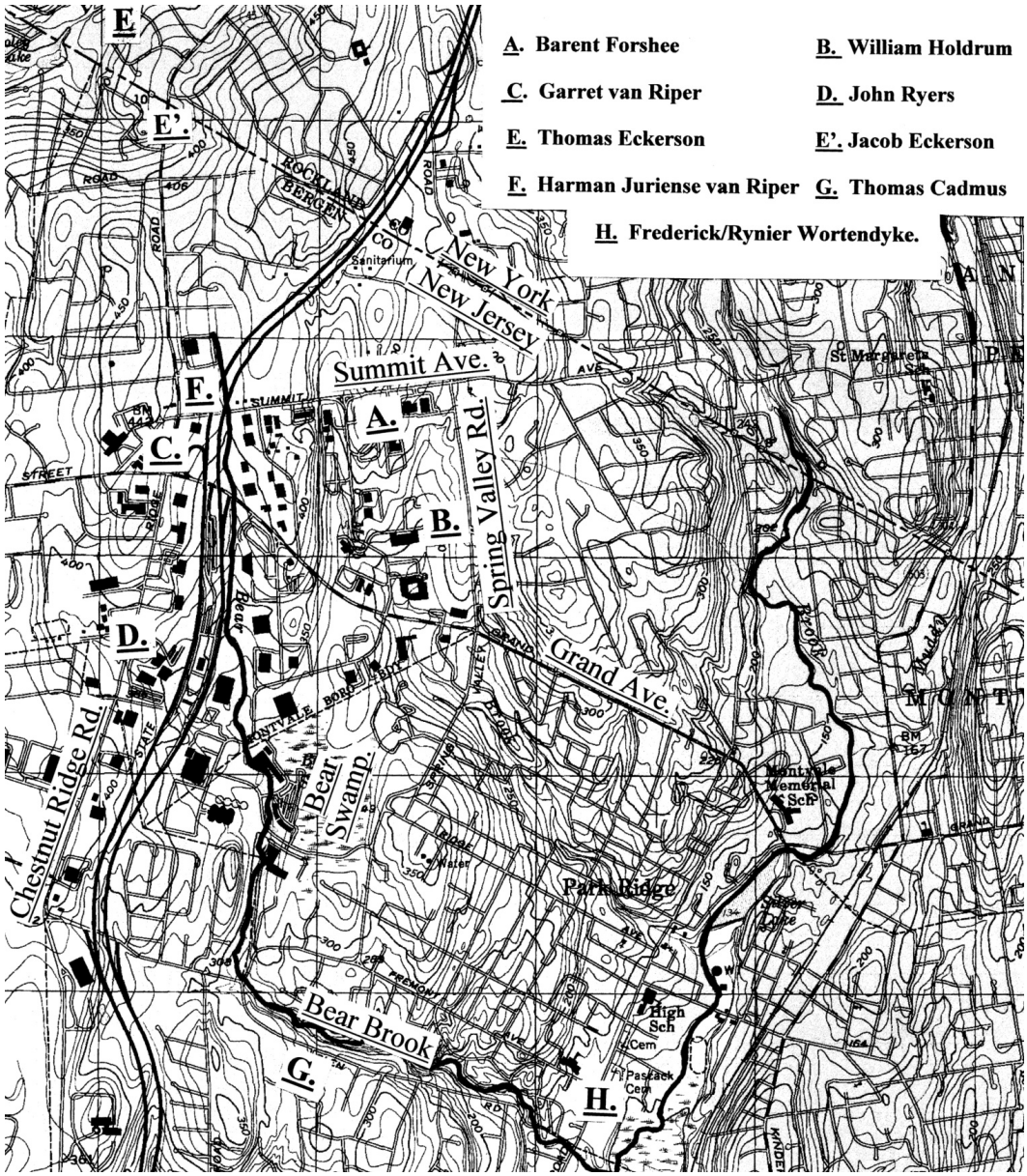
E. Thomas Eckerson. Hendrick Vanderlinda transferred this 480 acre tract to Rev.

Benjamin Vanderlinda on May 15, 1759 (Hackensack, Deed C, 410). The northern portion extends into present-day Rockland County, the remainder is in Montvale and Upper Saddle River. This is the tract limned by Tholl and labeled by her in part, "Vanderlinda to Eckerson Brothers" (no date) in the Campbell-Christie House, below (BCHS). The three Eckerson brothers rented this land from Benjamin Vanderlinda and eventually purchased it by deed April 24, 1787 (Rockland deed A, 78). Thomas Eckerson, Jr. lived on present-day Weiss Road in Upper Saddle River.

E'. Jacob Eckerson, modern location, 280 Chestnut Ridge Road, Montvale. Durie posits the idea that the original house was not where the present structure stands. He cites the surveyor's notes (in BC 29, p. 108) which state that the house was 528 feet from milestone 10, but they do not provide a bearing. Milestone 10's location is now 290 feet west of the road; the house is quite close to the road. Keen observation on Durie's part, but – the present milestone location is the result of the discovery (1874 and 1882) that the 1774 milestone settings were all south of the surveyed line, owing to magnetic distortion of the 1774 compass bearings (see page 159 this text). The original milestone was 672 feet south of its present location, which explains the discrepancy pointed out by Durie and negates the suggestion that the original structure was elsewhere. The milestone was moved, not the house. See *Relics*, Vol. 23, No 128, Nov. 1979, pp. 3-5. [194] David Eckerson lived at the current site of 920 Chestnut Ridge Road, Chestnut Ridge, NY.

F. Harman Juriansie van Riper, modern location, northeast corner of Summit Avenue and Chestnut Ridge Road. The original deed of transfer from Hendrick Van Derlinde to Harman Juriansie is dated November 17, 1750, comprised 505 acres north and west of the present house location, and is in the hands of the Van Riper family. Durie, *Relics*, Vol. 21, No. 115, March 1977, pp. 3f. : Vol. 21, No. 116, May 1977, pp. 3f.

G. Thomas Cadmus, modern location, 264 Glen Road, Woodcliff Lake. Cadmus obtained his 200 acres from Hendrick Van der Linda by deed of May 31, 1744. He was bounded west by Chestnut Ridge Road, south by Glen Road, East by Spring Valley Road and north by Bear Brook. See Durie, *Relics*, Vol. 15, No. 85, March 1971, p. 3; *Relics*, Vol. 21, No. 116, May 1977, p. 3; *Relics,* Vol. 21, No. 115, March 1977, p. 4f; Tholl (see p. 229) ; Hackensack, Summary of Road Return B 76, 1775. The letter assigned to each entry, above, is used to locate residents on the two accompanying maps, below. NB: The New York Claim line of 1686 is 4.3 miles south of the junction of the New York State border and Chestnut Ridge Road. The former is marked by the stone wall immediately behind the Jacob Eckerson house (E, above).



E

E'

F

C. A

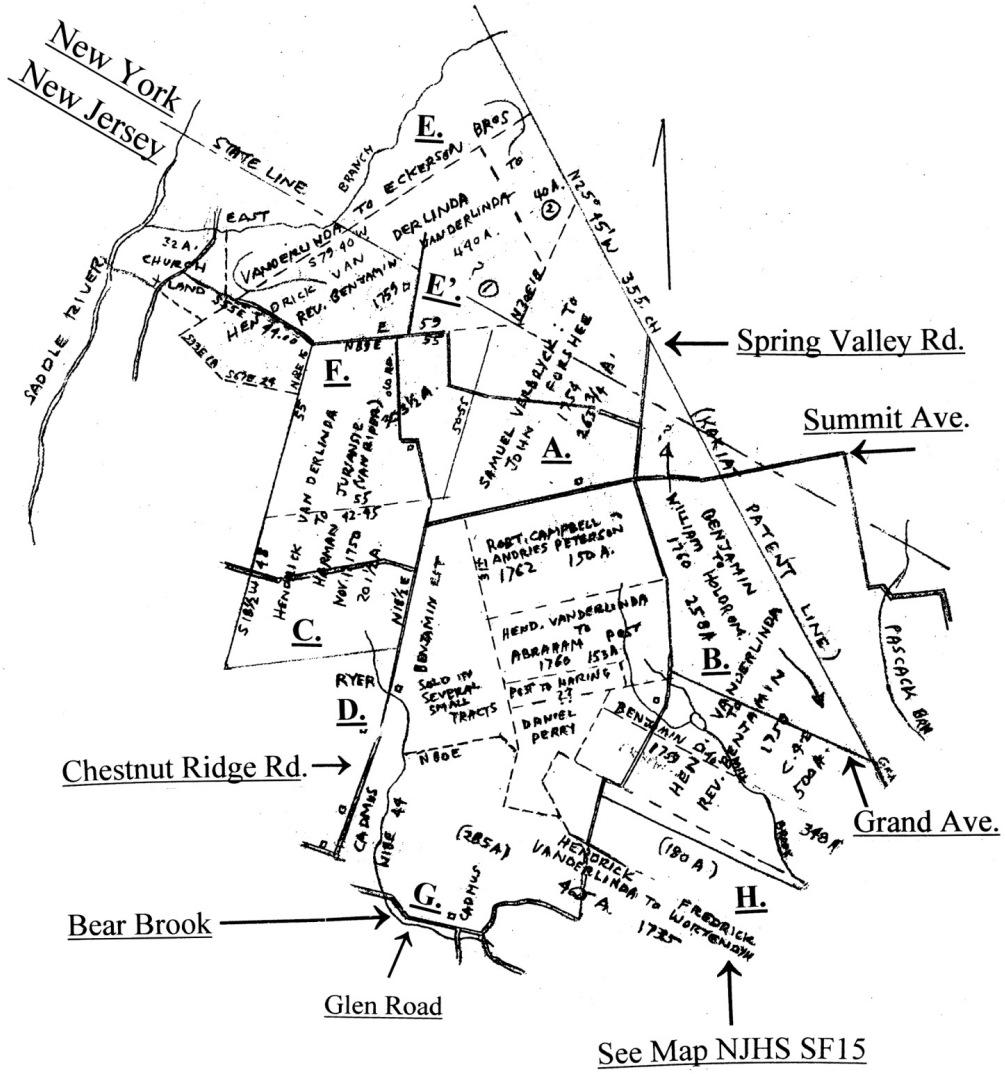
B

D

G H

Landowners Who Acquired Assumedly Bayard Land From Vanderlindas and Paid Taxes to New York

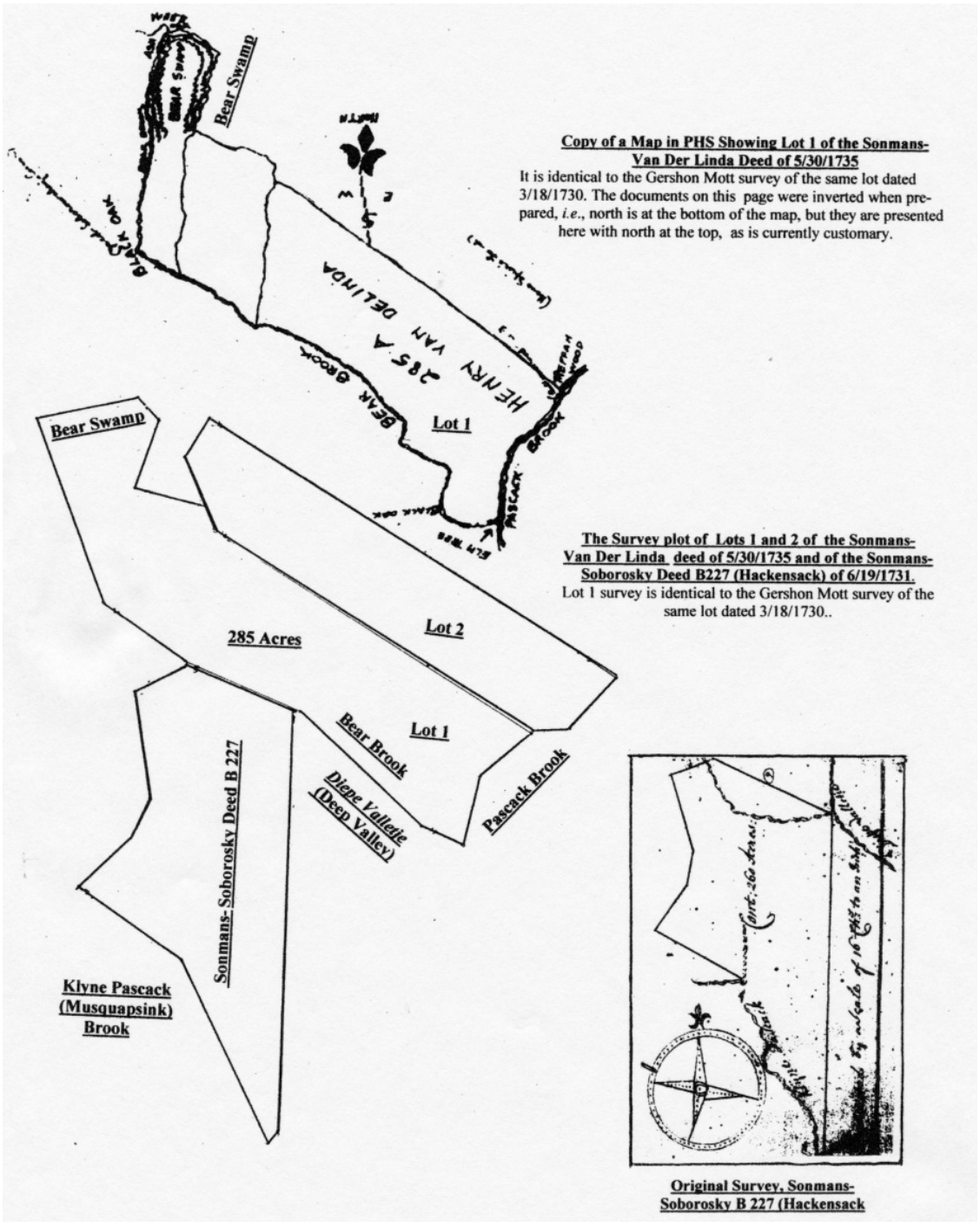
Claire Tholl's Map of the Weeromensa Area (undated)



Letters pertain to text, pp. 226-7; Map on page 228

H. Frederick and Rynier Wortendyke. On March 18, 1730/31, a 285-acre tract of land in Bergen County was surveyed for Henry Van Delinda by Gershon Mott, on the order of Hans Spier, Peter Sonmans' attorney. Sonman's presence is an ominous sign. The parcel is described as "…part of a larger tract formerly surveyed for Peter Sonmans "and now sold by the said Hans Spier by power of Attorney." One assumes that it was sold by Sonmans to VanDelinda via Spier's power of attorney, a dubious transaction unless it was a Proprietor's confirmation of an earlier sale by Samuel Bayard to Vanderlinda, currently unconfirmable but possible.

On May 30, 1735, Henry Van Der Linde sold the same 285-acre tract to Frederick [W]Ortendyke, Sr., of Tappan. This deed contained also a second tract of 180 acres adjacent to the first. Now, just a few years later, both parcels are located in "Oring" (Orange) County, New York, not as originally (1731) in Bergen County, New Jersey.



Copy of a Map in PHS Showing Lot 1 of the Sonmans-Van Der Linda Deed of 5/30/1735

It is identical to the Gershon Mott survey of the same lot dated 3/18/1730. The documents on this page were inverted when prepared, *i.e.*, north is at the bottom of the map, but they are presented here with north at the top, as is currently customary.

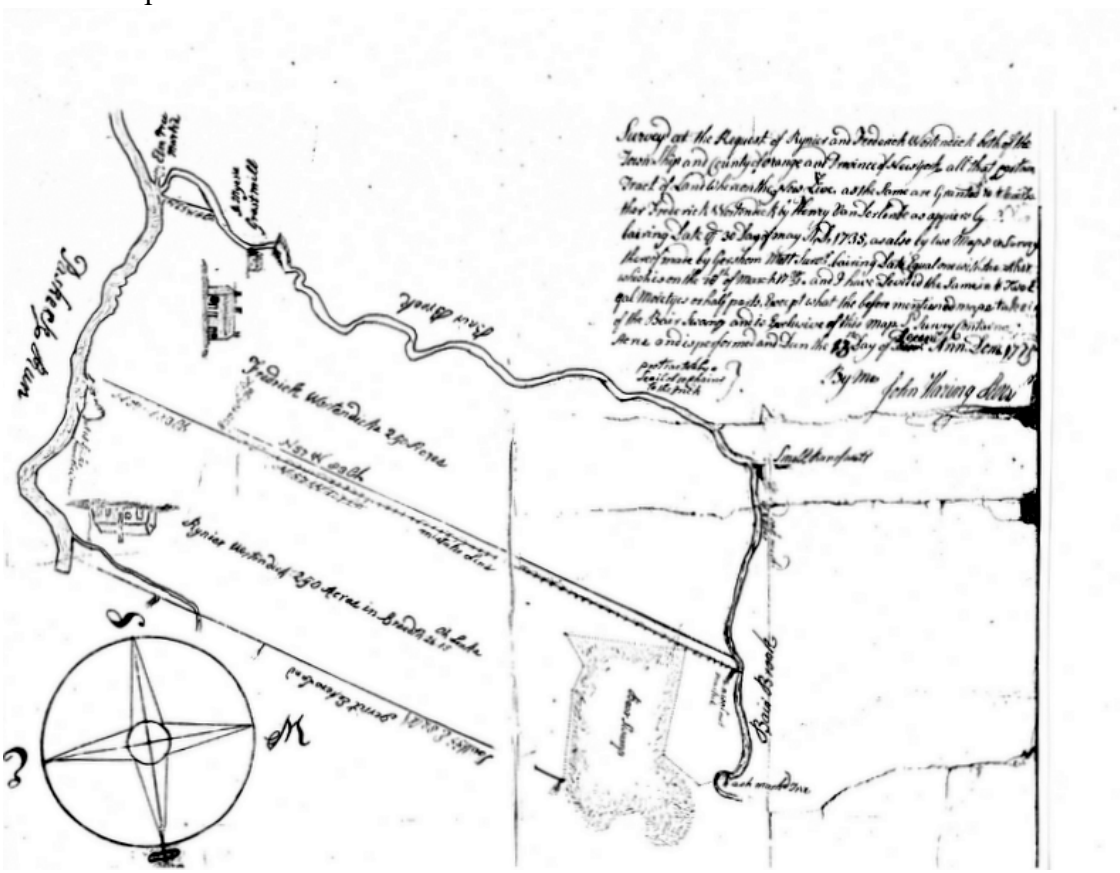
The Survey plot of Lots 1 and 2 of the Sonmans-Van Der Linda deed of 5/30/1735 and of the Sonmans-Soborosky Deed B227 (Hackensack) of 6/19/1731.

Lot 1 survey is identical to the Gershon Mott survey of the same lot dated 3/18/1730..

Original Survey, Sonmans-Soborosky B 227 (Hackensack

On December 13, 1775, Rynier Wortendyck issued a release and quit-claim in favor of his brother, Frederick, Jr., for "…All that southerly moiety or equal half part…." of the two lots referred to in the above documents, but this time, they are back in New Jersey (Harrington Township). Both of the above documents are referred to in the

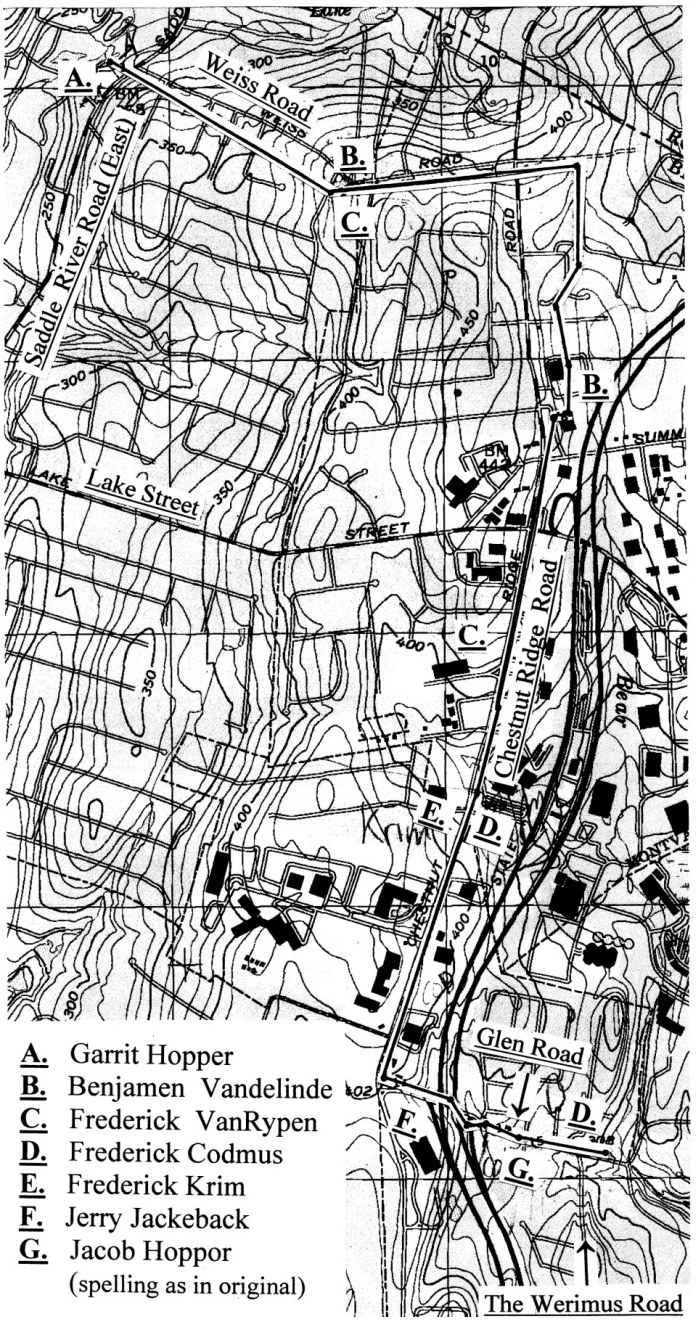
present release. The map (below, PHS) accompanied this Release. The numbers do not quite correlate. The present Release cites 250 acres as the "equal half part" of the tract, however, the original tract comprised 465, not 500 acres. A survey of the tract by John Haring (below) accompanies the release, and it shows two, equal, 250-acre sections. Note the map's inversion.



The route of Road Return B 76 (Hackensack), April 1, 1775 (below), appears in black-bordered-white, superimposed on its route along Weiss Road, Chestnut Ridge Road, and Glen Road (USGS Park Ridge quadrangle). The route of the RR diverges from Chestnut Ridge Road in its northern reach owing to Sections 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the RR no longer being in existence.

Return of Surveyors B 76 (Hackensack), April 1, 1775.

Barbadoes (Montvale, Park Ridge, Saddle River, Woodcliff Lake)



The New-York border-claim line of 1686 is three miles south of the Cadmus House (G). Durie tells us that the balance of the Vanderlinda's unsold Bayard land was dispensed to various purchasers during the 1840's by William Nicoll, acting as trustee for the family (*Relics*, Vol. 23, No. 125, March 1979, p. 4). During this period, there are fourteen recorded Nicoll deeds in Bergen County; of these, four carry Nicoll as "Trustee." Of these, three transfer the family land at Polifly (Lodi); one (C-4, 317, 5/10/1841) conveys thirty-four and eighty-nine one-hundredths of an acre "…on the public road at Weiramus leading to Nyack …." and refers to "… other lands held in trust by the party of the first part (Nicoll). Evidently the remaining Bayard land had not been sold off by

this date. Nine other deeds, these specifying Nicoll and his wife Mary as grantors, are in the Vanderlinda area and refer to Rynier Van Wortendyke, Peter Van Ryper, Herman Tice, John Haring, Elizabeth Vanderlinda Kingsland, States Storm (of Bears Nest), Chestnut Ridge Road, Bears Nest, and Bear Swamp. But Nicolls did not act as trustee in the conveyance of these lands, even though they appear to be part of the Bayard-Vanderlinda holdings.

Again, when one remembers the 1769 deponents' testimony to the effect that the southern stretches of the Bayard and Kakiat Patents were "thinly settled," it should present neither as disheartening nor surprising that no evidence appears of residents in the most southern reaches of the Bayard Patent.

It will be remembered that the specific locations of the Indian Fields, with the exception of Nauraushaun, can be only approximated. Gomackie remains a mystery, although Pat Wardell, who knows her business, suggested that the name "... may be a short form of Kinderkamack." (letter to the author, 2/25/2005); Pascack and Wierimus are known to us quite broadly, and as far as total area is concerned, we know only that the Indian Fields contained about 3,000 acres in toto. Nauraushaun contained about 1,200, leaving an average of 600 acres each for the remaining three fields. Of the remaining land in the patent, we know only that, in the opinion of Surveyor Augustin Graham, not more than 2,000 acres of it was fit for cultivation. In the survey and the patent, the use of the adverb "supposedly," in reference to the location of the Indian Fields in New Jersey, is bizarre and incomprehensible because, in the same documents, the New York-New Jersey border is firmly used as a boundary, which knowledge should have dispelled any problem with the provenance of the fields.

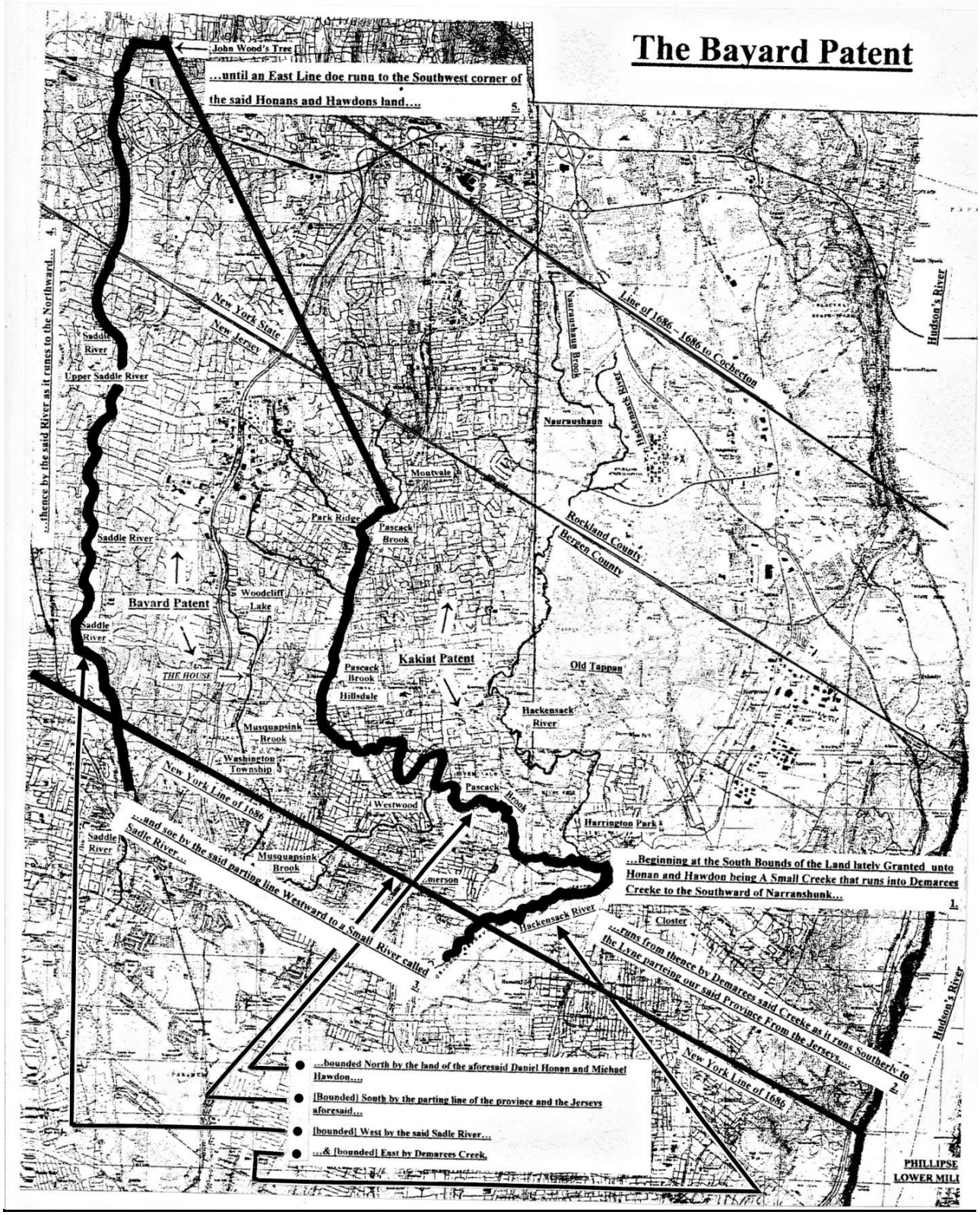
We do not know with exactitude how much Bayard land Vanderlinda acquired. What we do know is that the Bayard land that he did obtain was north of the interprovincial line of 1686, strengthening the premise that the Bayard Patent lay in New York jurisdiction and north of the line of 1686.

One assumes that by now, the reader probably will have forgotten that the end-goal of this lengthy procedure was to establish the precincts of the Bayard Patent with all achievable accuracy. Here, then, is a map of the Bayard Patent, the fourth earliest-known European-ownership document pertaining to the land on which The House is built, the first being the Zaborowsky Indian deed of 1702; the second, the Van Buskirk deed of 1708, the third, the acquisition of Lucas Van Tienhoven and John Cornelius.

Map note: the Patent is delineated by a black border; "Demarees Creeke" is the Hackensack River. The approximate area = 13,800 acres, of which, Surveyor-General Graham tells us (1697):

"… there is not in my Judgment contained 2,000 acres of land that can be improved, the greatest part of that country being Stony and brushy plains altogether barren and unfit for improvement."

✶


The Bayard Patent
John Wood's Tree
...until an East Line doe runn to the Southwest corner of the said Honans and Hawdons land....
5.
...thence by the said River as it runes to the Northward...
4.
New York State
New Jersey
Saddle River
Upper Saddle River
Line of 1686 - 1686 to Cochecton
Hudson's River
Nauraushaun Brook
Hackensack River
Nauraushaun
Montvale
Park Ridge
Pascack Brook
Rockland County
Bergen County
Saddle River
Bayard Patent
Woodcliff Lake
Saddle River
THE HOUSE
Kakiat Patent
Pascack Brook
Old Tappan
Hillsdale
Hackensack River
Musquapsink Brook
Washington Township
New York Line of 1686
Pascack Brook
Westwood
Harrington Park
...and soe by the said parting line Westward to a Small River called Sadle River...
3.
Saddle River
Musquapsink Brook
...Beginning at the South Bounds of the Land lately Granted unto Honan and Hawdon being A Small Creeke that runs into Demarees Creeke to the Southward of Narranshunk...
1.
Hackensack River
Closter
...runs from thence by Demarees said Creeke as it runs Southerly to the Lyne parteing our said Province From the Jerseys...
2.
Hudson's River
New York Line of 1686
...bounded North by the land of the aforesaid Daniel Honan and Michael Hawdon....
[Bounded] South by the parting line of the province and the Jerseys aforesaid...
[bounded] West by the said Sadle River...
...& [bounded] East by Demarees Creek.
PHILLIPSE
LOWER MILL

Chapter VI – The Family

The Storm(s): From Where Did They Come; When Did They Get Here?

There were three, major, Storm families that came to colonial America. The Reformed German Storm, or Sturm, family arrived in Philadelphia in 1727 and settled in Adams County, Pennsylvania. Around 1750, the Catholic Storm family also came to Adams County, Pennsylvania, and to Carroll County, Maryland. The Reformed Dutch Storms, whose lineage can be traced back to 1390, left The Netherlands for New Amsterdam on the ship D'Vos (the Fox), Jacob Jansz Huys, Captain, and they arrived on August 31, 1662, in the persons of Dirck Storm from the town of Oss in the Mayorate of Bois le Duc (Brabant), his wife, and three sons, ages six, four, and one and one-half years. This is our family. [195]

Details of the colorful, and varied career of the versatile, capable, and adaptable Dirck Storm lie outside the purview of the present study, but they are readily available in the citations provided, as are the old-world pedigree of the family and a partial record of Dirck's career, which was, indeed, kaleidoscopic in its known variety. We have an incomplete record of his first two years in New Netherlands, but in 1662 he became secretary of Breuckelen, NY (Brooklyn). By 1665, he owned a tavern and was living on Beaver Street, near bowling green in Manhattan. He received a license for a public house at Pearl and Whitehall Streets, February 1667/68, and in 1669 he moved to Flatbush where he was appointed Town Clerk in December of that year. He served as schoolmaster in Flatbush (*c.*1680-*c.*1686) and V*oorlezer* of the Old First Reformed Dutch Church, into whose congregation he was accepted with an attestation from 's- Hertogenbosch in the jurisdiction of Oss. [196]

At the approximate age of sixty, in 1691, he assumed the post of Secretary and Clerk of Sessions in Orange County, New York, and during the next several years served in several civil posts in Westchester County, including Justice of the Peace and Tax Collector. He was a founder of the Reformed Dutch Church in Tappan, New York (1694) and served, probably until 1703, as *Voorlezer* there. In 1697, he bought land in Philipsburg, now Sleepy Hollow, New York, moved there in 1702, and was asked to write a history of its church and to start its Minute Book in 1715. We see his hand in the records of the church until May 17, 1716, after which it is assumed that he died. [197]

From the numerous entries in the records of the First Reformed Church of Tarrytown, it is obvious that the Storm family proliferated and flourished there. Their names appear in many entries pertaining to membership, service as Elders, Consistorymen, and Deacons, witnesses to weddings and baptisms, as well as their being principals in the latter two categories. Since the present interest lies west of the Hudson, the following brief chronology will serve to bring us there.

Of Dirck's nine children, eight survived to maturity, and the one of particular interest here is Hendrick, born 1670 in Brooklyn, who became a farmer at Philipsburg and died in 1709. At Tarrytown in 1696, Hendrick had married Niesje de Groot, who re-married after Hendrick's early death in 1709, seven years before his father. Staes (Eustace), one of the three children of Hendrick and Niesje, was born *c.* 1698. He wed Susanna De Vou(e) at the Dutch Church in Tarrytown (11/27/1720), and she bore ten children, the first eight of whom were baptized in Tarrytown. It is this couple, Staes (Staats, Staets) and Susanna De Vou, who cross the Hudson and remain, thereby carrying forward our line of the family to the west shore of the Hudson and to Wierimus.

✷

The Hillsdale Storms: Staes, the Crosser through John Alfred, the Seller

I knew only two members of the resident Werimus-Storms family: Jennie Vietta and Janet, daughter and granddaughter, respectively, of John Alfred Storms (1854-1941), last of the family to own The House. Elizabeth Wolffington, a great-granddaughter, for reasons unknown to me, refused all attempts at contact.

Here, for general reference, is the pertinent, annotated, Hillsdale-Storms genealogy beginning with Staes, the crosser of the Hudson, and going forward to John Alfred Storms, the last of the family to own The House. Other Storms families migrated from Westchester County, N. Y. to the west shore of the Hudson and settled in upstate New York and in New Jersey, but our concern here is with this particular line in the Werimus area of Bergen County.

The family name originally did not carry a terminal "s." The earliest located evidence of the latter's appearance is among members of a branch of the family listed as taxpayers in Franklin Township in 1782, 1790-92, 1795, and 1797, [198] and on letters of guardianship issued to Henry Storms 8/28/1799) by His Excellency, Richard Howell, Esq., Ordinary or Surrogate General of New Jersey, in which Henry is charged with responsibility for Rachel, Elizabeth, and Jane Vanderhoof, orphaned minor children of Cornelius Vanderhoof [199] The earliest-known Bergen County Storms family deed with the terminal "s" carries a date of 1802. Throughout three quarters of the nineteenth century, the name appeared with and without the terminal "s," after which it became permanent for some, but not all, members of the family. There are instances in which, for example, the double and single-"s" forms appeared in succession, used by two different family members (Deeds S7 56-7, Hackensack). [200] Harvey (*Genealogical History*…., p. 36) refers to twenty-one of the most prevalent names in early Bergen-County history as among the earliest settlers of Section 26, his map, and writes that he garnered this information from "gravestones and other sources." Among them he places the Storms family; however, I have found no evidence of their early residence there.

All datings are drawn from the appropriate, published church records, unless otherwise noted:

H = Hackensack; P = Paramus; Tp = Tappan; Tr = Tarrytown; S = Schraalenburgh. No distinction is made between birth/baptismal dates unless specifically noted. Under the rubric, "Children," those pertinent to succession of the original House property are given in boldface.

✷

✷ Staes (The Crosser), grandson of Dirck, the original Dutch "Storm" in North America; b. *c.* 1698, Tr; m. 11/27/1720 Susannah DeVou(e) Ref. Dutch Church, NYC, possibly because the Devou family was connected there and at the Church in Tappan, where Staes's family had a relationship, and was connected to the RDC in New York; her parents Abraham Devou and Mynno [Meynou] Paulus Jurkse (her second marriage), not Wyntje Jurcks de Voe, as de la Ree states in "The Storms of Pascack" (1992, in the Pascack Historical Society). Wyntje was Susannah's older sister. It is Staes whose leases in the Ramapo Patent the Proprietors approved in 1752 and 1754. [201] These comprise additional evidence of early Storm presence in the area.

No. 121, August 1752, Staes and Abraham Storm, 282 acres, three years;
No. 122, August 1752, Staes and Hendrick Storm, Jurian Westervelt, 306 acres, three years;
No. 151, August 1754, Staes Storm, twenty-eight acres, three years.

Children of Staes and Susannah DeVou(e):

- Maritje b. 1722Y Tr
- **Hendrick I** b 1725 Tr
- Abraham b. 1728 Tr
- Staats b. 1730 Tr
- Susannah b.1732 Tr
- Rachel b. 1735 Tr
- John b. 1737 Tr
- Frederick b. 1739 Tr
- Jacob b. 1742 S
- Wyntie b.3/16/1746 S
- Isaac b. 5/28/1749P

The family moved across the Hudson, probably after 10/6/1741, on which date Staes and Susannah served as baptism witnesses at Tarrytown for David and Miritie Hemmen, their final appearance in the records there. They were involved with, and apparently living near, the church at Schraalenburgh before their son Hendrick moved to the area of the Old Paramus Church between 1746 and 1747. It appears that John may be the "John Storms, Bergen," a private in the Revolutionary Army, recorded by Stryker. [202]

✷ **Hendrick I,** b.10/6/1725 Tr †? m. Cornelia Van der Beek 9/24/1747 H ("both of Peremis"), the earliest recoded notice of the Storms family in Wierimus, b. 7/4/1725 P; her father Conradus Van der Beek. Through him that surname enters the family. Hendrick and Cornelia were witnesses at the baptism of Jannetje, daughter of Coenradus Van Der Beek and his second wife, Angenietje Westervelt 7/11/1753 P. They served in the same capacity at the baptism of Jannetje, daughter of David and Annetje Ackerman 7/1/1753 P.

Before the enumeration of Hendrick and Cornelia's children, one must point out certain genealogical elements that point to a later, closer, connection between the Storm and Van der Beek families than solely this marriage: they have a common great-grandfather, Dirck Storm. The line runs as follows:

Dirck (the ur-founder of this Storm line) m. Maria P. Montfort. Their daughter:
Maria Storm m. Caspar Springsteen. Their daughter:
Jannetie m. 1. Jacob Culver 2. Paulus Van Der Beek (1695). Their son:
Conradus (b. 1696) m. Angenietje Westervelt. Their daughter:
Cornelia Van der Beek m. Hendrick Storm, whose great-great-
Grandfather was the same Dirck Storm as had Hendrick I.

A bit later in the day there was a like instance revealing a similar structure:

Dirck (the ur-founder of this Storm line) m. Maria P. Montfort. Their son:
Hendrick m. Niesje de Groot. Their son:

Staats m. Susanna de Voe. Their son:
Hendrick m. Cornelia Vanderbeek. Their son:
Staats m. Margaret Eckerson. Their son:
John J. m. Letty Blauvelt. Their son:
Staats m. Elizabeth Ann Johnson. Their daughter:
Ellen Malissa m. Demarest Vanderbeek 6/10/1916.
And yet again, when Georgina, daughter of Albert H. Storms, m. (1912) Charles Vanderbeek.

Children of Hendrick I and Cornelia Van der Beek:

- Staats b.11/13/1748P died young; witnesses Staats and Susannah Devoe Storm (paternal grandparents). *NB*: This is the second-earliest-known recorded date for the Hillsdale Storm line that can be associated with Wierimus.
- **Coenradus (Conradus) I** b. 3/26/1750 P; witnesses Conradus and Angenietje Westervelt Van Der Beek (maternal grandparents) †10/13/1844 P. See below for more.
- Hendrick II b.11/16/1752P wit: Jurrien and Marytje Van Der Beek.
- Staats 1755P; witnesses Staats and Susannah Devoe Storm (paternal grandparents). Staats m. Christine Ackerman.
- Angonietje (Agnes) b. 3/29/1761P. A partially illegible tombstone (P) reads:

Storm /6/
1761
A Sto
S T B 23 D
1767

This may mark the grave of a short-lived (six-year-old?) Angonietje, of whom nothing further is heard.

- Susannah b.10/2/1763P; witnesses Abram and Sartje "V der beek" (probable maternal connection).
- Abraham b.11/13/1768 P, witnesses Andries and Marytje Hoppe(r).
- **Coenradus (Conradus) I**, cont. b. 3/26/1750P †10/13/1844P. Conradus Storms' gravestone reads: "Conradus Storms/d 10/13/1844/ 94.6.17" (94 years, 6 months, 17 days) P. On 11/6/1794 Conradus and Peter Westervelt prepared the inventory pursuant to the will of Junia Van Der Beek. He and his younger brother, Hendrick, were witnesses to the will. Junia Van Der Beek was a probable witness to Hendrick's baptism. On 11/28/1801 Coonradus (*sic*) Storm and Peter Westervelt were listed as Administrators (and friends) of their neighbor, Lawrence Toers, in the latter's will.

The history of Coenradus's marriage(s) and children presents a bit of a snarl, but it is open to disentanglement. There are caches of evidence that suggest, with considerable vigor, that Conradus married twice. Here is the picture:

Coenradus's Wife 1: Probably Maria Eckerson, b. 8/20/1746 Ta, †12/22/1818. The latter date, given in the sources, is wrong. She probably died in childbirth, December 1782 (see below); probable marriage to Coenradus Storm, place and date undetermined; her

parents Jacob Eckerson and Susannah Serven. [203] On 1/22/1775 P, at the baptism of Maria, daughter of Jan Eckerson and Marytje Volk, the witnesses were "Coenradus and Maria Storm." The reference may point to the child's possible aunt and her uncle by marriage Maria Eckerson and her husband, Coenradus Storm.

Coenradus's Wife 2: Maria Ackerman, b. 5/4/1746 Ta, †12/22/1818 P; her parents Peter and Annatie Bogert. m 1: *c*. April 17, 1765, Albert (Elbert) Onderdonk, b. 1741,†1792? [204] Maria A. had three children by Onderdonk, her first husband: Sarah, b. 4/13/1766, Annatye (Hannah), b. 7/30/1769, both at Ta; Gerrit (Garret), b. 6/18/1780, Clarkstown. [205] Elbert's death date is open to question, and that date determines the time of Maria A's widowhood, hence the time that she was available for her marriage (2) to Coenradus Storm. *The Calendar of Wills* … (Budke) gives 3/8/1782 as Elbert's death date and the day on which his will was made, and 3/15/1792 for the date of probate. The other sources give no death date but agree with the date of the will, and they offer differing dates for probate: 3/13, 15, and 17/1792, respectively. [206] In his will, Elbert leaves his estate to "Mary, my dear and loving wife…" and tells us that he is resident in Hervestraw [*sic*]. He made no provision in his will for care of any minor children, and it is not known if Garret, then 12 years of age, accompanied his mother. There is no reference to Gerrit in Paramus records, and an adoption or guardianship petition by Coenradus Storm has not been located.

Elbert began his will with the traditional phrase "Being very sick and weak in body…." When the maker of a will was in robust condition, the usual procedure was to acknowledge one's mortality and make reference to prudence for the inevitable future. Elbert probably was not in robust condition when he made his will in 1782. Did he die then, as Budke suggests, or did he linger, "sick and weak in body," for ten years until 1792, when he died and the will came to probate? If so, depending on the state of Elbert's health, there was some expectation of a child born of his union with Maria A. between 1780, the year of his last child's birth, and 1792, which did not happen. Was Elbert ill during this period or had he died in 1782? If the latter, what would have occasioned a ten-year delay in probate procedures from 1782 to 1792? He might not have died until 1792, possibly, as Budke suggested, on March 8, and the will came to probate about a week later. This would seem to make better sense. But Elbert did live at least until April 5, 1785, on which date he was named Highway Master in Haverstraw, thereby weakening the tentative 1782 death date and suggesting that he was sufficiently robust to assume a position that probably required a great deal of outdoor work. [207] Coenradus, Maria Ackerman's second-husband-to-be, became a widower in December 1782 (see below). It is difficult to imagine why there would have been a ten-year delay in his re-marriage.

Maria Ackerman: m 2. Coenradus Storm, place and date undetermined, but after 1785.

John G. Storm, in his *The Storm Family 1656 to 1998*, apparently was unaware of Maria Eckerson and concluded that the Maria Ackerman who married Coenradus was not the same as she who was married to Elbert Onderdonk. [208] He concludes this based on his determination of a conflict between the birth dates of Maria Ackerman's children by Onderdonk – and the latter's assumed death date – with the ages of her children by Coenradus, which she may not have had. He reaches this end owing to his unawareness of the existence of Maria Eckerson and of the children that she had by Coenradus before his possible marriage to Maria Ackerman. He also erroneously concludes that Coenradus' daughter, Mary, is buried with her parents in Paramus. We do not know which

Maria was Mary's mother, nor do we know where Maria Eckerson is buried. Mary shares a grave marker with her father in Paramus.

Ethel Kolenut, in her *The Ackerson/Eckerson Family*… p. 118, gives Maria Eckerson's Storms death date as 12/22/1818 but provides no reference. Surely this is an error. It would seem that Ms. Kolenut mistakenly adopted Maria Ackerman's death date, which is known, for Maria Eckerson's, which is not, other than from Kolenut's unsupported assertion, and the probability is that Maria Eckerson died bearing her last child, Susannah (see below). This source also incorrectly states that Maria E. is buried in Paramus. We do not know this. Her burial place is not determined.

Maria A. does rest in Paramus. Her gravestone is now unreadable, but according to church records, Everett Law Zabriskie transcribed it in 1931, and it read "Maria Ackerman/Wife of Coenradus Storm/ d 12.22.1818/ Æ 72 yrs." This stakes out a firm claim by Maria A. to that death date and is the most solid evidence of her existence. If Maria Eckerson did live as long as Maria Ackerman, there would have been no reason, for Coenradus to have remarried, other than a divorce, of which no evidence has been located.

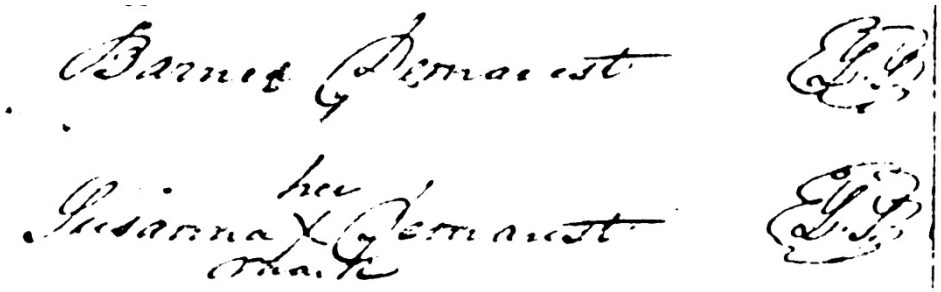
The date and place of both Marias' marriages to Coenradus remain unlocated. *The Ackerson-Eckerson Family…,* probably correctly, at least in the first two instances, lists:

Children of Coenradus and Maria Eckerson Storm:

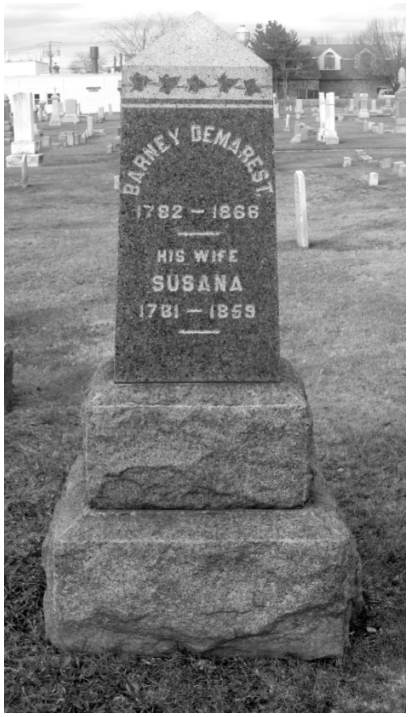
✴ **Hendrick III (Henry Conrad I)**, b. 6/6/1777 Ta, †8/12/1853P; witnesses Hendrick Storm and Cornelia Van der Beek Storm – the paternal grandparents, the child being his namesake. The parents' names are given as Coenradus Storm and Maria Ecker, the latter is an obvious error. Although affiliated with the Paramus Church, they may have had the baby baptized in Tappan because of the maternal family's connection there and the ancient connection there of Dirck Storm, Hendrick's II's great-great-great-grandfather.

✴ "Unnamed child:" b. 12/2/1782 P; the child is not unnamed – the entry is partially illegible. The date and the father's name, Coenradus Storm, are clear, as are the witnesses' names: Jacob Eckerse (*sic*) and wife. These probably were Jacob Eckersen and Susanna Serven, the putative mother's (Maria E.) parents. No mother's name appears in this entry and Maria Eckerson's name does not appear again in Paramus records. This leads to the thought that the mother no longer was alive at the time of the recording. In response to my inquiry, Russell L. Gasero of the New Brunswick Theological Seminary stated that "Church polity was to include the father's name, the mother's maiden name, witnesses, etc….. Therefore, it would be contrary to practice to exclude the mother, and the likelihood is that she had died in childbirth." [209] Certainly that would explain Coenradus's remarriage to Maria Ackerman, but not why the death of his first wife, Maria Eckerson, does not appear in the Paramus church records.

Surely, this child is **Susannah Storms,** b. 12/2/1782, †2/27/1859, buried with her husband in Wykoff. She married Bourent (Barent, Barney) Demarest 3/14/1801 P. They did not live in The House, but in Manchester, Passaic County, and he worked as a cartman in New York. The possible presence of the mother's parents and the naming of the child after the possible maternal grandmother are the strongest evidence of the existence of Maria Eckerson as Coenradus's wife. Susannah figures strongly in the first, clear, deed to The House (1844). Her father, Coenradus (1750-1844), at his death, apparently left his homestead farm to this daughter Susannah (1762-1859), because she and her husband, Barent Demarest, transferred the 104- acre homestead farm to Susannah's brother, **Henry Conrad I** (1777-1853), in a quit-claim (H-4 39, 1844). See below.



Note, above, that Susanna could not write.
Susana and Barney's grave marker, below, is apparently a replacement.
Paramus records give Susannah's birthdate as 1782.



✷ Mary: birth and death dates unknown. We know nothing of her other than the data on her tombstone (P), and that bears only the inscription "Mary Storms 23.2.26. (23 years, 2 months, 26 days)." But she shares a grave marker with her father, Coenradus, in the Paramus churchyard. Maria A. was Onderdonk's wife until after 1785, possibly as late as 1792, therefore, she could not have been the mother of either Hendrick or Susannah, who were born earlier, indeed, she was not, but she might have been Mary's mother.

Two possibilities: Coenradus's first wife, Maria E. died in childbirth, December 1782. Then: 1) Maria Ackerman's first husband, Elbert, died *c.* 1785 when Maria Ackerman was thirty-nine years old, hence more likely to produce a child by Coenradus, who became her second husband. This child may be the undocumented Mary, buried next to Coenradus; 2) Maria Ackerman's first husband. Elbert, died in 1792, and she married Coenradus, shortly thereafter when she was about forty-six years old, hence, much less likely to have borne a child. Again, she could not have been the mother of either Hendrick or Susannah, who were born earlier, indeed, she was not, but she might have been Mary's mother.

What information is and is not known about the two wives?

A Maria E. was b. 9/21/1746 Ta, parents Jacob and Susanna Eikeson (*sic*).

A Maria A. was b. 5/4/1746, Ta, parents Nicholas and Annatie Ackerman.

The two Marias are reported born within four months of one another in the same church.

The wedding dates and locations of both women to Coenradus are undetermined.
Records of pre-1799 Paramus marriages are lost.

There exists no specific connection between any of the children and either one of the Marias, other than inferences derived from dates. References solely to "Maria Storm" obviously are singularly unhelpful. Both Maria's are reported as dying on the same day: 12/22/1818. That is Maria A's death date, and only Maria A's burial place is known (Paramus). Maria E. probably died in childbirth (1782), and her burial site is unlocated.

No located divorce record involves any of the three principals.

The firm evidence of Maria E's existence as Coenradus's wife comprises the names of the witnesses at Susanna's baptism in 1782– who are possible Eckersen, not Ackerman parents – and the child's name – Susanna – a reference to Susanna, a maternal grandmother, according to the Dutch tradition. They well may be Maria Eckerson Storm's parents, but their name is slightly inaccurate as given there. *The Ackerman Family*…, probably correctly, credits Maria Ackerman with the motherhood of Mary Storms, contradicting *The Ackersen-Eckerson Family*.... Nonetheless, despite the weight of evidence leaning toward the two-wife position, a soupçon of insecurity and some coincidences remain.

Lacking total conclusiveness, one may assume the most likely scenario to be that Coenradus married Maria Eckerson, who died early after bearing Hendrick and Susannah. Coenradus then married Maria Ackerman, either *c.* 1785 or *c*. 1792, and she bore Mary, who lived only 23 years and lies buried next to her father in Paramus.

But one must acknowledge that a very, very, slim possibility remains that Coenradus's two Marias may be one in the same woman – unlocated, original, ancient, slips of a quill having perpetuated an error for almost 300 years.

Anything to confuse us.

✷

Regrettably, the period during which Washington Township incorporated present-day Hillsdale (1840-1898) is near-devoid of recorded data that one would expect to find, other than a few scattered sources that are cited at appropriate locations in the succeeding text.

✷ Hendrick III**, (Henry Conrad I)** b. 6/6/1777 Ta †8/12/1853P; m. Margrietje Holdrum Ta; "Henry Storm of Weremies and Grietje Waldron [*sic*] of Tappan;" b. 11/31/1782 S †5/20/1867P; her parents Cornelius Holdrum and Margrietje Serven. Hendrick, a farmer, was born "at

Wearmies" and died there of an accident (See "Vital Records, Township of Washington…." According to Howard Durie (*The Kakiat Patent*…) Hendrick C. and Margrietje "…lived on his father's [Coenradus I] homestead farm on Werimus Lane in Hillsdale." Probably so, but he does not tell us how he knows this. It is probably this Handrik (*sic*) whose name appears as a petitioner on Road Return D66 (9/23/1795) for work on Glen Road. He acquired the Storm family homestead farm via a quit claim of 1844 from his sister, Susannah, above (p. 241).

Henry Conrad owned slaves, but no specific disposition was made of them in his will.

Henry Conrad made his mark, a rather shaky "X," when he signed his will, indicating that he either was unaccustomed to writing or too indisposed to sign his name.

✷

The Bergen Democrat (5/4/1883) carried an article in which they reported that John A. Ackerman owned

> *… a pigeon net dating back over a century. The material, flax, of which it is made, was grown by his grandfather, Henry* [Conrad] *Storms, of Werimus. The flax was spun by his grandmother, and the net knit by the family. It is well preserved.*

The unnamed writer had a whimsical ear for alliteration: "... the net knit by the family…."

John A. Ackerman (b. 5/18/1829) was the son of Albert Ackerman and Margaret (Peggy) Storms, a daughter of Henry Conrad and Margrietje Holdrom. This net still may have been in existence

seventeen years later in 1900, when a net was listed in the inventory of Henry Conrad II's estate (8/9/1900, BC Will 9320B). [210]

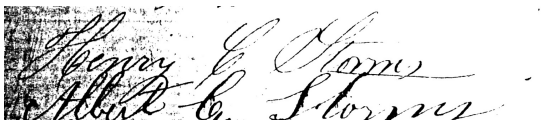
Upon his death (1853), Henry Conrad I left assets of $6,000, and in his will (8/14/1849) he devised The House to his wife, Margaret Holdrum, to revert to his grandson, Henry after her death or remarriage. He assigned responsibility for her continued well-being to their daughter, Peggy, and to his grandchildren. Regrettably, his two sons had pre-deceased him: Cornelius in 1839; Conrad Henry in1845. Therefore, ownership of his assets skipped a generation. Two grandsons, **Henry Conrad II** (1826-1900) and **Albert C**. (1834-1896), the sons of his deceased son, Conrad Henry (1802-1845), each received one-half of the family sawmill on the Musquapsink Brook and an adjacent half-acre of land for laying up logs and lumber – and the homestead farm.
Albert C. conveyed his sawmill rights to his brother, John Alfred, via deed J-10 207 on 10/23/1877.

Children of Henry Conrad I and Margrietje Holdrum, none of whom inherited the homestead farm in Werimus**:**

- Maria b. 6/24/1799 P; witness: Coenradus and Maria Storm; m. Jacob Banta.
- Cornelius H., b. 8/7/1800P; † 1839; witness Cornelius and Margrietje Halderon (*sic*). * maternal grandfather; m. Sara Demarest 1/19/1822. A poignant note: Henry Conrad I, father of Cornelius, declared in his will "I hereby order my grandson Abraham Storms [son of his deceased son Cornelius] to keep and support his sister Margaret with him for the increase of his share…." Margaret was not of sound mind, and Abraham was herewith charged with her lifelong care, which he exercised, apparently with good will, for the remainder of her life.
- Abraham b. 1801 (not the Abraham referred to immediately above) .
- Peggy, b. 5/7/1809 P; witnesses Cornelius and Margrietje Halderon (*sic*) maternal grandmother; †2/8/1893; m. Albert A. Ackerman.
- Coenradus II, (Conrad Henry) b. 11/23/1802P, witness Coenradus and Maria Storm; †12/29/1845P **; m. Hester (Hetty, Hitty) Ackerman 6/26/1825 True Ref. Church P; b. 10/3/1808? †9/20/1884P, her parents Albert and Elizabeth Ackerman. He died "by falling off a load of hay; See "Martha Ann Zabriskie Diary," 1829-1849].[206] Hitty remarried 1: Abraham G. Ackerman 7/5/1856. 2: Cornelius I. Ackerman 5/13/1865.

* Cornelius predeceased his father.

** Coenradus II also predeceased his father, and his, Coenradus', sons, **Henry Conrad II** and **Albert C.,** each received ½ the family homestead farm at Wierimus from Conrad I, their grandfather.



✶ **Albert Conrad,** b. 6/7/1834P †10/27/1896P. Grandson/devisee of Henry Conrad I, The *Zabriskie Diary* says 6/20/1834, but that may be the baptismal date. m 1: Aletta Lavinia Zabriskie 11/17/1853 b. 8/23/1832P †3/3/1892P, daughter of Casparus J. Zabriskie 2: Margaret Thomas (widow) of Allendale 4/18/1894, b. 1848. In *The Zabriskie Family*… one reads that Albert C. "… lived in Hillsdale on Werimus Lane." This is correct, but again too, we do not know the present source of this information. Albert C. was an Elder at the Paramus RDC in 1888 and 1895. Albert and Lavinia had four children, all born in Hillsdale:

<u>Children of Albert C. and Aletta Zabriskie:</u>

- ✶ Hester Ann, b. 6/17/1854, m†3/8/1887P. Christian Felter, a Storms neighbor to the west on Wierimus Lane.
- ✶ Robert DeWitt, b. 6/27/1856, †2/16/1894P, m. Ida Hering.
- ✶ Catherine Jane, b. 6/6/1858, †1936P, m. George Berdan.
- ✶ Albert Henry, b. 12/13/1863, †11/28/1927P, m. Mina Peterson.

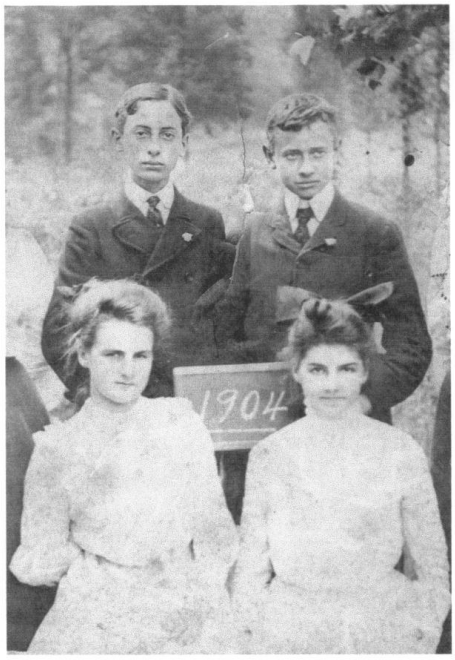
Another, latter-day, connection between the Storms and Vanderbeck families appears here: Albert Henry's daughter, Georgina (Georgiana, Georginna) (See below courtesy Hillsdale Public Library), married Charles Vanderbeck, son of Edgar Vanderbeck and Mary Holdrum, on 11/12/1912.

Albert H. Storms at the wheel of his new Maxwell automobile, *c.* 1910.

Location and other persons unidentified.
But an undeniable likeness between the two gentlemen in the front seat,
much clearer in the original photo, is an invitation to conjecture.
Photo courtesy Edgar Vanderbeek and the Pascack Historical Society.

Albert H's daughter, wrongly labeled Favinia (*recte* Lavinia), born 1885, front, center.

Hillsdale School photograph (1897). It appears to be she who is shown, mis-identified, in another class picture, taken the following year, both pictures in the Hillsdale Library.



Hillsdale School, Graduation Photo, 1904

Clarence Bennet, Fred Demarest

Georgiana Storms. Marion Demarest

Westwood residence of
Charles and Georgina Vanderbeek (*neé* Storms),
Broadway and Irvington St., *c.* 1914.
Photo courtesy Edgar Vanderbeek and the Pascack Historical Society

✷ Henry Conrad II (Hendrick IV) b. 9/7/1826P †7/14/1900. m. Emma Susan Storms 1/3/1850, Zion Lutheran Church (Saddle River); b. 3/10/1830 †11/10/1912P, a mysterious lady about whom no further information has been found. Her maiden name is surprising, in that it is an extremely rare example of two people of that family name marrying. There are numerous examples of Demarests, Bogerts, Ackermans, and members of other large and widespread Bergen County families of the same names marrying. But the Storms were not that broad an aggregation, and the attribution seems suspect. In an unlocated source-book copy in the de la Ree Papers, Emma Susan is listed as one of nine children, but only seven others are given, "seven surviving" being the possible intent. The same confusion appears in John Alfred Storms' obituary. They are Margaret, Elizabeth, Hannah, Kate, Sarah, Henry, and John. In 1896, Henry Conrad was elected an Elder at Paramus, and in 1898 was a member of the first Hillsdale Township Committee.

> *At the homestead farm in Werimus, on Tuesday, January 2, 1900, Henry Conrad and Emma Susan enjoyed the company and good wishes of many friends and family who had gathered to celebrate their fiftieth wedding anniversary. "The occasion was full of joy for all who participated, and for the principals it brought a happiness found only in so pronounced an expression of the esteem of relatives and friends." One notes among the numerous guests, not only many members of the Storms family, but also a profusion of equally distinguished names in the history of the County, families with whom the Storms had relationships, some extending back to Colonial times: Ackerman, Herring, Vroom, Crouter, Post, White, English, Gardenier, Ness, Bogert, Riper, Bush, Brickell, Hopper, Meyers, Demarest, van Buskirk, Berdan, and Felter. "It is a long time since the Wearimus section witnessed so large and animated an assemblage" (The Hackensack Republican, 1/4/1900).*

A few latter-19th century voting records in Washington Township indicate that the Storms exercised their voting franchise. Henry Conrad was a Commissioner of Appeals in the newly formed Hillsdale Township government (1898).

NEW JERSEY.

FIFTY YEARS MARRIED
ARE MR. AND MRS. STORMS.

MRS. STORMS

HENRY C. STORMS

Emma Susan and Henry Conrad Storms - 50th Anniversary

Children of Henry Conrad II and Emma Susan Storms:

✴ Caty Ann b. 4/29/1852 P †9/18/1855. This was an ill-fated name in the Storms family, she being the second of that name to die quite young. This may be the "Child of Henry C. Storms" listed in the burial records of Zion Lutheran Church, the same church in which her parents were married. The list in which this entry appears is headed November 1853-November 1854, but it actually goes to 1856. Since this is entry 8 of 9, one may assume that it was late in the year, and the September death of Caty Ann would be fitting.

✴ Catherine Ann b. 8/8/1856 †? m. John Hopper of Glen Rock, 10/1/1875.

✴ **John Alfred** b. 1/14/1854P †4/5/1941[211]

John Alfred b. 1/14/1854P †4/5/1941. "…at Wearmus" ("Vital Records…Washington

Township…") ("West Hillsdale" in the De La Ree papers, no source. See below). John Alfred was the last of the family to own The House. m. 9/6/1876 Eliza (Elida, Lida, Elizabeth) Halliday Earl, daughter of Louis and Hester Cleve Earl; b.12/13/1857 NYC †3/17/1941P.

John Alfred, date unknown

Hilldale Borough Hall

JOHN A. STORMS

On several occasions, John Alfred and Eliza Storms received fond and gracious public notice, in part owing to his status as the most senior member of an ancient family in the County, and owing also to the great length of their marriage.

They were married in the former parsonage of the First Reformed Church on Prospect Street, Ridgewood and were the first couple married by Rev. John A. Neste. [212] Eighty friends and family members celebrated their first fifty years of marriage at a catered reception and dinner on Labor Day, 1926, and the couple was described as in excellent health. In the *Ridgewood Herald* article, it was pointed out that John Alfred's parents, Henry Conrad and Emma Susan, as well as his sister, Catherine, and her husband, John Hopper had celebrated their own golden anniversaries.

The Storms' 55th anniversary was publicly acknowledged in September 1931, and on September 5th and 6th, 1937, "scores of friends" celebrated the Storms' sixty-first wedding anniversary with them in Ridgewood, and did so again for their sixty-second on Labor Day, 1938. On March 17th, 1941, Eliza, John Alfred's wife of sixty-four years, died. He followed her only three weeks later (See *The Bergen County Democrat*, 9/8/1876; *The Park Ridge Local*, 9/1926; The Ridgewood Herald, 9/4/1931, 9/9/1928 (picture below); *The Ridgewood News*, 9/8/1938; *The Sunday News* (Ridgewood 4/13/1941).

MARRIED FIFTY YEARS

Eliza and John Alfred Storms, 50th wedding anniversary (above).

Eliza and John Alfred Storms

Photo courtesy Janet Halliday Chase

The left is a 50th-anniversary photograph; the right is of the 62nd-anniversary, probably taken at their home at 38 High Street, Ridgewood.

It is not certain when the above photographs were taken. The left probably is a 50th-anniversary commemoration. The *Ridgewood Herald* 50th-anniversary notice (September 9, 1926) describes Mrs. Storms' celebratory gown as "… black satin crepe with a gray gorgette …."

The initial and probable supposition is that it was taken on the south side of The House, facing northwest. Unfortunately, there remain no early photographs of The House taken from that vantage point. In the modern photograph below, the eave construction (the cornice return is gone), the roof and framing of the porch are quite different from the present, and the porch columns are gone, all of which could well have been the result of later changes to The House exterior. Further, at the time of the Storms' 50th anniversary, they were residing in Ridgewood with their daughter, Vietta, their son-in-law Walter, and the latter's two children. This does not preclude Frank Liveright, the subsequent owner, from having welcomed them to their old homestead for an anniversary picture. Further, the older picture shows several large buildings at a remove to the west, no evidence of which remains.

In the unlocated source-book copy in the de la Ree papers, John Alfred is described as receiving a "common school" education after which he became associated with his father, Henry Conrad II – a Hillsdale Commissioner of Appeal in 1898 – in farming, one assumes on the family homestead farm at Werimus. "Finding this work to his liking,…" he remained a farmer until he retired in 1922, the year in which he sold the homestead farm and moved to 38 High Street in Ridgewood.

He was the railroad's first station agent in Hillsdale (1869) at the age of fifteen, a member of the First Reformed Church of Ridgewood, a charter member of the Pascack Grange, and a member of the New Jersey Genealogical and Biographical Society, to which, alas, he did not contribute any family history.

We do not possess much information about John Alfred in his younger days, but there is a hint in the following morsel that appeared in the *Bergen County Democrat* (Hackensack), July 30, 1875. John Alfred was then 21.

> *W. H. Werkheiser and Johnny Storms are the only two young men of any account at this place* [Hillsdale]. *Their gallantry is frequently commented upon by the ladies, who in particular have their eyes on Werkheiser. Johnny is out of reach. It is pretty certain that within the next*

six months the matrimonial knot will bind him to a blooming Miss [?] *of Ridgewood. Last Sunday these seductive swains made a trip to Nanuet* [NY]. *Each was provided with a lady and a dashing turn out. As the party were* [*sic*] *on their way back, Johnny undertook to pass Werkheiser on a run. The youth spurred his animal, and as he was about giving William* [Werkheiser] *the go-by, the two wagons came together. Storms was bounced from his seat and went tearing over the road, but being of good pluck, he managed to hold his horse, whilst Miss Lida* [Oops! the cat is out of the bag! The "blooming Miss" is Eliza (Lida) Earl of Ridgewood] *held her position like a heroine. Werkheiser sat, composed, and surveyed the field. When the result was summed up there was a front and back axle broken on Storms' wagon, and a hind axle on Werkheiser's. The ladies were taken into harbor at Kruger's Hotel, and the wreck was cleared. A two seated wagon was secured at the hotel, and one horse was hitched to it, and with "all aboard" by Werkheiser, the four embarked, leading the other horse behind the wagon.*

Evidently our young John Alfred was far from a sedate, Jersey-Dutch agrarian; more like a prototypical 19th-century drag racer. Then, there is the matter of John Alfred's sister, Catherine (Cassie, Kate, Caty) Ann. From the *Democrat* of November 7, 1873:

John Henry Hopper [of Glen Rock], *whose inclination leads him to Wearimus, met with a mishap a few evenings ago, whilst paying his devotions to his young lady. The young gent had spent the time most agreeably, and after the good-night adieus and affection's kiss, he started for the barn, and what was his misfortune to find his horse non est. The young man then footed it home, where he found his horse and wagon safe in the yard. It appears that the horse slipped the halter, no doubt weary with waiting, thinking thereby it would teach his young master better than to keep such late hours*. [The "young lady" was John Alfred's sister, Catherine (Caty, Kate, Cassie) Ann].

I doubt that he "footed it home" from Wearimus to Glen Rock, unless he spent the better part of the night doing so.

And then we read in the same newspaper an account, barely one month later on December 19, 1873, of a gala masquerade event at the Franklin House in Ridgewood:

The masquerade … was a very pleasant and agreeable affair. All manner of costumes were represented… at eleven o'clock the party unmasked, and among the ladies who added their bright faces to the occasion was [*sic*] *Miss Louisa Osborne, Lida Earle* [Aha! Where is Johnny Storms?] *Ida Van Dien, Miss Smithy, Miss Felter* [a near-neighbor of the Storms in Wearimus] *Miss Sophie Hopper, Miss Rutan* [*et al.*.] …. *Besides these there were Johnny Storms of Hillsdale* [*Voila!* There he is! Where there is Lida Earle, there, too, is Johnny Storms!]*... and all the gallants and their beaux. The affair was gotten up in good taste-everything went off pleasantly-the supper was excellent-and the party separated at a late hour, contented with themselves, each other, and Ridgewood in general.*

According to the *Democrat*, eventually it all played out gracefully, as reported in their edition of October 1, 1875:

HILLSDALE – There was a brilliant wedding at the residence of Henry Storms on Wednesday evening, it being the happy union of Mr. John Henry Hopper, of Glen Rock [he of the bored

and impatient horse] *to Miss Kate* [Cassie] *Storms, of Wearimus. It was an old time wedding with feasting and dancing &c. Mr. John Storms of Hillsdale officiated, and was the high duke of the occasion. A second wedding is set down shortly, it being the brother of the bride* [Johnny] *who has captivated* [and almost killed] *a Ridgewood belle* [Lida Earle].

Elizabeth Ann "Lizzie" Campbell noted in her "Diary" (1/22/1876) that "Cassie Storms or Hopper had a baby. She is doing poorly. 3 m[onths] 18d[days] married [*meow!*; poor math]."

✷

The de la Ree source further states that some member of the family had occupied the homestead farm for "two hundred years or more," a statement, that if taken from John Alfred, as is likely, indicates some fuzziness in the latter's knowledge of the early history of his family. Considering that this was written after 1922, the year during which John Alfred retired, acceptance of that historical statement would push back the family's settlement in Werimus to *c*.1722, which is conceivable but, at this writing, seemingly unlikely.

Children of John Alfred and Eliza Storms:

✷ Henry Louis b.2/27/1878, m 6/14/1899 Charlotte Colignon, daughter of James and Ellen Fleerbone Colignon; child: Mildred b. 1/14/1901

✷ Raymond Earl b.7/2/1880; m. 6/15/1904 Emma Louise Sanderson, daughter of Thomas and Emma Everson Sanderson.

✷ Emma Jane b. 7/28/1884 m. John Mowerson, son of Albert and Sarah Eckerson Mowerson; child: Kenneth J. 10/11/1909

✷ Anna Malissa b. 5/5/1887 m1: Conrad Bayerdorfer, son of Fred and Lena Hoffman Bayerdorfer; child: Dorothy b. 10/23/1907 m2: William J. Lutz 6/14/1913.

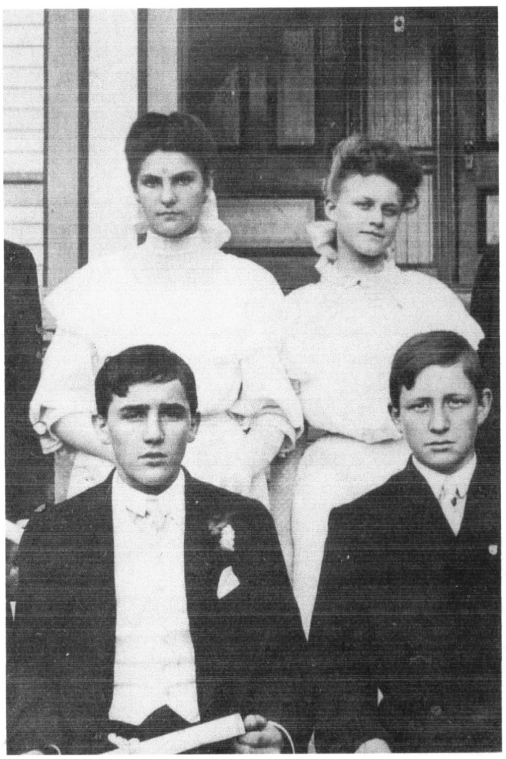
✷ Kitty Esther b. 12/26/1889 †11/11/1921; m: Walter Rumsey, son of Jesse and Lillian Voorhees Rumsey; child: Walter, Jr. b. 10/13/1913 (See photograph below, courtesy Hillsdale Public Library)

✷ Walter J. b. 5/8/1893; m; Hilda Sarah Ellin, daughter of Samuel and Ella Hall Ellin; child: John Alfred (II) b. 1/21/1916

✷ Garret A. b. 10/13/1896; m: Dorothy Mae Haubner, daughter of Theodore I. and Ellin Dickinson Haubner. Children: Dorothy Mae b. 4/9/1921; Norma Ellen b. 6/9/1924

✷ Jennie Vietta b. 9/4/1899; m: Walter Rennyson Halliday, son of Henry and Marie Nelson Halliday of Ridgewood. Her high-school graduation was noted in the Park Ridge Chronicle (6/22/1915). I had the pleasure of corresponding with Vietta, as she called herself, and after her death in 1989, with her daughter, Janet Halliday Chase, now deceased. I am indebted and grateful to both of these gracious ladies.

✷ Barry Ackerman. This name appears solely in a letter to the author from Jennie Vietta in 1967, and no other information pertinent to him has been located.



Hillsdale School, Graduation Photograph, 1905

Clara Vorrath, Kitty Esther Storms

Charles Riley, Ben Klass

In 1921, John Alfred sold the last of his land and moved to 38 High Street, Ridgewood, where he lived for the remainder of his life, thus ending the family stewardship of the homestead farm.

✷

Family resemblance?

Georgina
Parents: Alfred H. and Aletta

Kitty Esther
Parents: John Alfred and Eliza

A few words about the Storms family and public service: [213]

Hillsdale was separated from Washington Township by an act of incorporation on March 25, 1898. Washington Township itself had been part of Harrington Township until 1840. Hillsdale lost some territory in 1906 when Rivervale was separated from its body corporate. Hillsdale held a referendum on April 24, 1923 to determine is citizens' wishes in the matter of reincorporation as a Borough. The favorable outcome led to the New Jersey State Legislature's enactment of the former Township's reincorporation as a Borough on March 2, 1923.

Municipal records of present-day Hillsdale were maintained by Washington Township from 1840 to 1898, but, regrettably, next-to-none are currently available.

But some Hillsdale Minute Books from 1898 are within reach, and from them, some material regarding the Storms family's municipal activities are recoverable, as are a few matters of municipal historical interest. From 1898 through 1922 – the latter date being the terminus of this study – various members of the family held positions in the Borough administration:

John Alfred	the original Assessor 1898-9-1900-01-02
	Member, Board of Registry and Elections 1907
Henry Conrad II	an original Commissioner of Appeals 1898-9-1900-01
Albert H.	the original Poundkeeper 1898-9-1900-01-02
	the original Poormaster 1899-1900-01-02-03-04-05
	Fire Patrol 1917
	Member, "Committee to Further Agricultural Operations" 1917
	Does this suggest a concern with over-development in the Borough?
	elected to "Township Committee" 1919
	appointed "Road Commisioner" 1921
Walter	appointed Special Police Officer" 1921
Garrett	stood for election as Justice of the Peace (lost) 1921

There was no apparent stricture during the period 1898-1922 against citizens holding appointive or elective office and, at the same time, being on the municipal payroll for other work. Henry Conrad, John Alfred, Albert H., and Walter Storms, John Alfred's son, frequently appeared on the municipal payroll as maintenance and construction workers, sometimes with their own machines and their own teams (horses), mainly, but not altogether, on roads. In the Minute Books, the great majority of payments to the Storms were recorded simply as "Road Work," but there were some exceptions:

Snow removal
Park and road work
For road work (unspecified), a man and a team using a machine (probably a road scraper/grader) received $5.00 for an eight-hour day; without the machine, he received $4.00. A man alone received $1.25 for a nine-hour day.
Albert H. owned a "machine" that he used for road work. He was paid for storing this device as well as for its use.
Repairing lights on a fallen bridge (unspecified).
Drain building and repairs

Culvert repair
Machinery repair
Stone spreading
Macadam inspection and repair
Rock blasting
Gutter cleaning
Supervising specified projects
Repairing dirt roads
Tree pruning
Hiring caretakers for the public park
Purchasing plants for public park
In 1915, John Alfred bid on a municipal contract for purchase and spreading of sand and crushed stone. He lost.

A few further items of historical interest:

September 5, 1899. Werimus Lane was excluded from the list of "accepted municipal roads," thus denying it public maintenance and later, macadamizing. Years later, during the 1930's, Frank Liveright, successor to John Alfred in The House, fought to prevent the Lane from being paved, in an effort to protect his privacy. [214]

February 3, 1900. "An ordinance relative to electric lighting and erection of poles and wires was presented."

January 7, 1901. Gas and electric Commission lighting franchise received a reading.

June 1, 1903. A water franchise was discussed.

September 9, 1903. The water franchise was arranged. Elida Storms, John Alfred Storms' wife, reported her great pleasure in having water piped into The House. She was married in 1876. [215]

July 7, 1907. A referendum was held on the question of a bond issue to enable macadamizing all of the "accepted roads" in the Borough.

1908. All "accepted roads" macadamized. Wierimus Lane was not among them.

July 9, 1912. Contract assigned to the New York Telephone Company. In 1919, Jennie Vietta, John Alfred Storms' youngest child, worked as a clerk for the telephone company.

April 4, 1917. "Committee to Further Agricultural Operations" formed.

✷

The Storms Family in the Eighteenth Century
Who Was Where, and When Were They There?

On August 14, 1967, the distinguished historian, Howard Durie, responded to my inquiry regarding the history of The House. It has taken me quite some time to get back to the subject. Here is the pertinent part of his response (spelling and punctuation as in the original):

> *It is assumed that the Vanderbeck Family owned the large tract west of the Musquapsink Brook, the northern boundary of which is the present Wierimus Lane and its extended boundary to the west* [Correctly assumed]. *Henry* [Hendrick I] *Storms,* [*recte* "Storm"] *who married in 1747, may have acquired part of the Vanderbeck land, but was not taxed for any at this site by 1779* [But there is the Road Return of 5/24/1759 locating Hendrick on Werimus Lane; see p. 261-3]. *He was then living near Woodcliff Avenue in* [present-day] *Woodcliff Lake and remained in that area until his death* [He owned that land and the homestead farm, as well as some other land, but we do not know that he resided on Woodcliff Avenue. Further, Hendrick's death date and burial site are unknown. See RR's DX14A (p. 291) and D203 (p. 292), this text.] *However, his oldest son, Conradus, born in 1750, was listed as a householder (tenant* [not necessarily. See p. 300]), *in 1779 on the 100-acre farm of Poulus Vanderbeck…. Thereafter he apparently acquired this farm, or the larger part of it, by an unrecorded purchase as in 1785 he was taxed for 75 acres, cattle, and a sawmill…. From the above, it can only be assumed that Conradus acquired a farm of about 100 acres, more or less, after 1779 and before 1785, by an unrecorded deed* [possibly by dowry].

We will assay this information below, but in a necessarily roundabout manner. However, it is useful first to observe the same material from a somewhat different point of view, that of the late Gerry de la Ree of Saddle River. In 1992, de la Ree produced his monograph "The Storms [Family] of Pascack," which has as its focus the life of John H. Storms of Park Ridge. De La Ree's work contains minimal references to the Storms of Hillsdale, and what is there is to be used with caution, but in his hand-written work papers, at the Pascack Historical Society, there is some pertinent material. De la Ree wrote the following (spelling and punctuation as in the original), and he placed it under the thus-far unexplained rubric "McCabe:" [216]

> *In 1779, Hendrick Storm had 100 acres* [illegible] *in area of* [Woodcliff] *Heights Rd.* [Werimus Road] *& Wood*[cliff] *Ave.* [This is correct; see RR D203, p. 292 this text] *Tax list shows following Jacob Hopper & Casparus Westervelt* [Westervelt lived at the corner of Woodcliff Avenue and Werimus Road. This does not necessarily place him in immediate geographical juxtaposition with Hendrick. See Map of Road Return D203, below.]; *also Samuel Banta* (*H A* [?]) *& before Cornelius Demarest (Perkins Farm) & Tuers* [references to other landholders nearby]. *This would place him at this location & not living on Vanderbeek land to south!* [Not necessarily. He may have owned the land but lived elsewhere.] *In 1779 his sons Hendrick Jr & Staats were single & living on Tuers l*[an]*d* [working there?] *Son Conradus (oldest & b. 1750) was mar*[ried] *& living as householder on Poulus Vanderbeck land* [De la Ree probably gleaned this last material, although undocumented, from tax records and, possibly, from Durie. A copy of Durie's letter to me is adjacent to the above page in de la Ree's work papers. I do not know how it got there].

Now, in "The Storms of Pascack," there is no reason for de la Ree to have been exercised to the degree that he believed it necessary to strongly emphasize that Hendrick was living near Woodcliff

Avenue and not farther south on Vanderbeek land; Durie did not deny this. Durie said that Hendrick's eldest son, Conradus lived to the south, not Hendrick. De la Ree provides rickety support, and even Durie finds it necessary to make some assumptions, as have we all. We are led to believe by both authors that the earliest presence of the Storms family in Werimus dates from *c.* 1779 (no), that they were located near Woodcliff Avenue in Woodcliff Lake (not necessarily; it could just as well have been on Wierimus *Lane* or on both), and that they owned 100 acres (yes). Now, what is determinable about all of this?

One must note that there was more than one Storms presence in the Werimus area at this time.

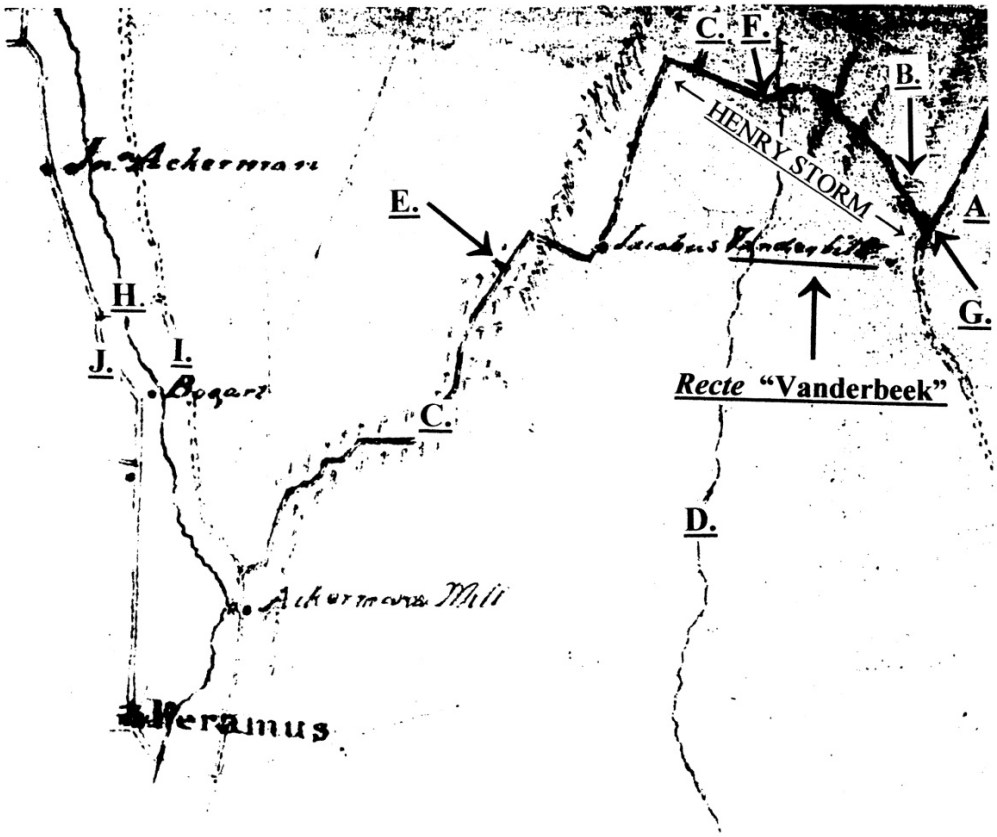
The RR of May 14, 1759 provides a description of repairs and adjustments to Pascack Road, at "…a place called Pascack [Park Ridge]…" then through and along the property of a number of landholders, beginning with Abraham Storm, and running south until it "…comes to … Road from Wieramies, Road by *Hendrick Storm* [added emphasis.] … all along this Road as he runs next to John Banta…." By 1759, then, Hendrick Storm was here, well before the 1779 date given by Durie and de la Ree, and the Road Return makes it clear that he had property somewhere on Wierimus Lane to the west of John Banta's house, the eventual location of the family's homestead farm, otherwise, his name would not have appeared as a geographical reference. The RR content suggests that in 1759 the Storms land ran "all along this road [Wierimus Lane] as he runs next to John Banta."

Further, the legible parts of a related RR dated October 13, 1760 [217] contain a reference to …" the old Road of John Banta that comes from Weremes along the South side of his house…." The Banta house stood, and remains, at the northwest corner of the intersection of Pascack Road and the present Wieirmus Lane. Here, then, is a very early reference to the presumed original road location of the Storms homestead, Wierimus Lane, which, even then, is referred to as "…the *old Road* [added emphasis]…." Later in the same document, this road is referred to as "…the Lane that comes from Weremes.…" In addition, one must recall that the marriage of Hendrick Storm and Cornelia Vanderbeck took place in 1747 and both were referred to as "of Peremies" in the Hackensack records, and that the birth of their son, Staats, appears in Paramus records as 11/13/1748, evidence of an even earlier family presence in the immediate area. See Erskine – DeWitt Map No. 36, Part 2…," and Robert Erskine Map No. 113, Part 2, below.

The arrow on Erskine map 113/2, below, surely indicates the location of the Vanderbeck house, erroneously marked "Vanderbilt," formerly at 126 Werimus Road, now re-addressed at 6 Arigot Court in Hillsdale. The house originally was quite close to Werimus road, which later was moved farther to the west.

Robert Erskine

Map No. 13, Part 2, 1780 (NYHS)



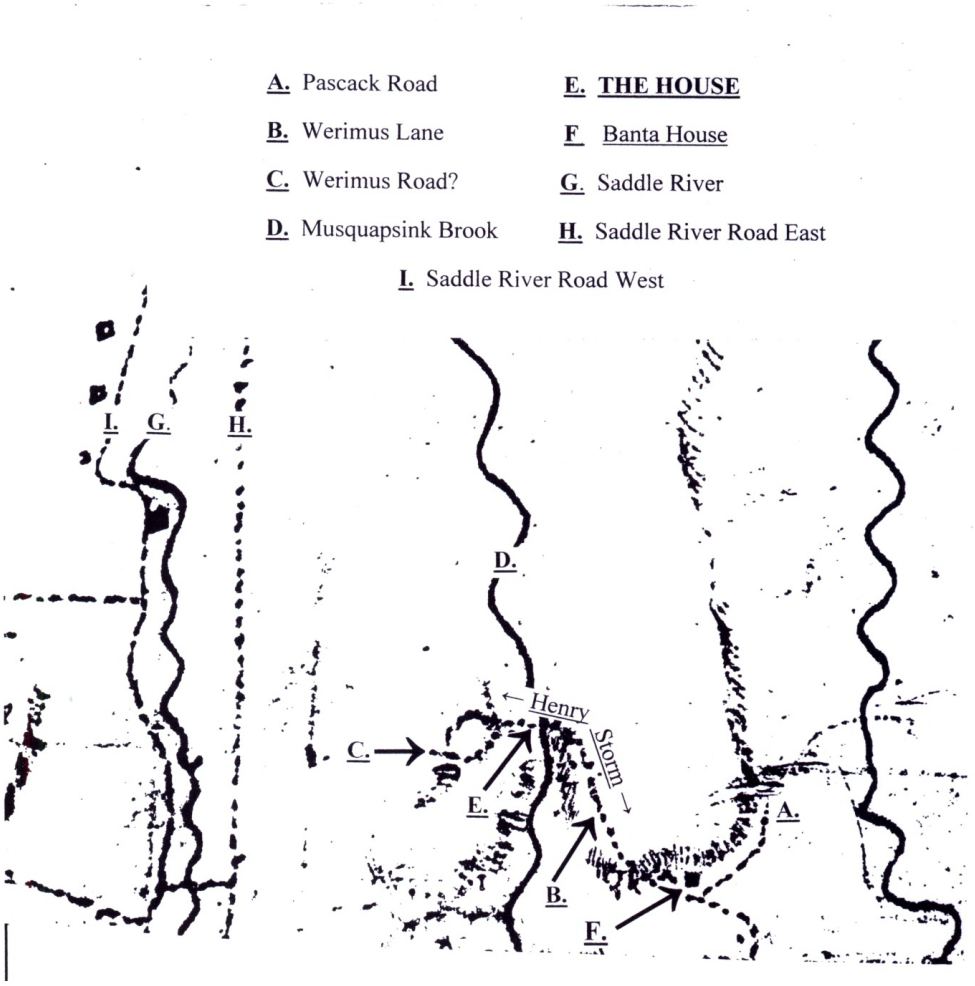
A. Pascack Road	**F. THE HOUSE**
B. Werimus Lane	**G.** Banta House
C. Werimus Road	**H.** Saddle River
D. Musquapsink Brook	**I.** Saddle River Road East
E. Mill Road?	**J.** Saddle River Road West

In reference to McMahon's 1974 reconstruction of the Weeromensa tract (page 96, this text), one notes that, according to him, unreferenced, the southeast corner of the Weeromensa tract, where The House stands, first belonged to Paulus Van der Beek, who conveyed it in his will (probate 1762) to his son, Conradus. McMahon tells us also that Conradus had been on that land since before 1742, his father's will bestowing his ownership, and that later his land was adjacent on the south to Storms land (See Deed 936-409, p. 267, this text). Assuming the correctness of this, the Arigot Court Vanderbeck house or its predecessor must date from after 1742. The Storms family (then Storm) apparently acquired their original farmland in Weeromensa from either the Turse or the Van der Beek family, or possibly, from both. No evidence of a familial Storm-Toers connection has

been located, but there *is* the Hendrick Storm-Cornelia Vanderbeek marriage in 1747, and the idea of a possible property dowry remains. There will be more on this subject below.

Erskine-Dewitt Map No. 36. Part 2, 1778- 1779

(NYHS)



At this point, we are in control of the following:

By 1759, Hendrick Storm had land on Werimus Lane to the west of John Banta's house, which was at or near the corner of Pascack Road (the RR's cited above). He may have acquired this land as all or part of a dowry[218] on his marriage to Cornelia Vanderbeck (1747), daughter of Conradus.

- RR D203 (1807) runs from Caspar Westervelt's house (still there) on the corner of Werimus Road and Woodcliff Avenue, easterly to Pascack Road. Henry Storm's land is recorded.

- Before 1840, Conradus Storms (1750-1844) was living on Werimus Lane on the

present site of The House (Clayton). It will be shown that Henry Storms was living on the present site of The House in 1882, when Clayton tells us that Henry was then living on part of the original family holdings.

- In 1882 the family was living on at least part of these original holdings (Clayton), possibly augmented

- In 1896, members of the family owned land north of Werimus Lane and west of the Musquapsink, south of its westerly bend, where it crosses Werimus Road; north of Werimus Lane and east of the Musquapsink; south of Werimus Lane and west of the Musquapsink, as indicated on the Woodcliff Lake Mayor's Map (see p. 287), most certainly the southern portion of which was original Storms family holdings (as per the two RR's cited above).

The earliest date for the Storm's sawmill on the Musquapsink is its recorded taxation in 1784, either the first year of its use or the first year in which it was taxed, probably the former. Mills were taxed in Bergen County as early as 1751. [219] The last located appearance of the sawmill is on the *Walker Atlas* of 1876. The E. Robinson map of 1902 carries other mills – including one north of The House on the Musquapsink Brook – but the Storm's mill is absent, suggesting that between 1876 and 1902 it became defunct. Modern construction of a dam on the site probably has obliterated any traces of the sawmill that may have remained, although I partially uncovered some disconnected sandstone steps of indeterminate age on the west bank of the Musquapsink, leading down to the site. To my knowledge, no research has been done there.

There are hand-cut beams in the oldest part of the basement of The House. The tradition in the family (from Mrs. Janet Halliday Chase, John Alfred's granddaughter) tells us that the original house on the site burned in the mid-nineteenth century and was rebuilt there by Henry Conrad II and John Alfred, using their own trees and sawmill. Why would hand-cut beams be used in the reconstruction when a family sawmill was readily available, on or before 1784, about 600 feet away? Odds are that they were beams re-used from earlier construction, which suggests that one or more earlier structures were built on this site in or before 1784, the first date on which the mill makes a recorded appearance.

- The birth of Staats Storm was recorded in Paramus, 1748, telling us that his parents (Hendrick I and Cornelia Van Der Beek) were in the area.

We also have certain possibilities, some suggested to the author by Howard Durie (1967), that are less supportable but merit further investigation. Some are borne out by tax records (below), some by Road Returns in subsequent text; some are not.

- The Vanderbeck family owned a large tract of land west of the Musquapsink Brook and south of Werimus Lane "and its extended boundary to the west" (Durie, does not document this assertion or provide dates, p. 258, this text, but he is correct, as usual).

- Henry (Hendrick) Storm may have acquired part of this tract, but not before 1779 (Wrong date. Probably between 1747 and 1759). He lived near Woodcliff Avenue in Woodcliff Lake until his death, date unknown. Henry owned that land, which does not

mean that he resided on it. Henry's son, Conradus (of the Clayton citation, above), had acquired 75 acres, probably of Poulus Vanderbeck's land, by 1785 (Durie, who does not document these assertions).

- In 1779 Hendrick Storms owned 100 acres in the vicinity of Woodcliff Heights Road (Werimus Road). His sons, Hendrick Jr. and Staats, possibly were living and working on land belonging to the Tuers family, owners of considerable land in the immediate area. Hendrick's son, Conradus, was married and living on the land of Poulus Vanderbeck as a tenant (de la Ree; no documentation, but probably gleaned from contemporary tax records where he, Conradus, is described as a "householder," *q.v.*).

The southeast corner of the Weeromensa tract, where The House stands, first belonged to Albert Zaboroski, then to Thomas van Buskerk, Lucas van Tienhoven Samuel Bayard, and eventually to Poulus Van Der Beek (Vanderbeck). The Storms family acquired their land primarily from the Van Der Beek family (no recorded deeds) (McMahon, 1974, page 52; Figure 2). McMahon provides no support for these assertions, but they probably are correct, at least as far as regards the Vanderbeeks.

Further, the ancient cliché again pertains: "Absence of evidence is not evidence of absence."

As we know, the family was in Werimus at latest by 1747, when Hendrick and Cornelia married at Hackensack, and the church records them as "both of Peremies," probably a reference to their home congregation rather than to their place of domicile. Their son, Staats, was baptized at Paramus in 1748, and Hendrick's parents, Staes and Susannah, were witnesses. The determination of their more specific location at this time offers more resistance. This resistance begins to break down a bit with consideration of the two Road Returns (1759/60), above, which place Hendrick to the west of Pascack Road on what was, with near-certainty, Werimus Lane. [220] From this time forward, (1748) they were a presence in the Paramus congregation.

Despite the lamentably sparse state of public records from the earlier years of the 18th century, attempting to accrue a mosaic of material from them, with the purpose of constructing a broader vista, is utile. [221] It must be borne in mind that the Dutch congregation in Paramus was founded in 1725, but there are no records of baptisms before 1740 or of marriages before 1799. The Pascack Reformed Church in Park Ridge (then Pascack) dates from 1812.

✷

Some Land Matters

Absence of hard evidence is an irresistible invitation to supposition, and the following is presented in that vein.

In 1779, Hendrick I, son of Staes, the Crosser, appears on the documentary scene in possession of 100 acres of land in. I am aware of no historical, documentary, evidence as to where, when, or how, he obtained it 1779. His marriage in Hackensack (1747) to Cornelia Vanderbeek – "…both of Peremies" – is the earliest notice of his presence in this area, followed shortly by the birth of their son, Staats, in 1748, inscribed in the records of Old Paramus Church.

Cornelia's father was Conradus Vanderbeek, a landowner of some substance in the immediate area. In 1762, Conradus inherited from his father, Poulus, "[the latter's] land lying at Weremis that [he] bought of Thomas Van Boskirk…," probably a remnant of Van Buskirk's original purchase (1708) from Albert Zaborowsky. [222] But there is no recorded deed in any form of the name Vanderbeck before 1787; there is none in any form of the name Van Buskirk before 1788, excluding the Zaborosky Indian deed of 1702 and his 1708 conveyance to Van Buskirk. Further, the possibility exists that the Vanderbeeks might have acquired this land from the Vanderlindas, who supposedly acquired Bayard's Patent by 1737 (see pp. 133f), but this is not borne out by any extant recorded deeds or wills in any form of their name. This precludes an exact determination of where this land lay (but see Deed 936-409, below). As has been proposed, above, it is tempting to think of the 100 acres as a possible Hendrick/Cornelia dowry in 1747, but, regrettably, a temptation it remains, not much more, but, see End Note 218.

But remember: there is documentary evidence in the Road Return of May 14, 1759 that runs south on Pascack Road from Pascack (Park Ridge) along the property of a number of landholders beginning with Abraham Storm, and running south until it "…comes to … Road from Wieramies, Road by Hendrick Storm [added emphasis.] … all along this Road as he runs next to John Banta…," whose house was, and remains, on the northwest corner of Pascack Road and Wierimus Lane. Hendrick Storm was here, then, on the "Road from Wearimies…," definitely as early as 1759; possibly as early as 1747 or 1748.

Deed 936-409 (Hackensack, 6/30/1797) conveyed 115 acres from Conradus Vanderbeek to Frederick Van Rypen and would not be of interest in the present context and time sequence were it not for its POB: "… the southeast corner of the land of Hendrick Storm…" and that it was "…bounded north by the land of Hendrick Storm." [223] Both are items of interest in adding to early knowledge of the Storm family's land at Werimus. We know immediately that in June 1797 the land adjacent to the Storms on their south line was Vanderbeek (Hendrick Storm's father-in-law's) land.

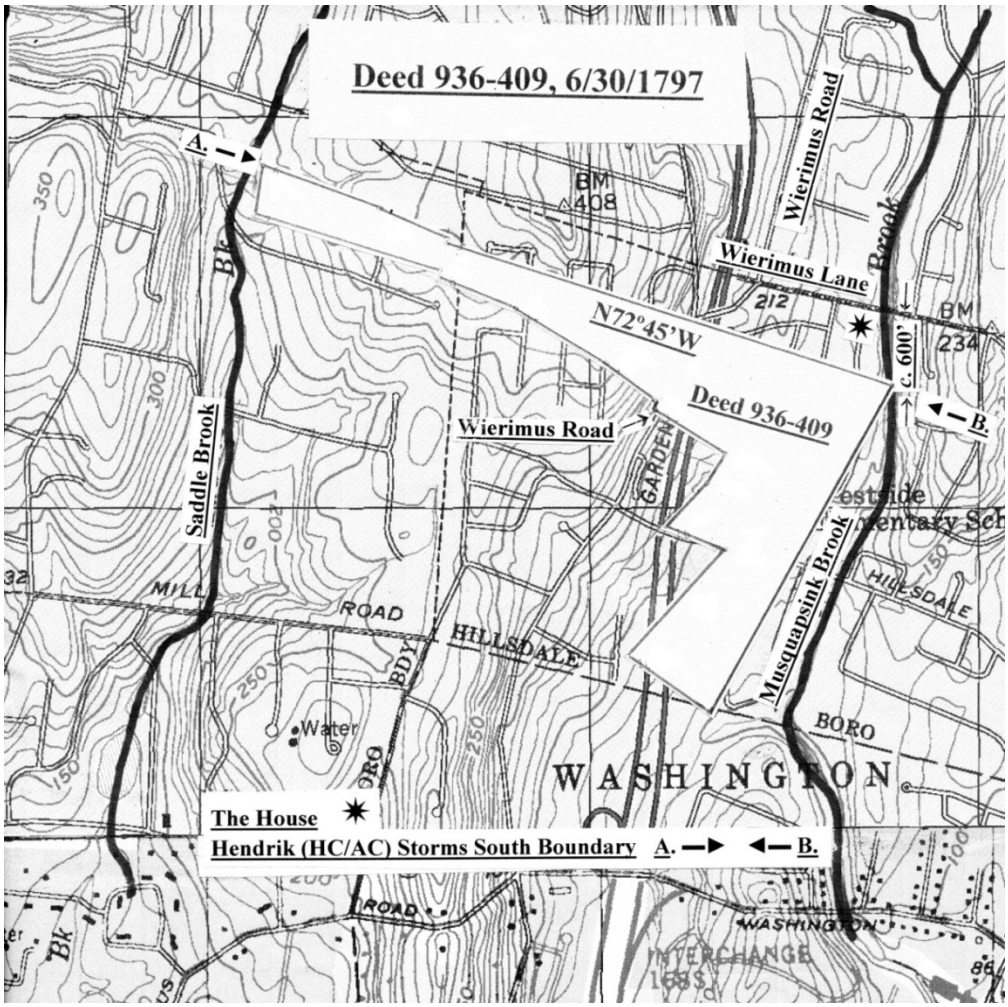
The deed itself is helpful in determining its absolute location owing to these delineators:

A. the location of the POB at the southeast corner of Storms property, 600' south of Wierimus Lane, is consistent with later records, as is the north boundary, which is given as Hendrick Storm's southern line.

B. the boundary in the west: "a small Run of water [Saddle Brook];"

C. the corner of the eleventh course that lands "…in the middle of the north-south [Wierimus] road." As late as 1915 (Hillsdale tax map), Werimus Lane extended 480 feet farther west than its present situation, before turning sharply south as Werimus Road. On the plot of 936-409, the eleventh corner, Werimus Road, lies 1,700 feet slightly to the south of west from Henry Storms northeast corner, which is verifiable by USGS quadrangle, another confirmation of its location vis à vis this deed.

Thus is Hendrick Storm's 1797 southern boundary established for us, a boundary that, for the most part, survived until c. 1915. There is a single apparent distortion in the deed: the eighteenth course – southeast to the Musquapsink Brook – should corner at the Brook but falls short. Inconsequential because the instructions are to follow the course until it meets the Musquapsink.



This deed does not specify exactly what east-west portion of its northern boundary is congruent with Hendrick Storms' southern line, probably because all of it was. If another landowner was present on the Vanderbeek deed's north line, surveying practice of the time would have been to make note of it.

The Storms south line ascends to the Saddle Brook in five courses, alternating, NW/due-N. The Storms north line runs roughly parallel, 600' north of the deed POB.

The SE-NW distance on 936-409 from the Storms SE corner to the Saddle Brook is:

3,994.98' course 1
630.96' course 3
\+ 1,069,20' course 5
5,6 95.14' SE→NW **5,695' SE→NW distance**
x 600' N→ S distance
3,417,000 sq ft **3,417,000 sq. ft.**
÷ * 43, 560 sq. ft. = **78.44 acres**
* area of 1 acre

Ergo, the total Storms land area in *Hillsdale* suggested here is 78.44 acres. We know from the quit-claim of 1844 that, in that year, the area of the homestead farm was 104 acres (see pg. 241). Therefore, there are about 21.5 acres remaining to be accounted for. There is no located evidence of additional, deeded, Storms land acquisition between 1797 and 1844, except the Tuers land noted below.

Surprisingly, there is some help on the 1915 Hillsdale tax map (below). There, Hendricks's land, then (1915) in possession of John Alfred Storms, appears on the northern edge of the map, and it shows an apparent parallelogram-shaped continuation of what was Hendrick's property, now (1915) belonging to Mary M. Warren and Dudley P. Power, extending on the south for a total distance of 3,900 feet from Hendrick's northeast corner to the Hillsdale/Saddle River boundary, very close to the first course of Deed 936-409. [224] The northern border of this "continuation" runs 3,900 feet from Werimus Road to the Saddle River border, and it appears to be the same "continuation" that first determined the original southern border of the Storms' homestead farm at Werimus as shown on Deed 936-409, above.

Here is the history of those "continuation" tracts:

1900 Henry Conrad II died, having devised his homestead farm to his son, John Alfred Storms.

1909 Deed 688-263, 6/10/1909, John Alfred and Lidia Storms, conveyed 35.91 (actually38.75) acres of this land to John Alfred's niece, Georgina Storms.

1911 Deed 797-213, [225] 10/2/1911, Georgina (*neé* Storms) and her husband, Fred H. Smith of Freeport, Long Island, conveyed to Mary M. Warren 35.91 acres, "…part of the homestead farm of which Henry Conrad [Storms] died seized…." This includes land in both Hillsdale (14.17 acres) and Saddle River (21.84 acres; acreage data from 1915 and 1918 tax maps extant from both venues).

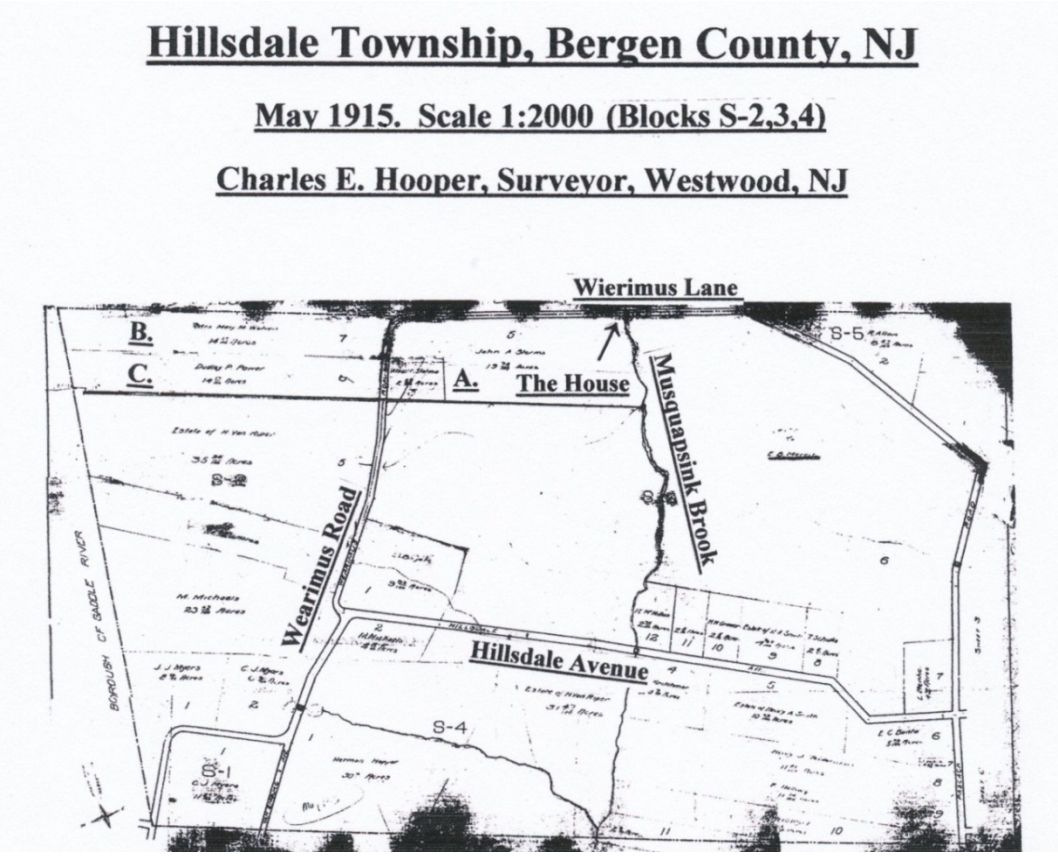
1855 Deed Z-4 354, 6/9/1855, Henry Conrad II conveyed to Alfred C. Storms about 16 acres of the homestead farm, part in Hillsdale and part in Saddle River.

1910 Deed 760-435, 7/9/1910, Alfred H., son of Albert C., conveyed to Dudley P. Power the same 16 acres of the homestead farm, part in Hillsdale and part in Saddle River.

1915 Deed 913-377, 8/3/1915, Dudley P. Power conveyed to William B. Ellison 18.407 acres of the former Storms homestead farm part in Hillsdale, part in Saddle River. This is a thus far unexplained $1.00 quit claim for the same land as in 760-435, above. I cannot account for the peculiar configuration of the tract held by Ellison on the Saddle River Tax tax maps of 1915 and 1918. One must note that Dudley P. Power was a real-estate agent (see *The Trow (formerly Wilson's) Copartnership and Corporation Directory of the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, City of New York* ...New York: 1906). [226]

In Deeds 760 and 913, above, there is a claim equating them with one another and with the Z-4 deed. Not correct. There are notable dimensional differences, although the acreages are fairly close.

Storms Land



A.	John Alfred Storms	23.01 acres*
B.	Mrs. Mary M. Warren	14.27 **
C.	Dudley P. Power	14.17
		51.45 acres

* The map shows 19.74 acres, but, previously, John Alfred had conveyed two tiny plots, visible just west of the letter "A." on his western boundary to other family members – a total of 3.27 acres, bringing his original holdings to 23.01 acres pre-1915 (Deed 896-820, 12/1/1914).

** Warren's deed comprised 35.91 acres (plotted at 38.75), 14.7 of which were in Hillsdale. According to the 1918 Saddle River tax map, she owned an additional 21.84 acres in that borough, a total of 36.01, not in agreement with her original deed, but quite nearly so.

Total acreage in Hillsdale of the three landholders comprising part of the original Storms homestead-farm land = 51.45 acres – *up to the Saddle River Border.*

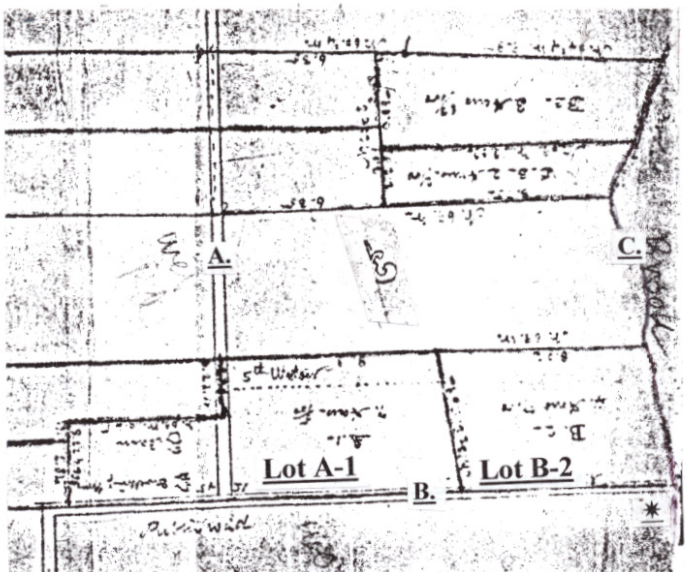
Some further Acquisitions.

Further, in 1853 Henry Conrad I devised to grandsons Henry C. and Albert C. "… that lot of land lying north of the road opposite my house [on Wierimus Lane] and formerly the estate of Aaron Turse, deceased." The two boys were to pay to their cousins, children of their deceased uncle

Cornelius, one-half the price that Henry Conrad had paid for this land. There are no extant deeds between the Turse and the Storms families. But there is some possible assistance here in the papers laying out the division of the Turse real estate among heirs (Hackensack Surrogate file 2338, 6/15/1841). Turse land lay north of Wierimus Lane and west of the Musquapsink Brook, extending to the Trout (now Saddle) Brook. Maps in Surrogate's File 2338 show two lots of Tuers land immediately north of and opposite The House on Wierimus Lane, in a location verified on later maps as property of Henry Storms (see the Mayor's Map [1896], p. 287), Lot A-1 (7.5 acres) and Lot B-2 (4.6 acres). These appear to be the most likely candidates, particularly B-2, which is immediately opposite The House.

Extract: Will of Aaron Turse (6/15/1841).

✷ The House
A. Wearimus Road
B. Wierimus Lane
C. Musquapsink Brook



But in Deed K-857, (6/21/1841, p. 268, below; spacing as in the original) a document entitled:

Aaron Turse (Will)	Orphan's Court,
To	Book E, page 378
Jane Ellen	Dated June 21 – 1841
Hannah & Elizabeth Tuers	Lot B1 = 11 56/100 acres

conveys to these infant daughters of Garret Tuers (granddaughters of Aaron Tuers, deceased) Lot A1 – 11.56 acres, and Lot B2 – 4.61 acres. [227] See Deed K-857, below. This appears to constitute a possible contradiction of Henry Conrad I's ownership, but apparently the Turse girls did not retain possession of this land very long. On February 19, 1842, their Orphan-Court appointed guardian, James Wortendyke, posted a notice in *The Paterson Guardian* in which he announced the public sale of the tract of land, formerly part of the estate of Aaron Turse, deceased, that was set off to the young ladies as part of their share of the latter's estate.

He described the land as:

> *... near the dwelling house of Henry Storm ... bounded South by the public Road leading from Weirimies to Pascack* [Wierimus Lane], *East by a small brook* [the Musquapsink]*, North by land of Jacob Turse, and West by land of Aaron Turse, containing about four acres.*

Lot B-2, the original candidate for the lot whose purchase Henry Conrad reported in his will, contained 4 61/100 acres. That matter is settled.

Guardians Sale

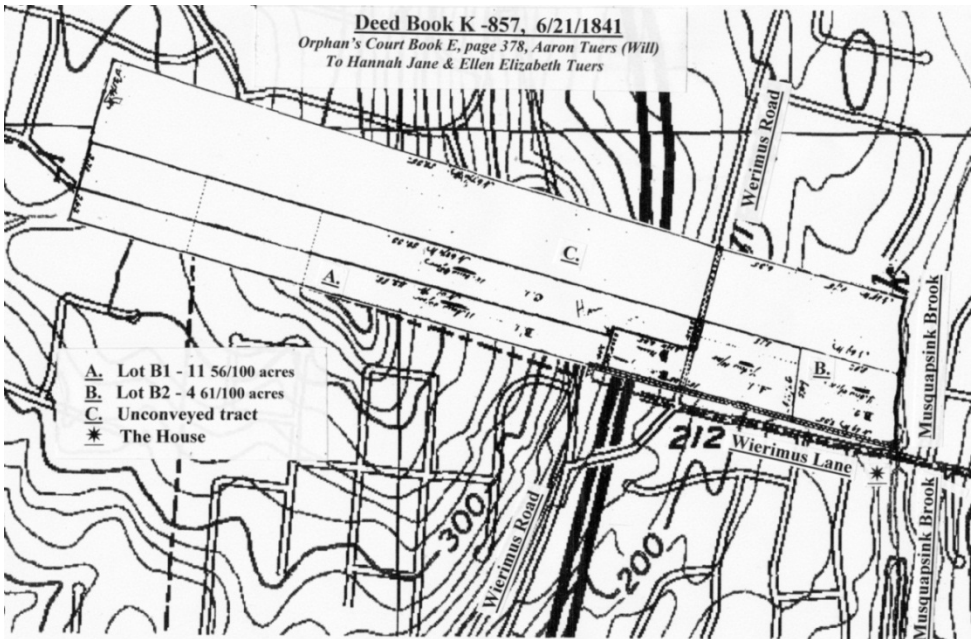
OF

REAL ESTATE.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Bergen of the Term of January A. D. 1842. The subscriber Guardian of the persons and Estates of Hannah Jane Turse and Elizabeth Ellen Turse infants under the age of fourteen years, will expose for sale at Public Auction on the 23d day of April next between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises situate in the township of Washington in the said County of Bergen, near the dwelling house of Henry Storm, all that tract or lot of land being part of the Real Estate of Aaron Turse late of Bergen deceased, which said Lot was set off to the above named infants as a part of their share, in the division of the same, and is bounded South by the public Road leading from Weirimies to Pascack, East by a small brook, North by land of Jacob Turse, and West by land of Aaron Turse, containing about four acres.

JAMES P. WORTENDYKE, *Guardian.*

Dated, Pascack Feb. 19th 1842. 303 5t*



In the Surrogate's Turse Estate File (No. 2338. June 15, 1841) for this will, there is no distribution made for the *c.* forty-three acre tract of land immediately north and west of the former two tracts, property of Jacob Turse. This remains an additional possibility. The Storms family presence on the Mayor's Map (1896, p. 287) suggests that the family may have acquired some or all of this land.

We have two extant Surrogate files for the Tuers family in Bergen County: No. 2338, dated 1841, concerning matters pertaining to Aaron Tuers, and No. 3189, 1857, concerning his son, Lawrence Tuers. [228] In No. 3189, one finds this notice from *The Paterson Guardian* (*The Paterson Guardian,* 0/23/1857):

Dated September ...

Commissioners' Sale of Real Estate.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, COMMISSIONERS APpointed by the Orphan's Court of the County of Bergen, to make partition of the real estate of Lawrence Tuers, late of the County of Bergen, deceased, will in pursuance of an order of said Court, offer for sale at public auction on the twenty-eight day of November next, at the house of James H. Demarest in the Township of Washington in said county. All the real estate of said deceased, situate in the Township of Washington aforesaid, consisting of two lots of woodland The first of which lots is bounded by land of Henry C. Storm land of the heirs of Thomas Baldwin, deceased, and land of the heirs of Garret Tuers deceased, and containing six acres The other lot situated near the dwelling house of Jacob Tuers adjoining the new road, and lands of George Hardwick and others, and contain three acres. Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M., when conditions will be made known.

HERMAN VANRYPER,
RALPH D. HARING,
GARRET S. DEMAREST,
Commissioners.

September 23, 1857. 9-5w.

In Surrogate's File No. 3189, folio 144, it is reported that, in pursuance of an Orphan's Court order, certain of Lawrence Tuers' land was sold at public auction (above). Among the listed purchasers, one finds Henry C. Storms, who purchased six acres for $360, the lot bounded by lands of Henry Conrad, heirs of Thomas Baldwin, deceased, and land of Garret Tuers. Not altogether clear, but not overly recondite, either. Help appears in the form of a Commissioners' Deed (655-656, 7/7/1857) in which the Commissioners of Lawrence Tuers, deceased, confirm the sale of these six acres to Henry C. Storms and tell us that this tract is bounded south by land of Henry C. Storms and west by the (Trout/Saddle) Brook and heirs of Thomas Baldwin, deceased. Henry C's property at that time extended near-due west to the Trout (Saddle) Brook, and his six-acre purchase, in all likelihood, lay on the east side of the brook and adjacent to the north side of his land there. Baldwin's land was bounded east by the Trout.

But the location of the original land described in Henry Conrad I's will (proved in 1853) that Henry bought, "…formerly the estate of Aaron Turse, deceased," remains a bit vague. This land described above originally was Aaron Tuers' land, inherited by Lawrence Tuers, and purchased by Henry Conrad I. No recorded deed.

✶

Now, consider the following:

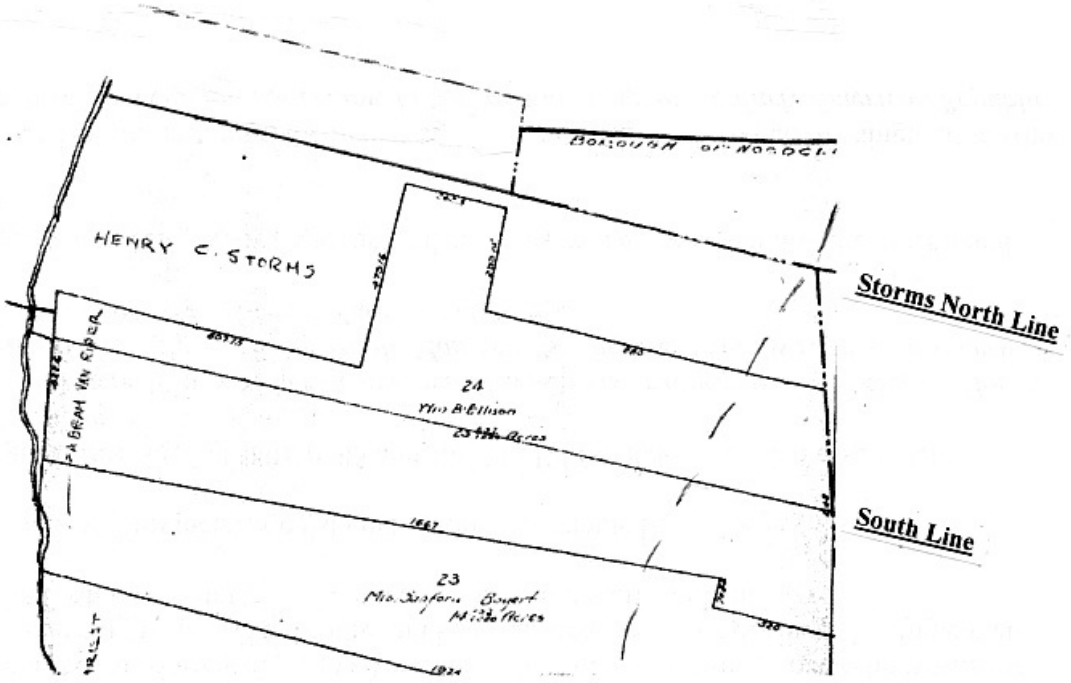
The northern boundary of Deed 936-409 (1797), the Storms southern boundary, plots at N 72°37'W, 5,695 feet to the Saddle Brook, as compared with the N73°W, but only 3,900 feet on the

1915 tax map, below – the bearings are very, very, close; the distances are not. But the 1915 Hillsdale tax map runs west *only* to the Hillsdale/Saddle River Borough border. It is another 1,800 feet to the Saddle (*olim* "Trout") Brook – the "small run" that is the western terminus of Storms land – which brings the total east-west length of the Storms tract to 3,800 feet on the Hillsdale 1915 tax map plus 1,800 feet to the Saddle Brook = 5,600' – as opposed to 5,695 feet on Deed 936-409, A jog to the north in the north and south borders of Storms' land on 936-409 apparently has to do with the Saddle River border. But the missing 10.11 acres remain to be accounted for.

The original Storms land in *Hillsdale* (c.1915) ---- and in *Saddle River*

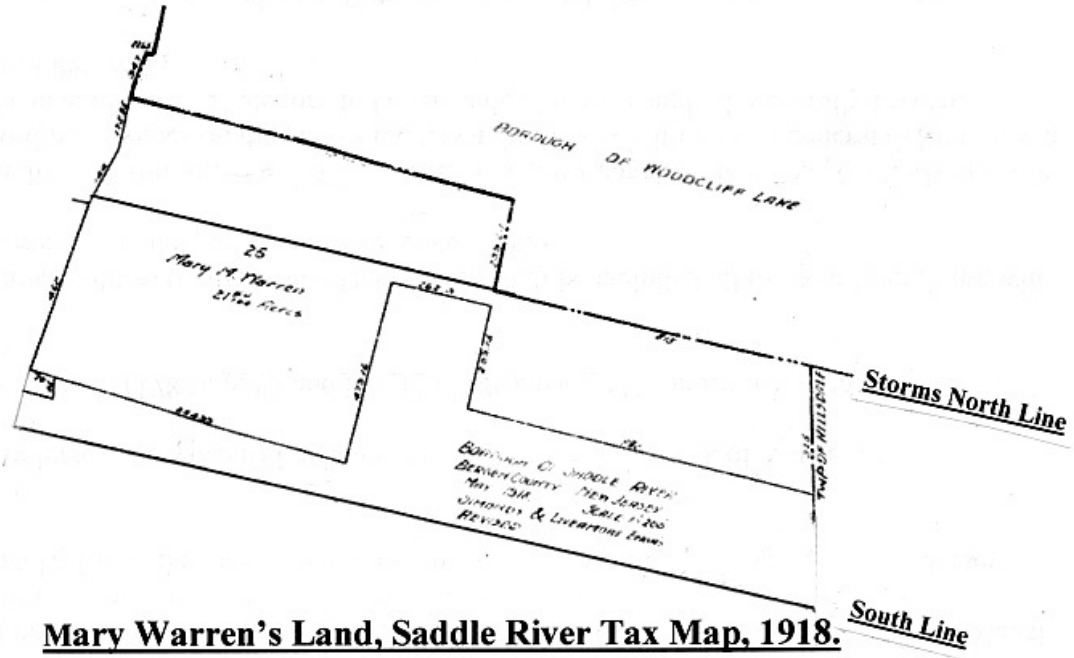
A.	John Alfred Storms	23.01 acres	--
B.	Mrs. Mary M. Warren	14.27	21.84 acres
C.	Dudley P. Power	14.17 (conveyed to Ellison)	--
		51.45	
		↓	
		51.45 acres →	+ 51.45
	Total Storms acreage, both boroughs:		73.29 acres
			↓
	Plus: Land acquired from the Turse estate (p. 274)		10.60 *
	Land at Wild Ridge (p. 278)		10.00 *
	Total determinable Storms land (above)		+ 73.29 acres
			93.89
	Homestead Farm acreage (1844 quit-claim)		─ 104.00 acres
	Missing		10.11 acres [229]

*: Not on Hillsdale/Saddle River tax maps. These tax maps are not internally consistent as regards scale.
NB: Tax-map acreages do not always conform exactly to deed acreages of the same property.



Henry C. Storms' Land, Saddle River Tax Map, 1915

Note: In the center of the western border, an anonymous writer has indicated that south of Henry C.'s line and into Mrs. Bogart's (formerly Ms. Van Ryper) tract was Abraham Van Ryper's land. This and the juxtaposition of her land with Van Ryper land to her east suggest that the source of her land was Abraham, her father.

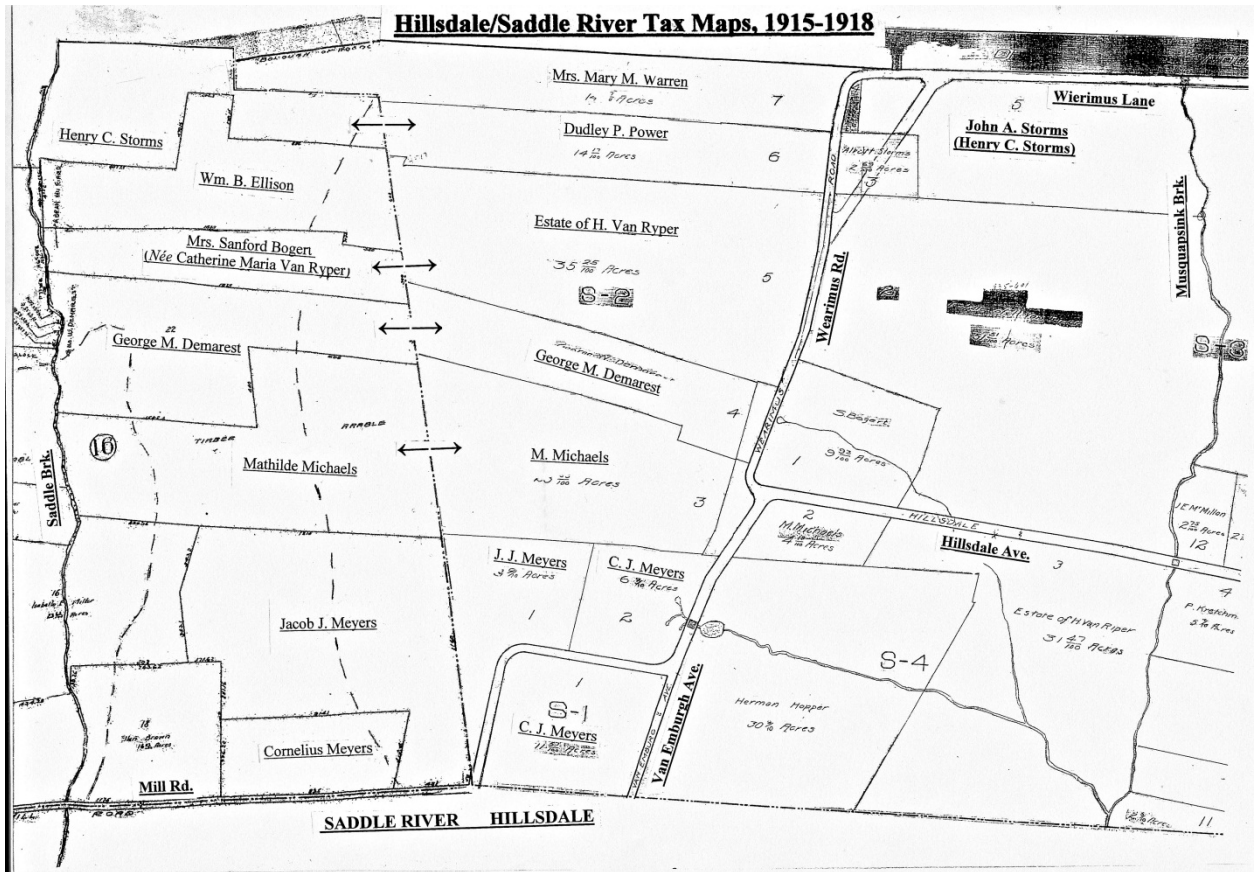


Mary Warren's Land, Saddle River Tax Map, 1918.

The land above the Storms north line was acquired from the Turse estate. The source of Ellison's land and its peculiar configuration are unknown, as are the cause of the apparent lack of weight and effect attached to the Storms boundaries. The latter, again, may be owing to problems of scale and of plotting inaccuracies. *Mea culpa,* possibly.

The southeast corner of the Storms land was the mill pond and sawmill, 600' south of Wierimus Lane. The strip of Storms land running east and west of the Werimus Road that we see on RR 403 (1860, p. 280, below) has a N-S distance of 600 feet. The dam and former pond site, the Storms' southeast corner, remains 600' south of Wierimus Lane (p. 246, this text). I measured it.
The area of a tract 600' X 3900' is 53.7 acres vs. the 51.45 acres shown above and on the previous page. Close enough. Add the 51.45 acres to the area of the Storms land from the Saddle River border to Saddle Brook – 24.8 acres = 76.25 acres vs. the 78.44 acres arrived at on p. 244. Not exact, but for the age and processes available at the time, acceptable.

A Juxtaposition of the Hillsdale and Saddle River Tax Maps for 1915/1918.



In 1911 Mary Warren received the deed to her the Storms property. I do not understand why Henry Conrad Storms name appears on a 1915 tax map showing this tract. Ms. Warren's name appears as owner in 1918. There are no extant tax maps for Saddle River, 1911-1915.

These maps are not internally consistent as to scaling. Therefore, owing to this, and probably to the vagaries of surveying and drafting, certain properties appear to be mis-aligned across the Hillsdale-Saddle River boundary. These are suggested by the symbol ←→.

There is a strong case that, excepting the Turse and Wild Ridge properties, the holdings on Deed 936-409 were, indeed, original Storms family land, that it was adjacent to Vanderbeek land, and further, it supports the idea that Henry Storms' land originally was part of the adjacent Vanderbeek

land and that Hendrick obtained this land from the Vanderbeeks, probably through his marriage to Cornelia Vanderbeek (1747), in ample time for him to be noted on the RR of 1759 announcing his presence on the lane from Wierimus, west of John Banta's house at the corner of Pascack Road (p. 263). They kept this land in the family, for the most part, for nearly 175 years.

✷

The 1853 "Township of Washington Assessments" (no compilation date), are among their very few extant Hillsdale records for the period 1840-1898, during which time Hillsdale was under that jurisdiction. According to them, Henry Conrad owned 64 acres of land; Henry Storms ("dcd") had 66 acres; the "Widdow [*sic*] Storms" owned 44 acres, ergo, suggesting that at that time the family may have owned 174 acres – a somewhat confusing and doubtful conclusion that is confounded by the lack of any other Washington Township records for this period and by the lack of any deeds between 1844 (the quit-claim) and 1853 that convey additional land to the grandsons. "Henry Storms dcd" surely refers to Henry Conrad I, who died in 1853. "The Widdow Storms," then, probably refers to his wife, Margaret, to whom Henry Conrad I left The House. Did her forty-four acres come with The House? There is a very slight off-chance that the widow in question might have referred to Rachel Terhune (d. Feb. 1853), relict of Isaac Storms (d. 1850), or to Hester Ackerman (d.1884), relict of Conrad Henry Storms (d. 1845).

Some numbers, according to Washington Township, 1853:

Henry Storms (dcd.)	66	acres
"Widdow Storms"	44	"
Henry Conrad	64	"
	174	" alleged total Storms holdings

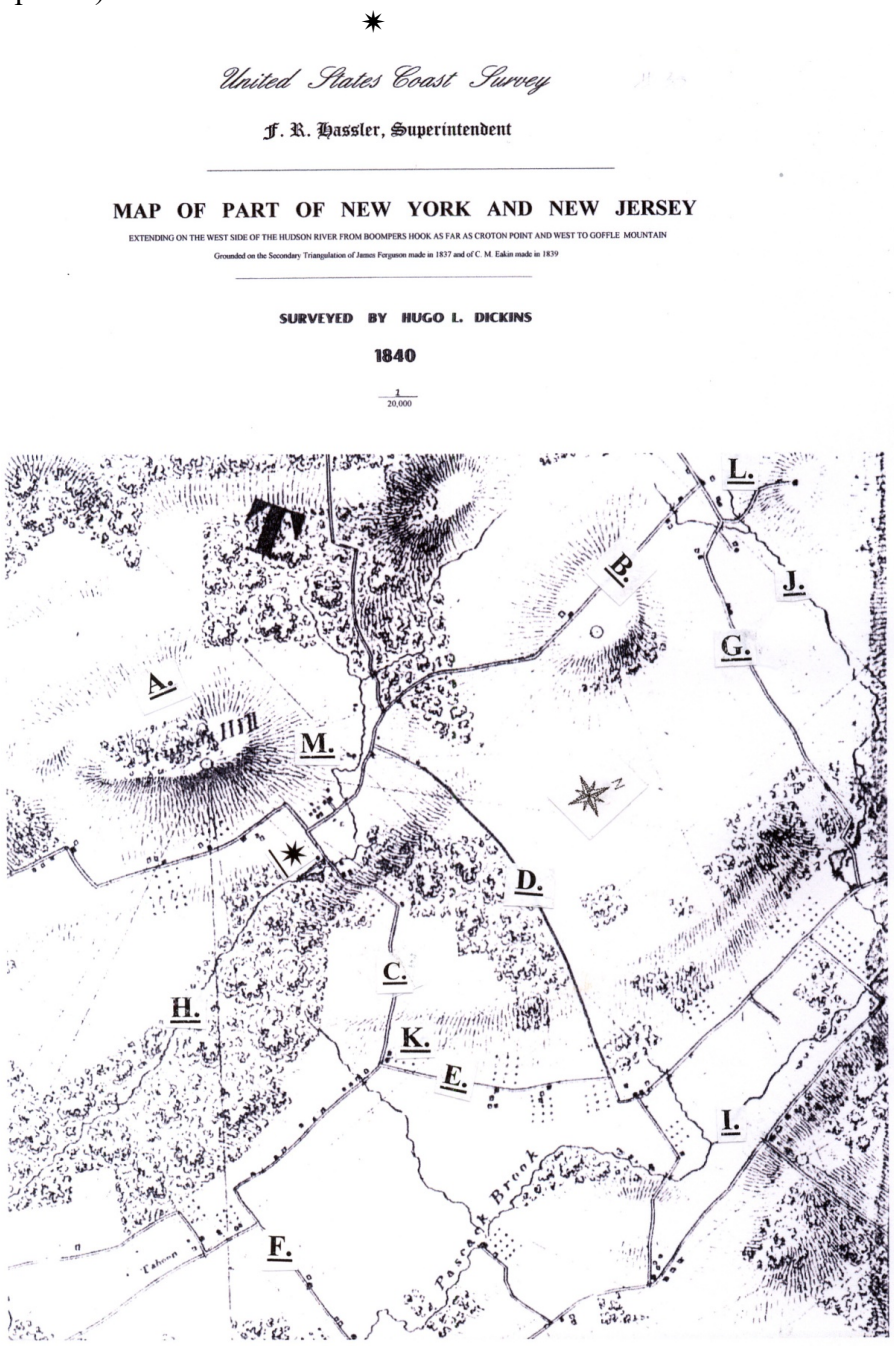
Who, then, is the referent "Henry Storms" who owned 64 acres? Henry Conrad I had left to grandsons Henry C. and Albert C. "… all my homestead farm whereon I now reside…," the land to be divided in equal parts from east to west, Henry to have the northern section, Albert , the southern. If the referent "Henry Storms" who owned 64 acres is grandson Henry Conrad II, why is there no listing for his brother, Albert C., who, in 1853, inherited from his grandfather a half- share in the homestead farm and, therefore, also should have been listed as owning 64 acres, or, possibly, Henry Conrad II and Albert C. each should have inherited 32 acres. The 64-acre listing is, in any case, highly dubious as pertains to this branch of the Storms family. Besides, according to the quit-claim of 1844 and RR K403, the boys should have inherited about 50 acres each. This is verified in later documentation.

These Washington Township numbers must be heavily suffused with confusion and error. These in no way conform to the quit-claim of 1844. The family accrued no additional land by recorded deed between the quit-claim of 1844 and Henry Conrad I's death in 1853; there is no other "Henry Storm" whose death is recorded in Bergen County during the period 1851-55 to whom the unaccounted-for acreage can be attributed. Possibly the Washington Township statistics were compiled before Henry Conrad I's death, but these numbers make no sense when compared with the 100 acres that Henry Conrad I devised to his grandsons that year (1853) and with the quit-claim of 104 acres. They have no afterlife.

The issue of totally accurate appraisal of total Storms-family landholding is difficult to render clearly for reasons well known to those readers who have crossed similar territory. Lost, inaccurate, and unrecorded deeds, missing wills, mis-transcriptions, all contribute to out-of-focus results. The Washington Township Assessments of 1853 are but one example.

Available evidence suggests that the total possession was 104 acres. In 1850 the average farm in New Jersey comprised 75.74 acres. In 1860, Henry Conrad I owned 160 acres (New Jersey Agricultural Statistics. p. 320).

✶



Extract from US Coastal Survey Map No. 23 (1840.
The Homestead Farm area *c.* 1840
(Legend below)

A. Turse's Hill

B. Werimus Road

C. Werimus Lane (most of the bow was removed in 1870)

D. Woodcliff Avenue

E. Pascack Road

F. Hillsdale Avenue

G. Glen Road

H. Musquapsink Brook

I. Pascack Brook

J. Bear Brook

K. Banta House

L. Cadmus House

M. Westervelt –Lydecker House

✷ The House

A reminder: upon his death (1853), Henry Conrad I left assets of $6,000, and in his will (8/14/1849) he devised The House to his wife, Margaret Holdrum, to revert to his grandson, Henry Conrad II, after her death or remarriage. He assigned responsibility for her continued well-being to their daughter, Peggy, and to his grandchildren. Regrettably, his two sons had pre-deceased him: Cornelius in 1839; Conrad Henry in 1845. Therefore, ownership of Henry Conrad's assets skipped a generation. Daughter Peggy inherited her father's approximately ten acres at Wild Ridge, on the southernmost leg of Wearimus Road just northeast of its juncture with Saddle River Road East and Paramus road (See McMahon maps, 1974); Henry Conrad I originally acquired this tract by deed 447-446, 3/20/1818, unlisted .

Two grandsons, Henry Conrad II (1826-1900) and Albert C. (1834-1896), the sons of his deceased son, Conrad Henry (1802-1845), received the family sawmill (equal shares) on the Musquapsink Brook and an adjacent half-acre of land for laying up logs and lumber – and the homestead farm.

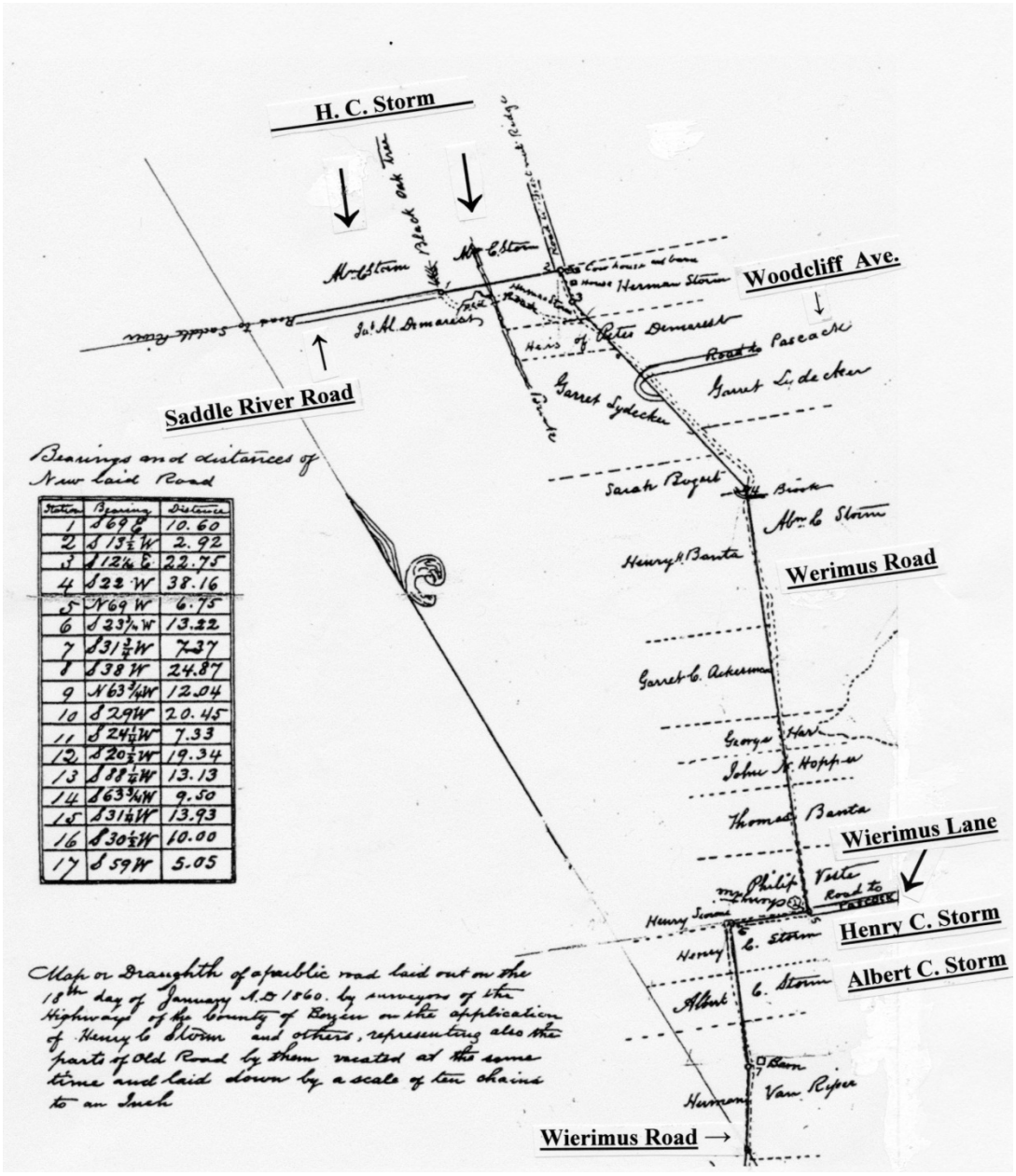
Henry Conrad's devising of "… all my homestead farm whereon I now reside …," to grandsons Henry C. and Albert C. specified that the land be divided in equal parts from east to west, Henry to have the northern section, Albert , the southern , for which Henry was to compensate his cousins, children of their deceased uncle Cornelius Storms, $150 and Albert was to pay them $50, the rationale being that the improvements lay on Henry's share of the land. One assumes the omitted exclusion of The House, previously devised to their Grandmother, Margaret, which, apparently reverted later to Henry. The children of the late Henry Conrad's deceased son, Cornelius (1800-1839), were to receive "…all the rest of my real estate but the two south barracks"…. that were devised to Henry C. and Albert C. [230]

Now, this division of the homestead farm into two, equal, strips is of interest, regardless of latter-day confusions. The entire, confirmable, area of the property may or may not have comprised 104 acres, the 1844 quit-claim acreage, less the acreage granted to other family members; the latter amount is undeterminable. For example, how much land accompanied Margaret's inheritance of The House?

Therefore, each brother received possibly 52 acres from his late grandfather. But information about the execution of this arrangement comes to us on later tax documentation and on RR K 403 (1860), below. There, Wierimus Lane follows its original course, 480' farther to the west than at present, before turning sharply south as a continuation of Werimus Road, and just south of this location, one finds the two, east-west, parallel strips of land, each 300' in width, surely the

land devised to Albert C. and Henry Conrad II by their grandfather, Henry Conrad I, in 1853. However, this does not tell us the east-west extent of their property. But that is determinable from earlier developments which reveal that the property originally extended from the Musquapsink Brook to the Saddle Brook (see Deed 936-409 and pp. 268 *et. seq*). And then there is the Storms land on RR E196 and RR DX14A, acreage unknown.

RR K 403, 3/5/1860. K 403 is clear, cut, and dried. It also is quite consistent internally, as regards scale, and is accurate when compared with CGS quadrangles and point-to-point great-circle calculations. It does confirm continuing Storms ownership of the property on Saddle River Road (RR DX 14A, P 291) and corrects what surely were earlier errors in the placement of Henry C. Storm's land on Werimus Road (RR's K 5 and F 147), below). Herein, Storms land appears in two, equal-width, east-west bands, the north boundary being Wierimus Lane, the northern strip belonging to Henry Conrad II, the southern belonging to Albert C, in conformance with their grandfather's stipulations in his will. The width of each strip is 300 feet, telling us that the southeastern corner of the family's homestead farm was 600 feet south of Wierimus Lane, as it was on the Hillsdale Tax Map (2011). That is the current location of the former mill pond, dam, and saw mill. Note: In 1850, the first leg of Werimus Road north of Wierimus Lane ran S22ºW. After subsequent straightening, it now runs S14ºW. This has no effect on landholder locations.

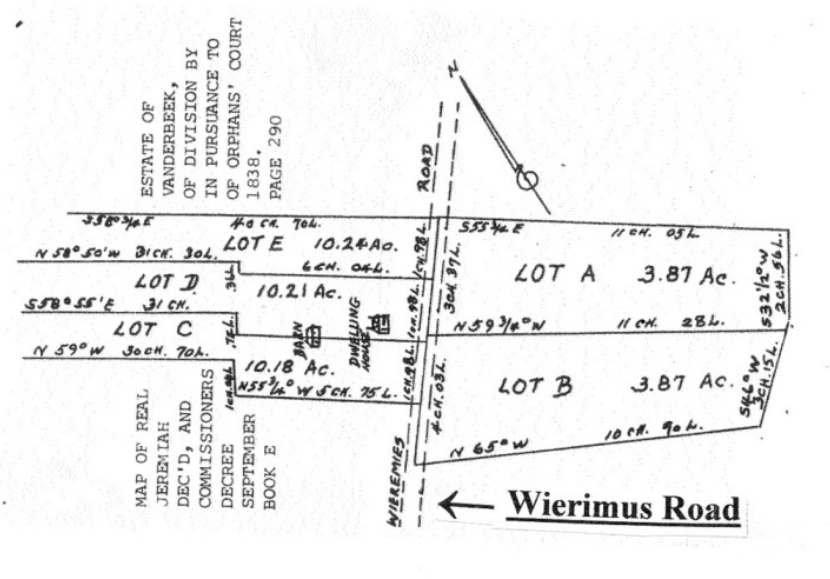


Station	Bearing	Distance
1	S 69 E	10.60
2	S 15½ W	2.92
3	S 12¼ E	22.75
4	S 22 W	38.16
5	N 69 W	6.75
6	S 23¼ W	13.22
7	S 31¾ W	7.37
8	S 38 W	24.87
9	N 63¾ W	12.04
10	S 29 W	20.45
11	S 24½ W	7.33
12	S 20½ W	19.34
13	S 88½ W	13.13
14	S 63¾ W	9.50
15	S 31¼ W	13.93
16	S 30½ W	10.00
17	S 59 W	5.05

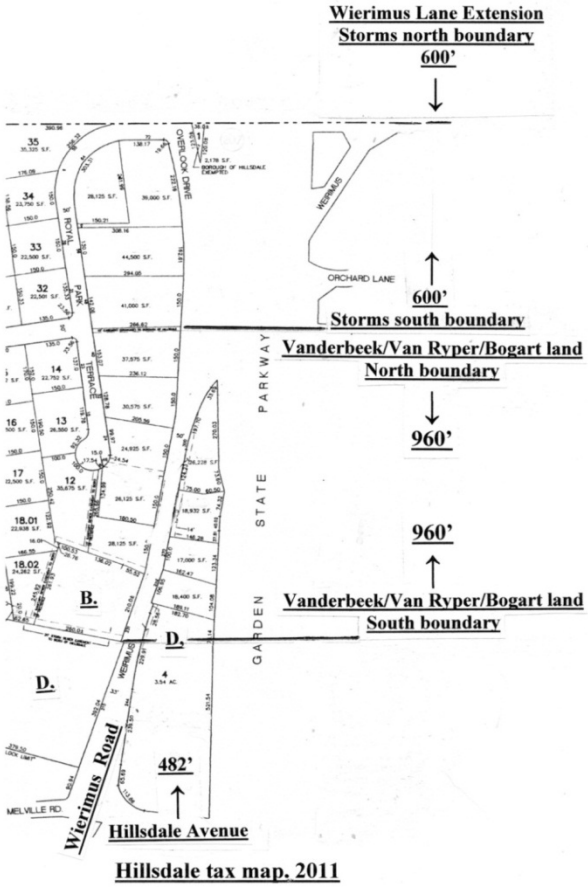
RR K 403, 3/5/1860, detail.

RR K 403 continues to a southern terminus at the junction of Wierimus Road/Paramus Road/Saddle River Road East.

A modicum of support for the 600' combined north-south dimension of the Storms homestead farm can be found in the maps (1838) of the real estate of Jeremiah Vanderbeek, deceased, (later Van Ryper, Bogart, Demarest land), in that it tells us that the Vanderbeeks occupied a frontage of 488' on Wierimus Road. This is shown immediately below as in the original and, below that, transcribed on the current Hillsdale tax map [231]



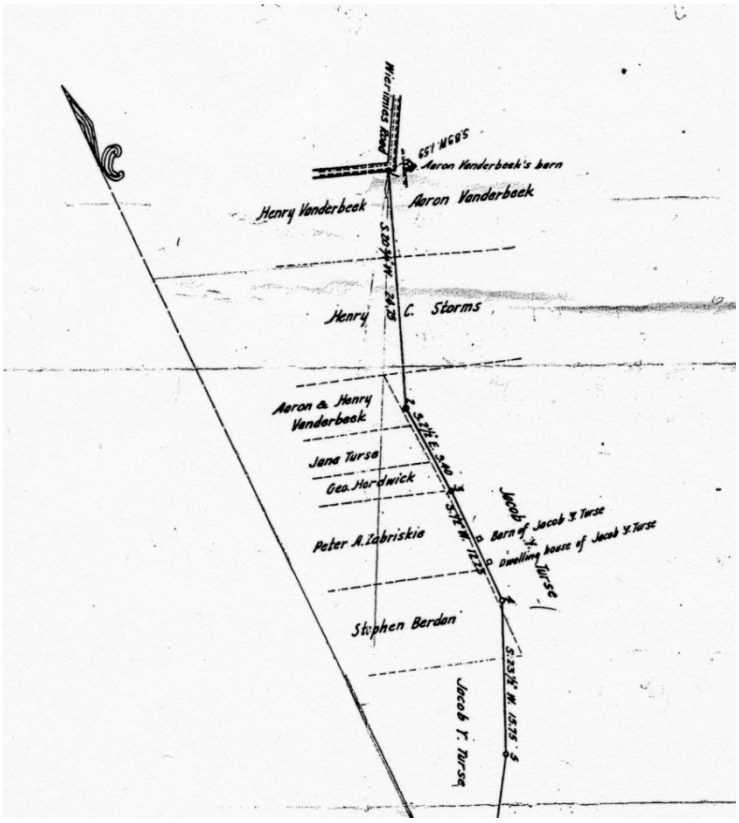
On the Hillsdale Tax Map, below, Hillsdale Avenue to the Storms north border is: 2,042'
On the Hillsdale Tax Map, below, Hillsdale Avenue to the Storms South border is -1,442'
Leaving for the Storms land an accurate: 600'



Hillsdale tax map. 2011

D. Demarest Farm
B. Bogart house

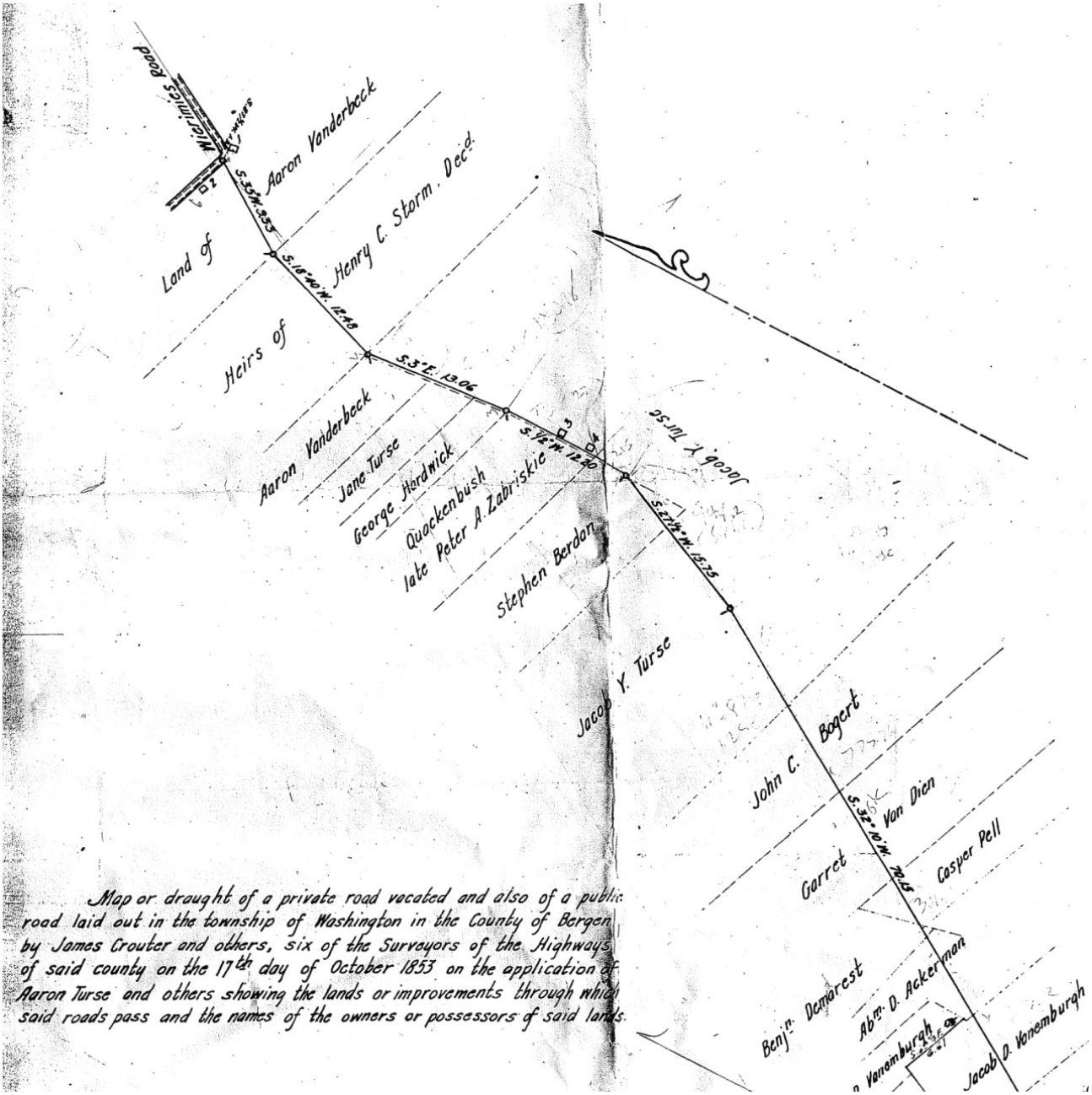
RR K 5 (12/13/1852; 1/25/1853). The pertinent courses of K 5 run from its POB, probably at the junction of Hillsdale Ave. and Werimus Road, southerly for 1,386'. A strip of land, 594', north to south, running parallel to the Lane, encompasses land east of Werimus Road attributed to Aaron Vanderbeek; west of Werimus Road to Henry Vanderbeek. Immediately below and parallel, an 823'-wide strip is attributed to Henry C. Storms, who was alive at this date. A near certainty: this is an error. The Storms land lay in the northern strip, and its width was 600 ,' not more than 800.' Unfortunately, the RR does not provide east or west boundaries, but it is clear that the Storms land bordered east on the Musquapsink Brook. Immediately south of the Storms land and west of Wearimus Road lay another tract belonging to Aaron and Henry Vanderbeek. More below on the POB of this RR.



RR K 5, 12/13/1852

RR K5 continues southerly then westerly to the junction of Paramus Road and Glen Avenue.

RR F147 (10/17/1853) RR F 147 is essentially the same as K-5, above. The consequential differences are that K-5 was run while Henry Conrad I was alive, and K-147 was run after his death. Therefore, the names and locations of pertinent property owners changed. The land formerly carrying Henry Vanderbeek's name now bears solely that of Aaron Vanderbeek. The tract designated "Henry C. Storm" now carries the attribution "Heirs of Henry C. Storm" (*sic*). Henry Conrad I is dead, and his heirs are in possession, but the positions are still wrong; the Storms land bordered north on Wierimus Lane, not on the Vanderbeck south line.



RR F 147, 10/17/1853

RR F 147 continues southerly and westerly to a terminus on Paramus Road just below the Werimus Road/Saddle River Road East junction.

An initial glance at RR's K 5 and F 147 lead one to think that they, too, have a northern terminus at the junction of Wierimus Lane and Werimus Road; most unlikely.

Some distances (crow flights):

	USGS quad.	K 5	F 147	403
Hillsdale Ave/Wierimus Rd. → Glen Ave./Paramus Rd.	9,312’	-	-	-
Wierimus Lane/Wierimus Rd. → Glen Ave./Paramus Rd.	11,313’	-	-	-
Hillsdale Ave/Wierimus Rd. → Glen Ave./Van Emburgh Ave.	9,000’	-	-	-
Wierimus Lane/Wierimus Rd. → Glen Ave./Van Emburgh Ave.	11,063’	-	-	-
Wierimus Lane → Wierimus Rd.	*c.* 2,100’	-	-	-
Northern RR terminus → Glen Ave./Van Emburgh Ave.	-	8,646’	8,786’	-
Northern RR terminus → Glen Ave./Paramus Rd.	-	8,803’	8,624’	-

Neither K 5 nor F 147 carries the requisite distance from north to south to extend from Wierimus Lane to their respective, given, southern terminuses. Their n-s distances suggest a likely northern terminus at Hillsdale Ave. Further, the WPA surveyors who worked on these returns, *c*. 1930, provide a RR Map Index reference of S-17, which is at Hillsdale Avenue.

	USGS quad.	**RR403**
But – on RR 403 –Wierimus Lane/Wierimus Rd. → Wierimus Rd/Paramus Rd/Saddle River Road East	***8,970’***	***8,910’***

Further, K5 and F 147, whose scales are not internally consistent, show the N-S dimension of Storms’ land as 783’ and 823’, respectively; K 403, at 604’, is accurate.

✷

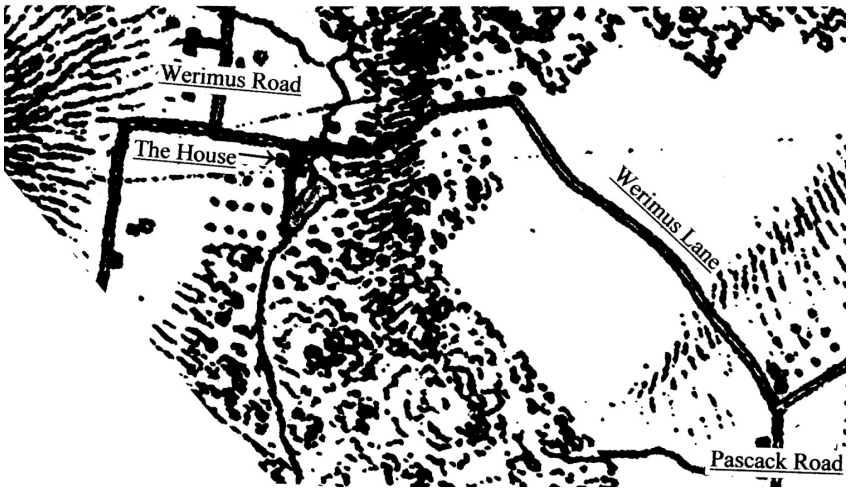
RR K 857 (8/20/1867, *recte* 1870). There is a calendric peculiarity here.

The present course of Werimus Lane is the result of work done in 1870, but a WPA transcription of the “Notice to the [Washington] Township Committee” from Henry Smith, over whose land part of Werimus Lane ran, seeking restitution for damages incurred during the road work, carries a date of August 20, 1867. The accompanying survey (on RR 857), that shows the Lane in its present course, also carries the 1867 date. Recourse to the original Henry Smith document and to four other damage claims based on this RR indicates that all carry the date of 1870, which makes better sense. The WPA transcription carries an error, noticeably rare in their admirable work, and there is a minor aberration in the last leg of the survey.

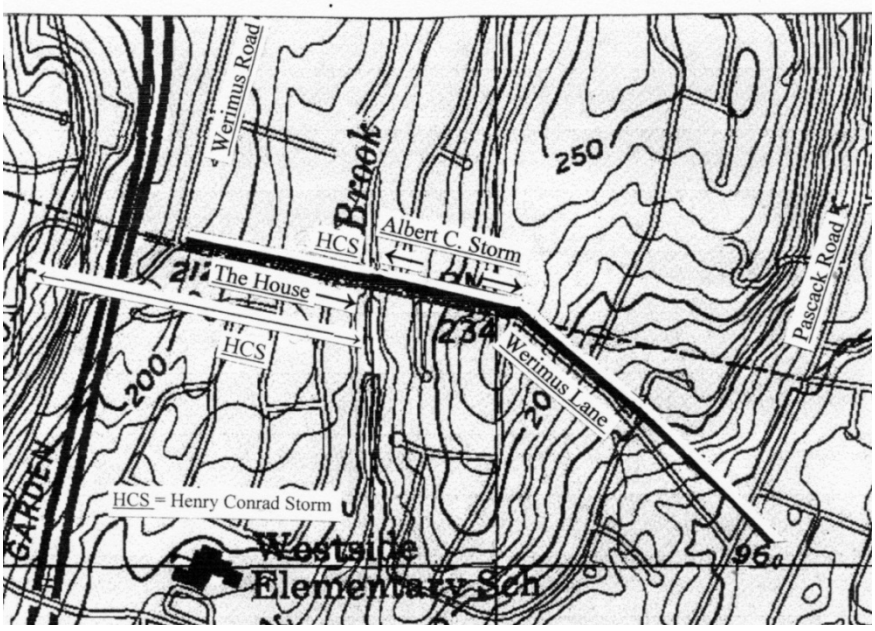
This RR shows us Albert C. Storm’s and Henry Conrad’s land on the north side of the Lane, almost directly across the Lane from the Storms family homestead farm, also shown. Henry Conrad’s land north of the Lane (HCS) suggests his acquisition of Aaron Turse’s Lot B-2.

Werimus Lane in 1840

U. S. Coastal Survey Map No. 23 (1840)

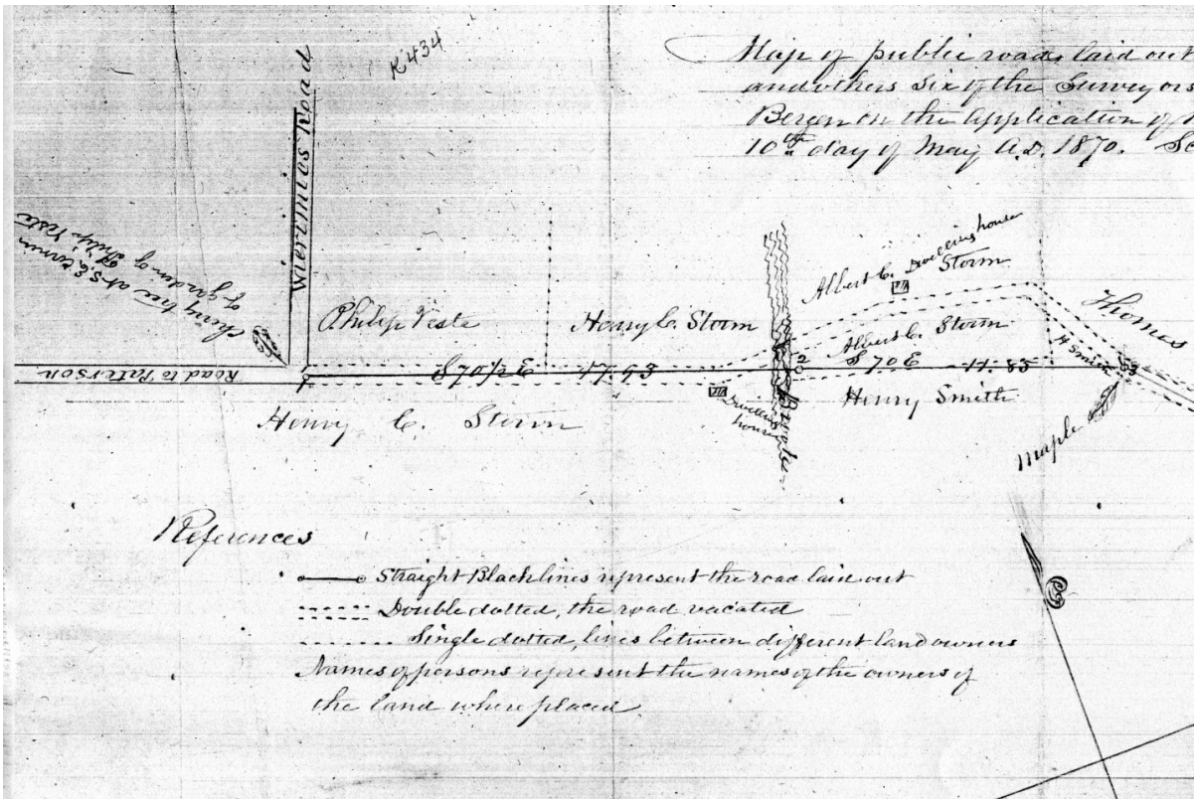


Road Return K 857 (8/20/1867, recte 1870)

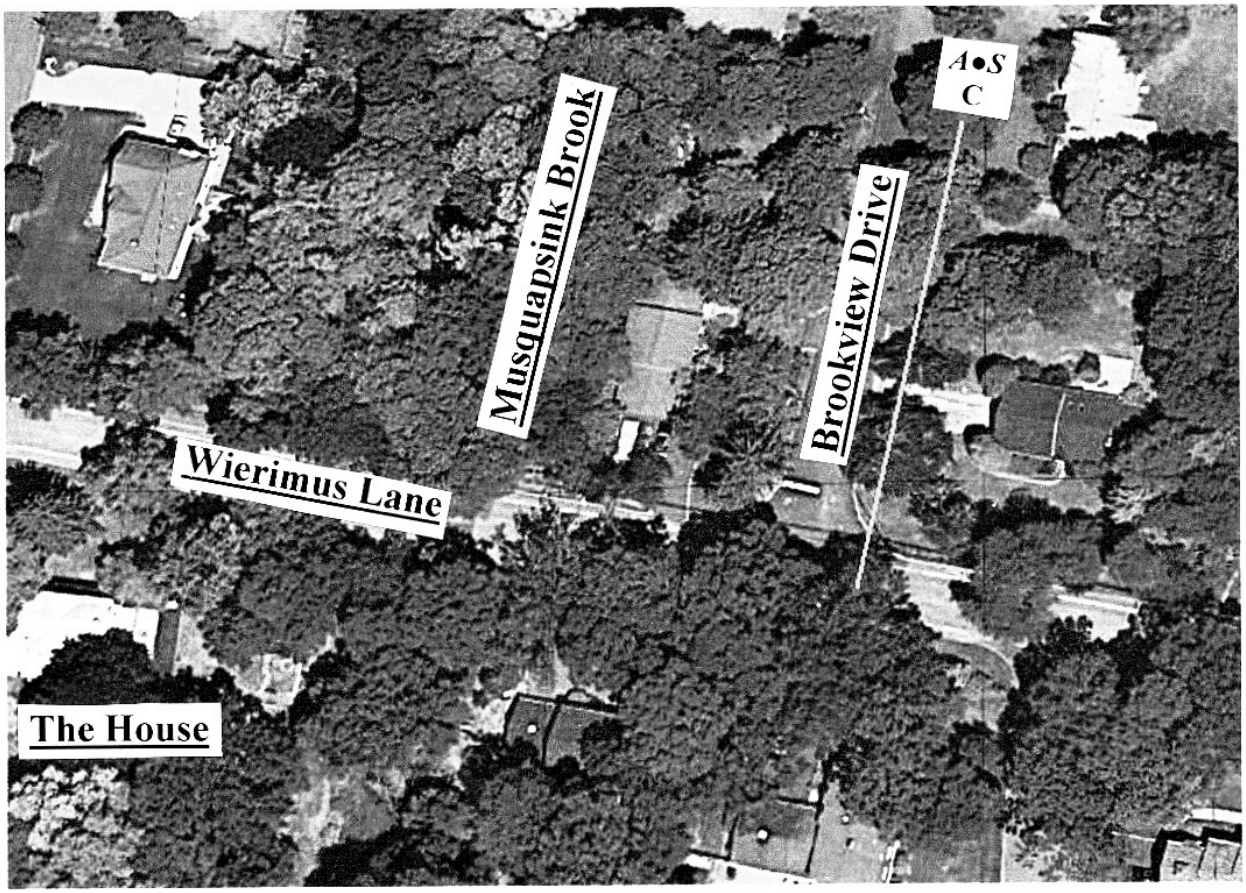


RR K 434 (5/10/1870), below, shows the vacation and relaying of Wierimus Lane that resulted in its present course. We see Henry Conrad II's land north and south of the Lane and brother Alfred

C.'s residence on the north side, a bit to the east on present-day Brookview Drive. According to this document, Alfred and Henry C II each owned land on the north side of the Lane with a frontage of about 597'. According to Aaron Turse's will and to Surrogate's File 2338, Henry Conrad's land, purchased from the Turse estate, comprised 4.61 acres, and, therefore, had dimensions of 597' X 337' (= 4.61 acres). According to the present document (K434) the dimensions of Henry C II's land here are 551' X 376.'



Road Return K 434, 5/10/1870,
Wierimus Lane



Albert Storms' location, Road Return K 434, 5/10/1870,

Photo Google Earth

= Albert C. Storms

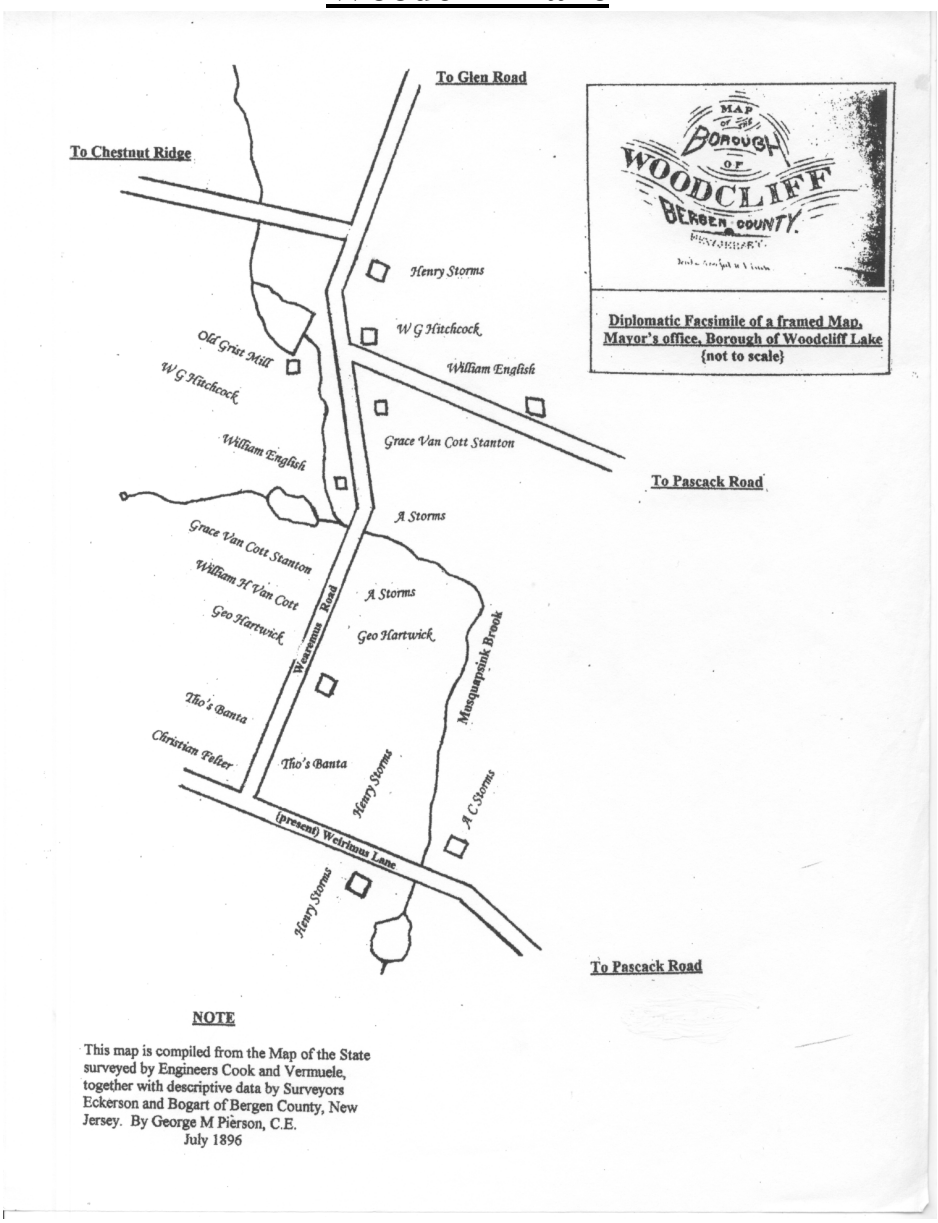
✶

The Mayor's Map

Formerly In the Mayor's Office, Woodcliff Lake, a handsome, framed map bears the following legend:

Map of the Borough of Woodcliff Lake New Jersey
This map is compiled from the Map of the State surveyed by Engineers Cook and Vermuele, together with descriptive data by Surveyors Eckerson and Bogert of Bergen County, New Jersey.
By George M. Pierson, CE July 1896

The Mayor's Map (1896)
Woodcliff Lake



On this map, above, Henry (Conrad II), d. 1900) Storms is shown as owning land north of Werimus Lane, between present Werimus Road and the Musquapsink Brook, save for the southwest corner of this plot, which then belonged to Thomas Banta. Henry Conrad I was shown as also owning land immediately to the south of Werimus Lane and west of the Musquapsink, but with no given boundaries south or west, probably because this area was not encompassed by the boundaries of Woodcliff Lake. His brother, Albert C., owned a strip of land north of Werimus Lane, east of the Musquapsink. He also owned the strip of land north of Wierimus Lane and immediately to the south of the Musquapsink's bend to the west and Wierimus Road. Unfortunately, there is neither acreage nor dimension on this map and the Borough has no records of this period. George Hartwick

and Thomas Banta owned plots that separated Henry Conrad II's and Albert's land. An opening assumption is that Hartwick and Banta were later owners of this area, the entirety of which originally was Storms land. More to come on this.

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There remains in Woodcliff Lake a scrappy collection of tax records, not firmly tied to the ground, that run from 1903 through 1923, from which some minimal land ownership information is determinable by quantity, not location. Missing years are 1904 and 1922.

Year(s)		acres	Land$
1903-1905	Albert (C. or H.?)	8 lots	250*
	Henry	10 arable	
		5 meadow	
		5 woodland	
1906	Albert (C. or H.?)	8 lots	250*
	Henry	10 arable	
		5 meadow	
		5 woodland	
1907-1912	Henry	10 arable	
		5 meadow	
		5 woodland	
1913	Henry	10 arable	
		5 meadow	
		5 woodland	
1914	John A,	3 arable **	
1915	John A,	3 arable	
1916	John A,	3 arable	
1917	John A.	3	
1918	John A.	3	
1919	John A.	3	
1920	John A.	3	
1921	John. A.	4.36	400
1922	John A.	4.36	
1923	John A.	4.36	

* probably undeveloped residential.

** probably the land acquired by purchase from the Turse estate.

✷

A series of Road Returns (Hackensack) and one deed provide information as to the locations of Storm's property in Werimus, external to the homestead farm on Weirimus Lane, during the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries. Spelling of names as per the original documents is used throughout the following discussion of these Road Returns. The POB for this series of Road Returns is the house of Casparus Westervelt, on the Werimus Road, now known as the Westervelt-Lydecker House, [232] at the junction of Werimus Road and Woodcliff Avenue. Johannes Westervelt of Teaneck built this house for his son, Casparus, about 1756. On Casparus's death (1809), his son, Peter C., assumed the house and held it until his death in 1846, when he devised it to his son, James P. Westervelt. James sold the house to Garret Lydecker in 1859.

The Casparaus/Peter C. Westervelt house at
Werimus Rd. and Woodcliff Avenue, Woodcliff Lake, NJ.
Is it not a beautiful house?

↑

Casparus Westervelt's, later Peter C. Westervelt's, House, junction of Werimus Road and Woodcliff Avenue,
Photo Google Earth

Note: In the following series of Road Returns and deeds, the property boundaries pertain only to north-south or to east-west dimensions. The Returns rarely, if ever, provide both; occasionally they provide neither.

RR DX14A (11/13/1797, below) covers a stretch of road running from Saddle River Road East across Woodcliff Lake Road and Saddle River Road to The Werimus Road near the house of Casparus Westervelt in Woodcliff Lake. It directs that a part of that course be vacated and that a new road be laid down. As is the usual form, it lists the owners of the land through which the road passes, but in no great detail. Acreage, specific bounds, and particular property location relative to the road are unavailable. Nonetheless, they do provide evidence of land ownership in a particular place at a particular time.

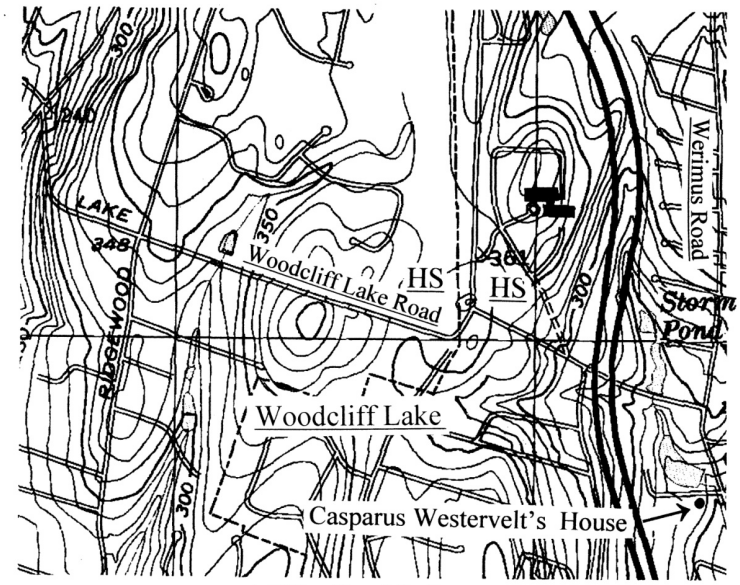
The landowners involved on DX 14A are, from west to east, as follows:

> Thomas Van Buskirk, Andrew A. Hopper, Peter A. Ackerman, Hendrick Storms, Albert I. Zabriskie, Jacob I. Zabriskie, Harmen (hereafter Harman, Harmin, Herman) Lutkins.

Here we see that in 1797 Hendrick Storm (HS) owned land on Saddle River Road and on Woodcliff Lake Road, probably west of The Werimus Road. This does not preclude his ownership of the homestead farm on Werimus Lane.

Hendrik Storm's Land on Road Return DX14A

(11/13/1797), Approximate Location.



HS = Hendrik Storm

RR D203 (5/27/1807, below), runs from east of Peter Westervelt's house (formerly Casparus) on the The Werimus Road easterly on Woodcliff Avenue to Pascack Road and provides somewhat more highly pointed information about other Storms land. Course number 2 runs 1,122' "… to lands of Henry Storm…," and the terminus of the third course, 462,' is "…near the dwelling house of the said Henry Storm." [233] But that is as much as we get. The extent of Storms land is not revealed, other than the partial boundary length of one east-west side. The Storms house is at about

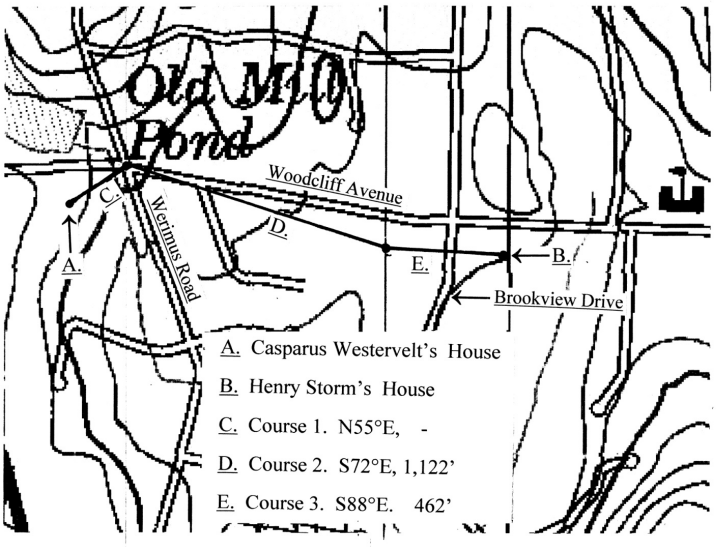
the same location as is the present 167 Woodcliff Avenue in Woodcliff Lake. This supports at least a part Durie's assumptions (p. 264, this text).

Note that during the previous ten years, "Hendrick" became "Henry."

The landowners involved are, from west to east, as follows:

Harmin Lutkins, John A. Zabriskie, Henry Storm, James Hutchins, James Wortendack, (←*sic*→) Sarah Wortendach, Edworth (Edward) Eckerson.

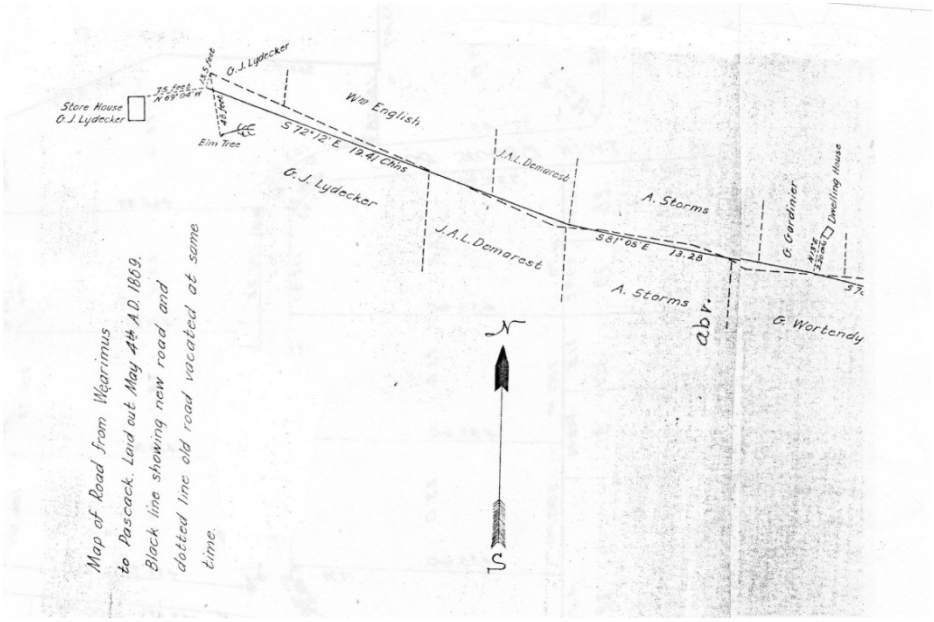
Hendrik Storm's House on Road Return D203 (5/27/1807), Specific Location.



See Photo, below.

Survey Line (1807) to " … near Henry Storm's House," Woodcliff Avenue. The first corner is at his property line; the eastern terminus is "…near the Dwelling house of Henry Storm." (photograph Google Earth)

But 62 years later, Albert Storms owned this land, and the acreage had expanded to north and south of Woodcliff Avenue, as shown on RR K420 (Woodcliff Avenue), below.



RR K 420 (HX 46) 5/4/1869. Vacation and relaying, Woodcliff Ave.

On RR K420, above, we see Storms land north (414' frontage) and south (362' frontage) of the road, rather than only on the south side, as in the earlier RR (D203) but, again we are denied area specifics.

RR K201 (January 14, 1817, p. 297, below), runs from near Peter Westervelt's house north for 4,222 feet to a terminus at present-day Glen Road. The proposed road ran:

> *... from thence* [near Casparus Westervelt's House] *northerly over the lands of Henry* [*recte* Harman?] *Lutkins Stephen Lutkins Henry C. Storm* [possibly the 50 acres referred to in 1817 tax records and his land shown on RR DX14A, above] *Peter Westervelt Jacob Zabriskie Abraham Wight* [*recte* Wright] *Stot* [*recte* Staats] *Storm and Henry Storm to the public road…. near the grist mill of the said Stephen Lutkins…." [234]*

No documentation in the papers accompanying this Return provides specific information as to whose land lay where in the courses of the Return. There are eight courses in the survey and eight names of property owners over whose land the projected road was to run. It is tempting to assign a course to each landowner in the order given. The grounds for such an assumption are a bit shaky but not altogether unlikely. The northern terminus is listed as "… on the public [Glen] Road … near grist mill of the said Stephen Lutkins ….," suggesting that this is the terminus of the line. But the absence of running water at the public road denies this: no water; no mill. Stephen's name on the property-owner list does not signify a terminus by an appearance at either end of the list of landowners, which does contribute to the validity of that list as a signifier of the placement of the owners' tracts. On the other hand, the Return describes the terminus as "…near…" the Lutkins mill. But Deed R-1 (1803) conveyed land to the Lutkins (see p. 296, this text) that encompassed a stretch of Bear Brook where a mill might have been supported, slightly north and east of the plotted terminus of RR K201, and this probably is the reference in the Return to "… near the grist mill of the said Stephen Lutkins…."

Now, there followed a series of documents pertinent to this survey that suggest indecision, confusion, and friction.

February 26, 1817. A "caveat," signed by Staats Storm and John Storms (note mixed use of the terminal "s" by the Storms (See RR K 201, below). The signatories warned against recording the road referred to in the document of 2/14, above. Six of the eight landowners' names are provided with an added "and others," and the terminus appears as "… near the Dwelling house of Jacob Storm, there to end on the public road." The signers provide no reason for their warning, and the matter is not documented further.

On February 28, 1817, the surveyors and subscribers filed their survey in which we read that the terminus of the survey was at the "…public road near the dwelling house of Jacob Storm ….." They provided no landowners' names but gave survey courses as in the original document (1/14/1817) and ordered that the road be opened on next October 1.

On March 29, 1817, the Freeholders gave notice that, pursuant to an order of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of Bergen County, they were to meet at the "…home of John Storms at Weerimus"… on April 12 at ten AM for the purpose of viewing this road in order to determine whether it was "…necessary and useful or unnecessary and injurious." They gave survey courses and the Jacob Storm terminus, no more. This notice was issued under the signature of Staats Storms. Note that in this notice, as opposed to that of February 26, Staats signed his name with a terminal "s" – transcriber error or family confusion!

On April 12, 1817, the surveyors went to the site of the proposed road and filed a report to the effect that they had found the proposed road to be "…unnecessary and injurious."

On March 10, 1818, a set of subscribers and surveyors – some from the original petition of January 1817, some new – announced their intention to petition the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of Bergen County, for the laying of yet another road, beginning, yet again,

> *… on the Publick road a little to the eastward of the Dwelling house of Peter Westervelt, running from thence northerly over lands, of Henry Lutkins, Stephan Lutkins, Henry C. Storms, Peter Westervelt, Jacob Zabriskie, Abraham Wright, Stants* [*recte* Staats] *Storm Jacob Storm* [originally Henry] *and between the lands of Jacob Storms, and Stephen Lutkins, to the Publick road near the grist mill of the said Stephen Lutkins, where his son Herman Lutkins now lives.* [235]

No survey courses given. This petition contradicts the original finding and describes the road as "…necessary and … conducive to the public interest and convenience." Their added instructions were to "…vacuate [vacate] the …old road from Peter Westervelt, to Peter [*recte* Jacob?] Storms, on the Publick road that leads to the Said grist mill of the Said Stephen Lutkins, and the new road to end near the Said grist mill above Described [Stephen Lutkin's]."

Well, here we have a mess. This all suggests that there were two roads planned, both to terminate on Glen Road, one near Stephen Lutkins grist mill, the other near the residence of Jacob Storm. The description of the latter road course suggests that the terminus lay between the lands of Jacob Storms and Peter Lutkins.

Despite all of this uproar, little substantive material is available with which to determine specifically where the land of Henry Conrad Storm lay, but a fair guess would put it on the southern end of the return.

Here are the names of the landowners in documentary order (from north down to south), as given on the two salient returns:

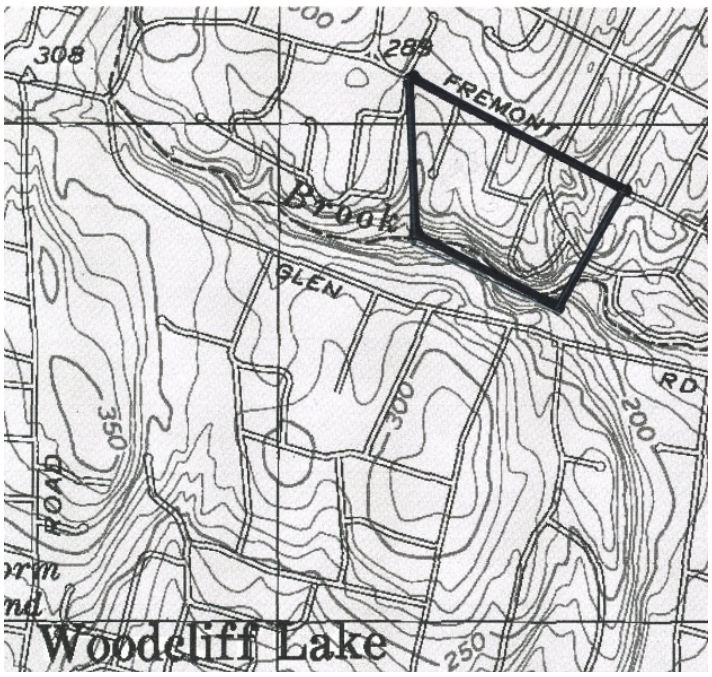
January 14, 1817	↑	March 10, 1818
	North	
public road…. near Stephen Lutkins' mill		… and between the lands of Jacob Storms and Stephen Lutkins, to the Publick road near the grist mill of the Said Stephen Lutkins, where his son Herman Lutkins now lives .
Henry Storm		Jacob Storm
Stot [*recte* Staats] Storm		Stot [*recte* Staats] Storm
Abraham Wight [*recte* Wright]		Abraham Wight [*recte* Wright]
Jacob Zabriskie		Jacob Zabriskie
Peter Westervelt		Peter Westervelt
Henry C. Storm		Henry C. Storm
Stephen Lutkins		Stephen Lutkins
Henry (*recte* Harman?) Lutkins		Henry (*recte* Harman?) Lutkins
…near Casparus Westervelt's House		… near Peter Westervelt's House
	South	
	↓	

The Henry Storm, above, probably is a member of the Park Ridge branch of the family.

There is obvious identity here, except for the northern terminus, which does not clear up the intent of all of the hacking and slashing that took place between January 14, 1817 and March 10, 1818. RR D203 (5/27/1807, above), tells us that the first landowner on this survey line was Henry (Harman) Lutkins, therefore, we can assume that his land probably lay closest to the junction of Woodcliff Avenue and The Werimus Road. Assuming that land ownership held the same between D 203 and K 201, we might, therefore, assume that the first of the landowners on K 201 was Harman Lutkins – quite possibly – but the assumptions stop there until we reach the northern end of the survey, near to Glen Road. There, we know that the final leg of the Return runs "…between the lands of Jacob Storms [which makes better sense than Henry Storms, as in the 1817 version] and Stephen Lutkins, to the Publick road near the grist mill of the Said Stephen Lutkins, where his son Herman Lutkins now lives." Therefore, the lands of Jacob Storm and Stephen Lutkins lay approximately at locations C. and D. on the map of K 201 (p. 298). As for Stephen Lutkin's nearby grist mill, the Bear Brook is 330 feet north of the terminus of the survey, suggesting the presence of running water and a location there for the referenced mill. This is reinforced by the

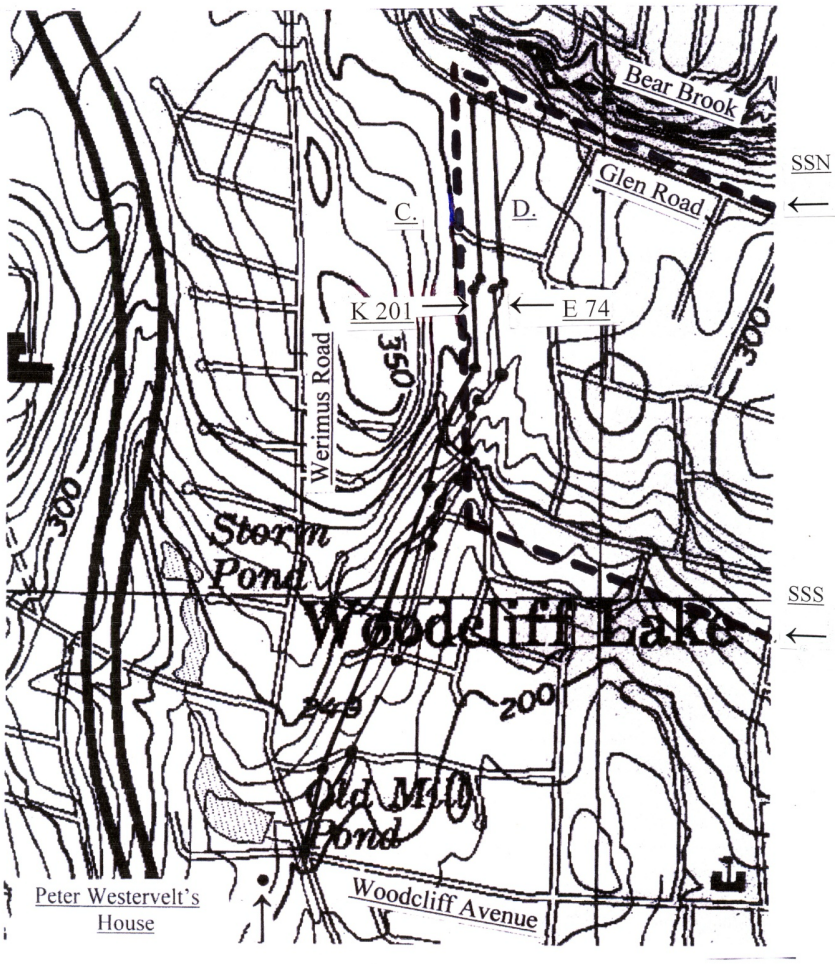
Lutkins having acquired land (Deed R-1, 1815, see map immediately below) immediately north and a short distance east of the terminus of K201. This land encompasses a run of the Bear Brook.

Now, a word about Deed R- 1, March 30, 1803, Charles and Mariah DeBaun to Henry, Harmen, and Stephen Lutkins, another deed with dubious locators, the most solid of which is "… at or near the place called Weremes … beginning at the northwest corner of said Parcel… on the Public Road that leads from Packsack to Werimus … south 63 ¼ degrees east … to the land of Peter Post. Peter Post's land lay in the area specified above: near the western end of Fremont Avenue to south of Glen Road in Woodcliff Lake, and his house was near the corner of Glen Road and Pascack Road. Fremont Avenue is the candidate of choice here, running for a distance on the specified bearing (63 ¼ degrees east). The southern boundary of this deed is given as Henry Storm's land (*recte* Staats). The land encompasses a stretch of Bear Brook and provides a reference for the terminus of RR K201 (below) "…near the mill of the said Stephen Lutkins…." Here is the water flow requisite to the function of a mill.



Deed R–1 (3/30/1803)
Henry, Harmin, Stephen Lutkins

Road Returns K201 (1/4/1817) and E 74 (9/5/1818)



Staats Storm had acquired land in this area in 1796 (Deed R 370) and again in 1804 (Deed R 374). The former probably was near Casparus Westervelt's land; the latter near the northern terminus of D 203, bounded west by Bear Brook, east by the road to Pascack, south by land already owned by Staats. But an earlier deed to Staats, that of November 23, 1772 (Trenton) from Oliver DeLancey and Henry Cuyler, bears greater pertinence. This probably is the land referred to in R 374, above. The western course of this November 23rd deed, demarcated on the above map in dashes, meshes with the description on RR E 74 (9/5/1818) of the final course of the Return, telling us that Staats Storm land probably lay at location "D" and Lutkins land at "C:"

> *... thence north three degrees West fifteen chains and seventy five links along the East side of the division line of lands of Stats Storm and Stephen Lutkins to the road leading from Werimus to Pascack* [Glen Road]..... [On the above map, "SSN" = Staats Storm north boundary; "SSS" = his south boundary].

RR E 74 (9/5/1818) is a peculiar beast (map above). [236] The subscribers, three Bergen County Freeholders, Abraham Forshee, John I. Berdan, and Daniel Gero, Jr., acted on behalf of Stephan Lutkins – not an unfamiliar name in the current proceedings – who asked that "…an old bye-road in

the Township of Harrington… which is shut up and rendered impassable …is to be laid out and opened as a private road [added emphasis]." [237] They aver that they have viewed the road and heard all of the pros and cons pertinent to the application. They ordered the road to be opened by next October first "… for use by the Said applicant [Lutkins] or other persons wishing to use Said road as a private road." The original road here, in all probability, was an old farm road, and I have not seen any evidence of it on a map. Its course appears to have been on Staats Storm's land.

This survey shares the map (above) with RR K 201. Clearly, it parallels K 201, but this is not a survey error – as it might appear – and is made clear by the bearings of the various courses.

On this map, the very short courses (26 links [17.6 feet], course 7-8), immediately north of the arrows designating "K201" and "E74" on the map of K201, lead to Stephen Lutkins' land, and the final course runs "… along the east side of the division line of lands of Stats Storm and Stephen Lutkins to the road leading from Werimus to Pascack…," a probable change of the landowner at location C from the time of K201.

After this melee, one finds no evidence that any of these roads ever were laid.

RR E 196 (4/11/1828). This Return, a vacation, confirms continuing Storms ownership, as of this date, of the land on Saddle River Road and Woodcliff Lake Road west of Werimus Road, first attributed to the family on RR DX14A (p. 291).

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A bit more data and background about the Storms' farms and families may be gleaned from records of damage claims made by the family against the Continental Army and Militia. [238] These claims are for "... goods Chattels and other Property…taken or Destroyed By the Continental Army or Militia…." Spelling as in the originals.

Claim No. 8, September 6, 1780:

	£	S	D
To one heffer of 3 years old	4	00	0
To one steer of one year old	2	10	-
To three sheep	1	16	0
To one wollen sheat New	0	18	0
To one behife with honey	1	00	0

Claim by Henry Storm, attestor, Lowrance Tours (neither is literate). Tours (Tuers, Turse, Toers) was the Storms' neighbor on the north side of Wierimus Lane.

Claim No. 9, September 23, 1782

To two Behifes with honey	2	0	0
To twelve Shilling hard money New York Currency	0	11	3
To one Linnen Hankerchief	0	3	0
To three fowls	0	2	3

Claim by Staes (Stats) Storm, attestor Conradus Storm (both are literate).

Claim No. 6, November 23, 1782

to one Rose blanket	1	00	0
to three Silk hankerchiefs one Quarter Worn	0	16	6
to one Linnen Dot New *	0	3	0
to two Beehives with honey	2	00	0
to twenty fowls at 0/9 Each	0	15	0
to five Ducks	0	3	0
to one Geese	0	2	0
to two Dollars Silver Coin	0	15	0
to one pair of Brass Buckels	0	9	0
to one pair of Mittins New	0	3	9
to one pound of Powder	0	4	0
to four string of Beeds	0	3	0
to one gun Broke to pieces	1	10	0

Claim by Conradus Storm, attestor Stats Storm (both are literate).

* Apparently a quantity of linen fabric printed thus:

One might conclude from some items listed in the contents of the claims that the family was fairly comfortable. But there is a minor, dissonant, element therein.

It was not unusual for Continental forces to requisition provender from citizens for their troops and to issue receipts for it, but they did not steal and destroy their property; that was something left to the British. Yet, in the present instances, personal property allegedly was destroyed and stolen by Continental forces. This might suggest the actions of unruly or irregular troops, but it might also suggest that the Continental forces involved suspected the Storms family of Loyalist leanings. If this was the reality, the family would have had immense gall in seeking post-war restitution, but I have found no evidence of Storm-family Loyalist inclinations.

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Tax Matters

Before perusing the following tax data, it will be useful to read the following excerpt from John Maybry Mathews' *Principles of American State Administration* (New York: 1917, p. 221)

> *As already noted, a few states ... levied almost from the beginning, a general property tax, but in most of the states, specific objects were singled out and assessed for taxes. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, property was not yet highly differentiated, and consisted principally of land and improvements and tangible personalty,* [*sic*] *such as livestock, slaves, and household furniture. Under these conditions, taxes could be levied upon these specific classes of objects with a reasonable assurance of covering the taxable ability of the people. Even at this early period, however, the mass of property was becoming more highly differentiated. The gradual development of new forms of wealth raised a popular demand that they should not escape their share of the public burden through failure of the law to designate them as objects of taxation. Hence, in states having specific property taxes, the*

> *legislatures were continually under the necessity of enlarging the list of taxable objects, thus gradually approaching, if not quite reaching, a general property tax…. This change* [to a general property tax] *took place generally about the middle of the nineteenth century. ... in 1851, New Jersey took the same step.*

Herewith an additional diversion pertinent to the terms "householder" and "single man," which appear with some frequency in public records of the Colonial and Federal Periods:

There does not appear to be extant any specified, direct, definition of either of these terms, the former deriving its meaning from universally understood, ancient, Anglic, usage; the latter having a split personality, indicating both marital status and a term of employment. But "householder" may (or may not) signify tenancy, as Durie suggests below, without naming a source. At its firmest, a Householder is a person who owns or leases property on which he resides, may or may not be married, may or may not have a family. The term "householder" relates to a further designation as an "inhabitant," which status has to do with the issue of suffrage and voting rights. [239] The issue of a person who rents a property does not appear to be addressed directly as pertains to the term "householder," but is dealt with relative to that person's status as an "inhabitant" and, therefore, entitled to the franchise. In the previous endnote citation, Albert McKinley tells us also, relative to the Colonies:

> *In the suffrage… four different expressions are used in describing electors* [voters]: *"householders." "inhabitants householders," "freeholders," "inhabitants freeholders, householders." In spite of the seeming variety, it is believed that these phrases all refer to the same class of citizens: and that the terms "inhabitants" and "householders" are to be taken not in a substantive, but an adjectival, sense qualifying the word "freeholders." The word inhabitant meant a householder….*

In reference to his last use of the term "householder," above, McKinley cites Chapter XI of Giles Jacob's *Law Dictionary* (Tomlins edition, 1797): "He who has a house in his hands [holds a house? Is a "house-holder"?] in a town, may be said to be an inhabitant [*ergo*, he can vote]." In late-seventeenth century Virginia, "…all housekeepers, leaseholders, or otherwise tenants, shall onely [as one] be able to elect Burgesses …." In North Carolina during the first half of the eighteenth century, "householders" spottily held the franchise, either by lease or by freehold tenure. In England during the Colonial period, the term applied to those who rented a partial or an entire property as well as to owners of property – marital status did not pertain. In New England and in almost all the other Colonies, the English legal meaning of the word applied: inhabitant or freeholder, usually the head of a family. Unfortunately, McKinley does not address this matter specifically in terms of New-Jersey practice.

In the New Jersey (Provincial) Legislature records, there is a speck of assistance: Legislatures No. 5 (1780), p. 85 and No. 11 (1786), page 431, under specified assessment categories:

> "All Householders (under which Description shall be included all married Men living with their parents, and not supporting a separate Table)…."

Lacking a direct definition of a "householder," one must conclude that this peculiarly specific statute wording assumes on the part of readers a familiarity with a more general definition and that

this is an addition of a category to be "included" in the standard, generally known, definition of the term.

David Kuzma, Reference Archivist, Rutgers University Libraries, Special Collections, suggests that, based on contexts, "householder" identifies simply a man who held property. There already is specified evidence that this may have been by lease or by deed.

A person designated "single man" usually carries the freight of being unmarried. However, in eighteenth-century public records, it indicated also that the man was a hired hand. Assessment records during 1777, 1779-80, carry the categories "single man who works for hire," "single man who works for hire and keeps a horse (mare, or gelding)," "single man who works for hire, but not if he lives with parents and works only at harvest." [240]

The New Jersey (Provincial) Legislature records contribute here as well:

Legislatures No. 5 (1780), p. 85 and No. 11 (1786), under specified assessment categories: *"Every single Man, whether he lives with his parents or otherwise, who keeps a Horse, Mare, or Gelding …. Every single Man, whether he lives with his parents or otherwise, who does not keep a Horse, Mare, or Gelding,…*" [Added emphases].

This suggests an attempt to include familial status as well as occupation in the assessment category.

Christopher Tomlins separates the indentured-servant category from that of "single Man who works for hire" in a citation in his *Law, Labor, and Ideology in the Early American Republic* . [241.]

✷

From 1777 through 1797, the Storm family present as taxpayers in Harrington Township were as follows (spelling and order as in the originals): [242]

h = horse; ho = horned animal; sw = swine; imp = improved; unimp = unimproved
See pp. 299-301 for discussion of the designations "householder" and "single man".

1779	Coonradus	householder		2h	3ho	7sw
	Hendrick		100 acres	5h	7ho	6sw
	Hendrick Jr,	single man (employee)				
	Staats	single man				

Of the thirty-eight taxpayers in his environs, Hendrick was seventeenth in the amount of land that he owned, but eighth in the taxable value of his properties. Improved land was valued at £45 per 100 acres.

1780	(Incomplete)					
	Hendrick	-	80 acres	1h	4ho	1sw
	Hendrick Jr.	householder		1h	1ho	-
	Staes	householder		2h	-	-
	Coenradus	householder		3h	3ho	-

Where did Hendrick's twenty acres go? His net worth dropped about 12% from the previous year.

1781	Coonrades	householder		2h	2ho	4sw
	Hendrick	-		4h	6ho	1sw

	Hendrick Jr.	single man			-	- -
	Staats	Where is Staats?				
1782	Hendrick			80 acres	2h	6ho 1 sw
	Hendrick Jr.	householder			-	1h 1 ho
	Coenradus	householder			3h	2ho 1sw
	Stadius (?)	householder (Staats?			2h	1ho -
	They apparently went out of the swine business at this point.					
1783	Missing					
1784	Coen.		1 sawmill	15 acres	3h	ho -
	Stad.			15 acres	2h	1h -
	Hend. Jr.			15 acres	2h	2ho -
	Hend.	20 acres unimp.*		35 acres	3h	3ho -
80 acres						

* Are these the 20 acres that disappeared in 1780?

It would appear that Hendrick gave 45 of his acres in equal shares to his sons, keeping 35 acres for himself. The listing of ownership of swine was discontinued this year. This is the earliest located evidence of the family sawmill, undoubtedly on the Musquapsink Brook near the site of the present-day dam, and shown there on later maps. Where is Staats?

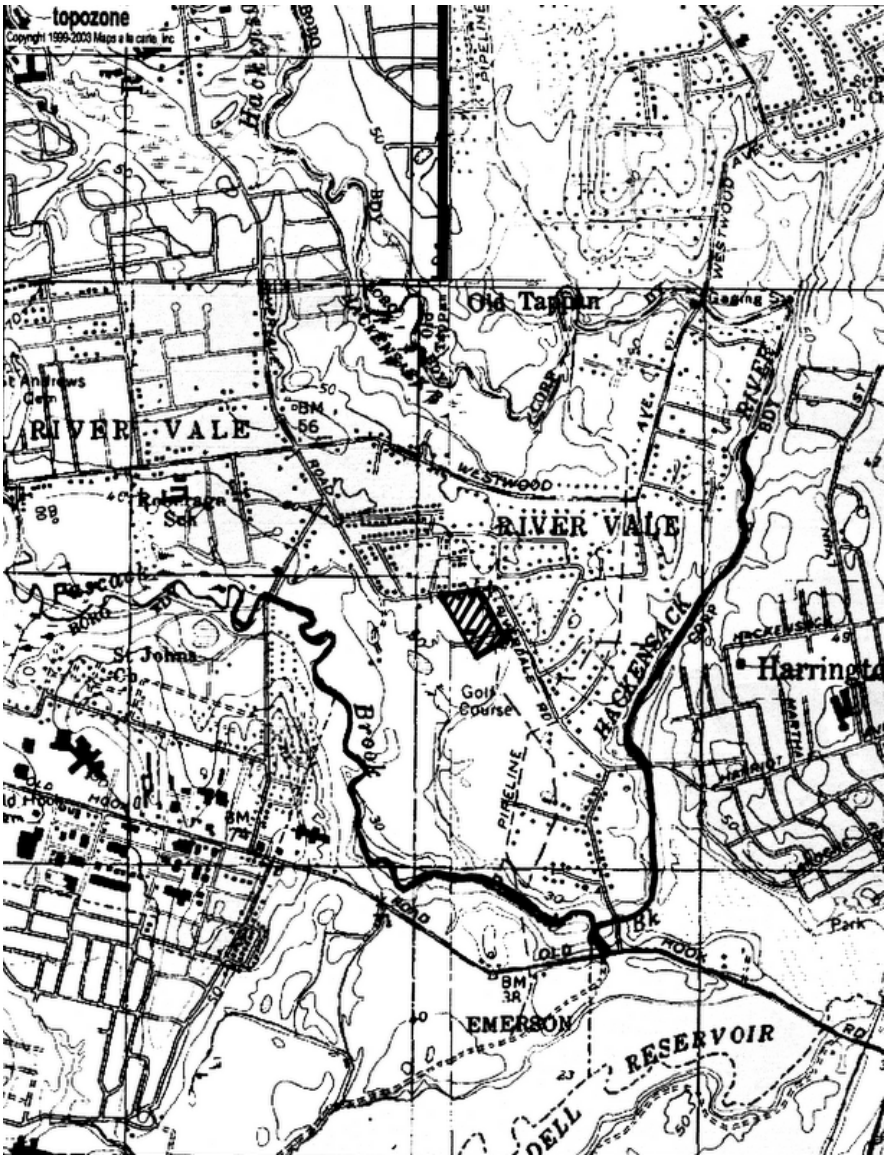
1785	Coenr.	25 acres		2h	3ho
	Stad.	25 acres		2h	3ho
	Hend. Jr.	25 acres		2h	3ho
	Where are Hendrick Sr. and Staats? See Note 1, below				
1786	Conrades	40 acres	1 sawmill	2h	3ho
	Hendric	25 acres		2h	2ho
	Hendric	50 acres		2h	4ho
	The legibility of this document is poor. Where is Staats?				
1787/8	Missing				
1789	Coenradus	40 acres		4h	5ho
	Hendrick	40 acres		4h	4ho
	Where are Hendric Jr. and Staats?				
1790	Coenrades	40 acres	1 sawmill	2h	2ho
	Hendric	25 acres		2h	2ho
	Where is Staats?				
1791	Conrat	40 acres	1 sawmill	3h	2ho
	Hendrick	57 acres		3h	4ho
	Each owned a sleigh, which may tell us something about late-eighteenth century winters.				
	Where is Staats?				
1792	Conradus	40 acres	1 sawmill	3h	4ho
	Hendric	25 acres		2h	2ho
	Hendric	50 acres		4h	4ho
	Where is Staats?				

1793	Conrad	40 acres	1 sawmill	3h	3ho
	Hendrick	25 acres		2h	2ho
	Hend.	50 acres		2h	2ho
	Staats	30 acres (*recte* 31)		2h	2ho
1794	Hendrick	25 acres	½ sawmill*	2h	3ho
	Coenrades	70 acres	½ sawmill	3h	5ho
	Hendrick	100 acres		2h	3ho
	Staats	31 acres		2h	3ho

* This was the first of two occasions when ownership in the mill was divided.

1795	Missing				
1796	Hendric	56 acres imp	40 acres unimp.	2h	6ho
	Coenradus	95 acres imp	1 Van	4h	2ho
	Hendrick	55 acres imp		2h	2ho
	Staats is gone again.				
1797	Conrades	95 acres imp	1 sawmill	3h	3ho
	Hendric	50 acres imp, 43 acres unimp		4h	7ho
	Hendric	22 acres		2h	2ho
	Where is Staats?				
1798-1801	missing				

Staats's absences can be explained by his acquisition of twenty-five acres (1786), later thirty-one, in the Kakiat Patent on Rivervale Road, at some remove from the remainder of the family holdings. His holdings increased to thirty-one acres which he held until 1794. For details, see Durie, *The Kakiat Patent*…., pp. 58A, 62, 212.



States Storm's Location While Missing from Werimus Tax Rolls: 1786-1794 (hatched area, center).

✷

Storm Family Taxes, 1802-1822

Imp = acres improved land
Val imp = value improved land
Unimp = value unimproved land
Val Unimp = value unimproved land
Total = total land whereon to levy
Hr = horses
C = cattle
Hh = householder
Sm = sawmill
SM = single man
SMh = single man with horse
SV = slaves
AC = amount of certainties
Tx St/Cty = Taxes: state county

The acreage of Conradus and Henry C. is that of the Homestead farm area on Werimus Lane. The acreage of Hendrick (Henry) is that on Woodcliff Avenue and Woodcliff Lake Road. See RR's D202 (1807) and K201 (1817).

	Imp	Val imp	unimp	Val unimp	Total	Hr	C	Hh	Sm	SMh	SM	slaves**	AC	Tx St/Cty
1802														
Hendrick	55	100			55	2	2							
Hendrick	56	100			56	2	4							
Coenradus	50	100			50	2	3	1						
Hendrick C.	50	100			50	1	3							
1803-1812 missing														
1813														
Coenradus	50	100			50	2	2		1				.74	1.24
Henry C	68	100	4	3	71	2	3						. 28	.99
Henry	?													
1814														
Conradus	50	100			50	2	2	db	1			1*	09	2.14
Henry C	72	100	10	8	80	2	3	"					.40	3.9?
Henry	55	100			55	2	2						.34	1.50
1815														
Henry	55	100			55	1							.07	.96
Conradus	50	100			50	2	2		1				1.15	1.96
Henry C	72	100		7.50	79.5	2	3						.47	1.77
1816														
Henry	55				55		1						.05	.79
Conradus	50	100			50	2	3		1				. 85	1.52
Henry C.	72	100	10	7.50	79.5	2	3						35	1.41
1817 missing														
1818														
Henry C	72	100		7.50	79.50	2	3		?				.42	1.74
Conradus	50				50	2	3						.42	1.25
1819														
Henry C	82	100	10	7.50	89.50	4	3		1 (new owner)				2.86	5.54
Conradus	50				50									1.50
1820														
Henry C	82	100	10	7.50	89.50	4	3		1				2.32	4.54
Conradus	50				50									1.50
1821														
Henry C	82	100	10	7.50	89.50	4	3		1				1.19	2.60
Conradus	50				50									1.50

1822											
Konrades	50			50							1.50
Henry K	52 **	100	10	7.50	52**	2	2	1		1.19	2.60

* The entry on the data sheet is indistinct. It could be in either the column for "Slaves" or "distilleries." In any event, it did not appear before or after the entry for this year.

** Probable error; *recte* 82.

There are no available records for Washington Township between 1840 and 1898, excepting the 1853 Assessment, whose accuracy is strongly in doubt.

The New Jersey Censuses of Agriculture (1850-1880) tell us the following:

In the 1850 document, there are two successive lines for "Henry Storms." Based on relative geographical location, the pertinent Storms is he whose line follows or precedes the Bantas and the Toers, adjacent neighbors. Here we learn that Henry Conrad II's grandsons each owned 50 acres of improved land, certainly that which they inherited from their grandfather, who died in 1853, and 15 acres of unimproved land, probably from the same source:

New Jersey Censuses of Agriculture

i = improved; u = unimproved; $ = dollar value; mach = machinery; # = number of

	1850		1860		1870		1880	
	HS	HC I *	HC II	AC	HC. II	AC	HC II	AC
#Owners	not surveyed until 1880						1	1
Acres(i)	160		50	50	50	50	-	-
Acres (u)	-		15	15	25	10	-	-
Acres tilled	not surveyed until 1880						46	30
Meadows	"		"				4	8
Acres mown	"		"				10	12
Woodlands	"		"				15	12
Grass lands	"		"				10	-
$ farm (ooo)	3		5	5	1.2	1.2	10	5
$ mach	150		100	100	100	100	200	200
$Livestock	not surveyed until 1880						300	400
Horses	2		3	2	4	3	2	3
Mules/asses	not surveyed until 1870				2	-	2	-
Milch cows	2		2	2	2	2	3	2
Oxen	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other cattle	-		-	2	1	1	3	4
Sheep	6		4	-	-	-		
Swine	3		2	2	3	3	3	3
$ livestock	280		500	400	1,000	500		
Wheat (bu)	-		-	-	35**	20	3 acres	-
							35 acres	-
Rye (bu)	100		50	50	20	20	7 acres	2 acres
							70 bu.	15 bu.
Ind. Corn (bu)	100		200	150	300	200	6 acres	6 acres
							200 bu.	190 bu.
Oats (bu)	60		100	100	100	60	6 acres	3 acres
							165bu	70 bu.
Irish pot. (bu)	40		111	111	50	200	2 acres	2 acres
							200 bu.	200 bu..

Buckwheat (bu)	50		-	-	-	-	2 acres 30 bu.	- -
Orch'd prods	75		125	50	-	-	HC:3 acres 75apl trees No yield given. AC:6 acres 200 trees 100 bu.	
Market gdns	100	-	-	-	600	300	200	200
Butter (lbs.)	160		-	-	200	200	450	400
Cheese (lbs.)	-		-	-	-	-		
Hay (tons)	10		-	-	15	10	15	10
$Animals sl'trd	45		15	20	50	50		
Wages paid					100	100	-	-
Value all farm products produced					1,000	1,000	500	700
	not surveyed until 1870							
Repairs	not surveyed until 1880						65	-
Fertilizer	"	"					50	-
Calves dropped	"	"					3	2
Calves sold	"	"					1	
Poultry	"	"					40	50
Eggs (dz.)	"	"					350	250

* HS is Henry Conrad, d. 1853; HC is Henry Conrad II, d. 1900; AC is the latter's brother, Alfred C. After the death of HS, his grandsons, HCII and AC, inherited his homestead farm in equal shares. The difference between HS's 160 acres and the 100 acres devised to his grandson has to do with land devised to other family members.

** Winter wheat.

These data confirm and support, as of 1860, the acreage devised to Henry Conrad II and Albert C. by their grandfather, Henry Conrad I.

There is a regrettable lack of tax material for Hillsdale, 1823-1905)

Available Hillsdale Tax Book Assessments, 1905-1923,

	Property	Property Value	Personal
	1905-6		
Albert H.	Farm	$2,400	$300
	1 lot, Hillsdale	150	-
	14 acres, West Hillsdale,	700	-
	42 acres, arable land, and	3,250	-
	10 acres, meadow,	-	-
Mina [Mrs. Albert H.]	1 lot [downtown Hillsdale]	800	-
John A. [Alfred]	Old mill property [no acreage]	50	150
A. C. Storms	Noted as having paid poll tax	-	-
	1907		
Albert H.	38 acres	1,900	300
	buildings	1,300	-
Mina	1 lot	100	100
	buildings	900	100
Mrs. H. C. Storms	4 lots	500	-
[Henry Conrad]	buildings	1,500	-
H. C. Storms	30 acres	1,800	300
	buildings	1,400	-

Albert H.	14 acres	-	-

1908

Albert H.	38 acres	-	-
Albert H.	Central Avenue	-	-
Albert H.	Werimes [Lane]	-	-
Mina	Harrington Street	-	-
Henry Conrad	25 acres est [?]	-	-
Mrs. Henry Conrad	4 lots	-	-
John A.[Alfred]	½ [?]	-	-

1909

Albert H.	38 acres	2,300	400
	buildings	-	1,500
Albert H.	2 lots Central Avenue	300	-
	buildings	1,400	-
Albert H.	12 acres Weremes [Wierimus]	650	-
Min/a	3 acres Harrington Street	200	-
	buildings	900	-

Property		Property Value	Personal
Mrs. Henry Conrad	4 lots	600	-
	buildings	1,600	-
Henry Conrad	25 acres est [?]	1,500	-
	houses	1,600	300
John A.	- -	-	-

Property		Property Value	Personal

1910

Albert H.	38 acres Homestead	2,650	400
	improvements	1,400	-
Albert H.	2 lots Central Avenue	300	-
	improvements	1,500	-
Albert H.	2 acres Werimus	-	-
Mina	1 plot Harrington Street	100	-
	improvements	1,000	-
Henry C. estate	25½ acres	1,900	300
	improvements	1,700	-
Mrs. Henry Conrad	4 lots	900	-
	improvements	1,600	-
John A.	-	-	-
Albert H.	auto	300	-

1911

Albert H.	38 acres, Homestead	2,650	400
	improvements	2,450	-
	2 lots, probably on Central Ave.	400	-
	Werimus acres (?)	150	-
Mina	1 lot Harrington	100	-
Albert H.	2 lots	250	-
	improvements	1,500	-
Mrs. Henry Conrad	4 lots	900	-

	improvements	1,800	-
Henry C.	25½ acres	1,900	300
	improvements	1,700	-
John A.	-	-	150
Albert H.	auto	750	-

1912

Albert H.	38 acres	2,650	400
	improvements	1,550	-
Albert H.	2 lots	400	-
	improvements	1,500	-
Mina	1 lot	1,000	-
	improvements	1,000	-
Albert H.	2 acres	150	-
John A.	25½ acres	1,900	450
Albert H.	auto	500	-

1913

Albert H.	38 acres	3,000	400
	improvements	1,700	-
Albert H.	2 lots	600	-
	improvements	1,800	-
Albert H.	2 acres	150	-
John A.	25½ acres	1,900	450.
Albert H.	auto	500	-

1914

Albert H.	38 acres	3,000	400
	improvements	1,700	-
Albert H.	2 lots	600	100
	improvements	1,800	-
Mina	1 lot	150	-
	improvements	1,200	-
Albert H.	2 lots	600	-
	improvements	1,800	-
Albert H.	2 acres	150	-
John A.	21½ acres	1,600	450
	improvements	1,800	-

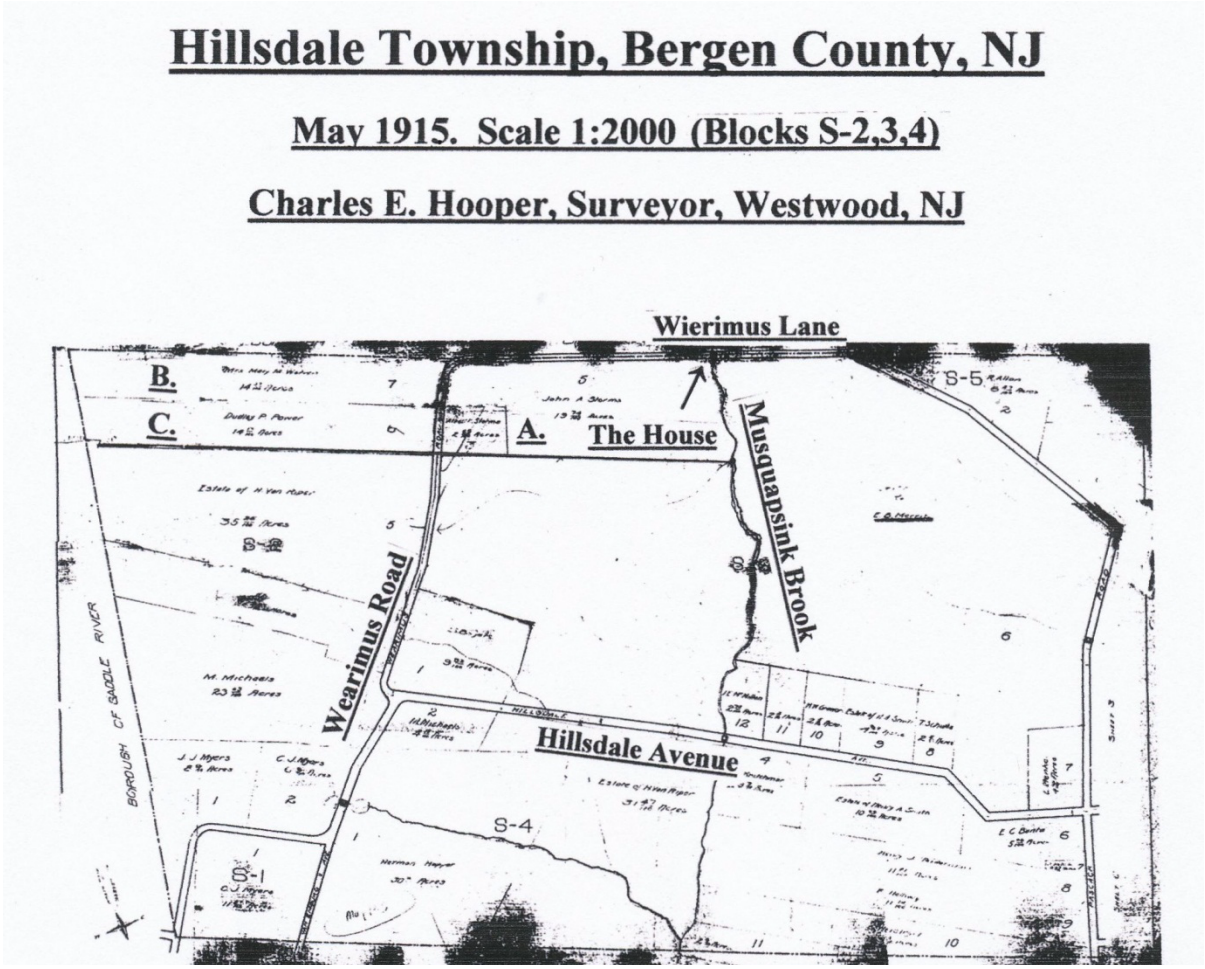
	Property Block	Lot		Property Value	Personal	Other Assets

1915

The first year in which tax maps appear

Albert H.	S-3	3	2.69 acres	200	-	
Walter	S-3	4	.584 acres	100	150	
			improvements	1,400	-	
John A.	S-3	5	19.74 acres	1,600	450	
			improvements	1,800	-	
Albert H.	S-13	5	1.71 acres	100	-	
			improvements	300	-	
	S-13	11	5.55 acres	500	-	
	S-13	20	12.75 acres	600	-	

	S-13 18	20.16 acres	1,000	-
Mina	58 23	1 lot	200	-
		improvements	1,200	-
Albert H.	92 7-8	2 lots	600	-
		improvements	1,800	-
Albert H.	92 9-10	2 lots	600	300
		improvements	1,800	-



A. John Alfred Storms 19 74/100 acres
B. Mrs. Mary M. Warren 14 27/100 acres
C. Dudley P. Power 14 17/100 acres

Bear in mind that in addition the Storms family owned land immediately to the west in Saddle River. See p. 274.

	Property Block	Lot		Property Value	Personal	Other Assets
			1916			
Albert H.	S-3	3	2.69 acres	200	-	
Walter	S-3	4	.584 acres	100	150	

			improvements	1,400	-	
John A.	S-3	5	19.74 acres	1,600	450	
			improvements	1,800	-	
Albert H.	S-13	5	1.71 acres	100	-	
			improvements	400	-	
	S-13	11	5.55 acres	500	-	
	S-13	20	12.75 acres	600	-	
	S-13	18	20.16 acres	1,000	-	
Mina	58	23	1 lot	200	-	
			improvements	1,200	-	
Albert H.	92	7-8	2 lots	600	-	
			improvements	2,100	-	
Albert H.	92	9-10	2 lots	600	300	
			improvements	1,800	-	

1917

Albert H.	S-3	3	2.69 acres	300	-	
Walter	S-3	4	.584 acres		150	
			improvements	2,250	-	
John A.	S-3	5	19.74 acres	2,150	450	
			improvements	2,800	-	
Albert H.	S-13	5	1.71 acres	200	-	
			improvements	450	-	
	S-13	11	5.55 acres	700	-	
	S-13	20	12.75 acres	900	-	
	S-13	18	20.16 acres	2,000	-	
Mina	58	23	11/3 lots	350	-	
			improvements	2,350	-	
Albert H.	92	7-8	2 lots	600	-	
			improvements	2,500	-	
Albert H.	92	9-10	2 lots	600	300	
			improvements	1,800	-	
Conrad	104	7A	1 lot	150	-	
			improvements	1,950	100	

1918

Albert H.	S-3	3	2.69 acres	300	-	
Walter	S-3	4	.584 acres	100	150	500
			improvements	2,278	-	-
John A.	S-3	5	19.74 acres	2,150	450	450
			improvements	2,772	-	

The above properties are listed as “Werimus Road,” at present Wierimus Lane. -

	Property Block	Lot		Property Value	Personal	Other Assets
Albert H.	S-13	5	1.71 acres	200	-	
			improvements	450	auto 250	

			Piermont Road		-	
	S-13	11	5.55 acres	700	-	
	S-13	20	12.75 acres	900	-	
			no frontage		-	
	S-13	18	20.16 acres	1,450	-	
Mina	58	16-17	1 lot, 70X150	560	-	
			improvements	2,250	-	
			Washington Avenue		-	
Albert H.	92	7-8	2 lots, 13,785²	600	300	
			improvements	2,500	auto 450	
			Central Avenue		-	
Albert H.	92	9-10	2 lots, 1.3750²,	600	300	
			improvements	1,782	-	
			Central Avenue		-	
Conrad H.	B-104	7A	1 lot	[150]	-	
			improvements	[1,950	100]	
			[probably the same property as 1917]		auto 100	

1919

Albert M. [error]	S-3	3	2.69 acres	300	-	
Walter	S-3	4	.584 acres	100	100	400
			improvements	2,253	auto 300	
			"Sold John Bishop"		-	
John A.	S-3	5	19.74 acres	2,150	350	350
			improvements	2,745	-	
The above properties are listed as "Werimus Road," now Wierimus Lane.					-	
Albert H.	S-13	5	1.71 acres	200	-	
			improvements	450	auto 250	
			Piermont Road		-	
	S-13	11	5.55 acres	700	-	
	S-13	20	12.75 acres	900	-	
			no frontage		-	
	S-13	18	20.16 acres	1,450	-	
Mina	58	23	3 lots	-	-	
			Harrington St.	-	-	
	58	16	4.2 lots	560	-	
			improvements	2,228	-	
	58	17	-	-	-	
			Washington/Magnolia Aves.			
Albert H.	92	7-8	5.51 lots	600	300	
			improvements	2,475	auto 450	
			Central Avenue		-	
Albert H.	92	9-10	5.5 lots	600	300	
			improvements	1,764	-	
			Central Avenue		-	

	Property Block	Lot		Property Value	Personal	Other Assets
Conrad H.	104	7A	5.56 lots	150*	100	
			improvements	1,930	auto 200	
			Piermont Avenue			
			* probable error			

1920

Albert M. [error]	S-3	3	2.69 acres	300	-	
John A.	S-3	5	18.74 acres	1,900	500	auto 260
			improvements	2,718	-	
The above properties are listed as "Wearimus Road," now Wierimus 6.					-	
Albert H.	S-13	5	1.71 acres	300	-	
			improvements	738	auto 250	
			Piermont Road		-	
	S-13	20	12.75 acres	900	-	
			no frontage		-	
	S-13	18	20.16 acres	1,450	-	
Mina	58	23	3 lots	250	-	
			improvements	1,565	-	
			Harrington St.	-	-	
	58	16-17	4.2 lots	560	-	
			improvements	2,200	-	
	58	17	-	-	-	
			Washington/Magnolia Aves.			
Albert H.	92	7-8	5.51 lots	600	400	
			improvements	2,451	auto 250	
			Central Avenue		-	
Albert H.	92	9-10	5.1 lots	600	-	
			improvements	1,747	-	
			Central Avenue		-	
Conrad H.	104	7A	5.56 lots	150*	200	
			improvements	1,911	auto 100	
			Piermont Avenue			
			* probable error			

1921

Albert *M.* [*error*]	S-3	3	2.54 acres	300	-	
The above property is listed as "Woodcliff Heights Road," now Werimus Road.						
John A.	S-3	5	17.762 acres	1,700	500	550
			improvements	2,900	-	auto 150
The above property is listed as "Wearimus Road," now Wierimus Lane.					-	
Walter	-		-	-	-	auto 350
Albert H.	S-13	5	1.51 acres	300	-	
			improvements	750	-	auto 250
			Piermont Road		-	
	S-13	20	13.453 acres	900	-	
			no frontage		-	
Mina	58	23	3 lots	250	-	
			improvements	1,575	-	
			Harrington St.	-	-	

	Property Block	Lot		Property Value	Personal	Other Assets
	58	16	4.2 lots	560	-	
			improvements	2,350	-	
			Magnolia Aves.			
Garret A	90	28-9	2.6 lots	200	300	
			Conklin Avenue			
			improvements	2,400	-	
Albert H.	92	7-8	5.51 lots	600	400	500

			improvements	2,625	-	auto	200
			Central Avenue		-		
Albert H.	92	9-10	5.5 lots	600	-		
			improvements	1,875	-		
			Central Avenue		-		
Conrad H.	104	9**	5.56 lots	150*	550		100
			improvements	2 ,050	-	auto	200
			Piermont Avenue				

* probable error

** apparently the same lot appears as No. 7A in the previous year.

Albert H.	92	2/5 of 14	-	420	-		-
Connie [!] Storms[?]	92	1/3 of 14	-	210	-		-

1922

Albert H.	S-3	3	2.540 acres	300	-		
			The above property is listed as “Woodcliff Heights Road				
John A.	S-3	5	17.762 acres	1,700	500		-
			improvements	2,900	-	auto	150
			household				100
The above property is listed as “Wearimus Road,” now Wierimus Lane.					-		
Walter	S-3	5	-	-	200	auto	250
			household				100
Albert H.	S-13	5	1.51 acres	300	100	auto	250
			improvements	750	-		
			Piermont Road		-		
Mina	58	23	3 lots	250	-		
			improvements	1,675	-		
			Harrington Street	-	-		
	58	16	4.2 lots	550	-		
			improvements	2,300	-		
			Magnolia Aves.				
Garret A	90	28-9	2.6 lots	200	300		
			Conklin Avenue		-		
			improvements	2,400	-		
			soldiers (veteran’s exemption)		400		
			household	-	100		
Albert H.	92	7-8	5.51 lots	600	-	auto	200
			improvements	2,500	-		
			Central Avenue and Piermont Avenues		-		
Albert H.	92	9-10	5.51 lots	600	400		

Property Block	Lot		Property Value	Personal	Other Assets
		improvements	1,875	-	
		Central and Piermont Avenues		-	
		household	-	-	100
Conrad H.	104 9**	5.56 lots	175*	1,200	100
		improvements	2,425		auto 250
		Piermont Avenue			-
		household			100

* probable error
** apparently the same lot appears as No. 7A in 1920.

Albert H.	92	14	4.4 lots	400	-	-
			improvements	2,300	-	-
			Bergen Avenue			
Conrad H.	92	31-2	2.22 lots	200		
			improvements	50		
			Bergen Avenue			

This was the last year in which John Alfred Storms owned The House.

In 1922 Frank Liveright took possession of the Storms homestead farm, thus ending more than 250 years of contributive, constructive, pioneer provenance.

Sic transit….

✷

The relative physical position of the names listed on ratable and census records surely has bearing on their relative geographical location. That is, for example, Frederick Ryper leads the names on page 1 of the Harrington 1779 ratables. Thirty-seven names later John G. Haring appears. In all likelihood, John Haring's property was at considerable distance from Frederick Ryper's, but Garret Ryper, the second property owner on the list, probably was Frederick's near neighbor. Obviously, a total congruence cannot be assumed, but, for example, a cluster of four Van der Beeks on successive lines, father/son – father/son, the fathers owning property, the sons not, suggests something else. This receives reinforcement when, in 1784, one sees, mathematically, that the father's acreage has been shared with the sons.

A more complete presentation of these data, including families other than the Storms, demonstrates the existence of an axis, or route, of sorts along which the data gatherers moved, some years in one direction, some years in another (see below). These data literally comprise descriptions of a neighborhood population, delineated for us by the tax assessors and census-data collectors. Landowners are more stable in their location than are the landless, and one sees evidence of land being passed from father to son. Paramus church records provide ample evidence of social intercourse among these neighbors, who serve as sponsors and witnesses for one another at rites of the church, who intermarry, and whose family documents, such as wills, amply demonstrate the quality of inter-family social connections. One need only refer back to the Storms genealogy, above, for salient examples.

Cleaving to the notion that families whose names appear in close proximity on the lists were near to one another on the ground, one notes that Hendrick Storm, Junior and his brother Staats appear in 1779 as "single [hired] men" immediately below the entry for Lowrence [*sic*] Toers and his 139 acres, a suggestion that they may have been employed there. That year, brother Coenradus Storm is a "householder [property holder]" listed immediately below Arie Vanderbeek and Powles (Poulus) Vanderbeek (100 acres). But by 1780, Hendrick Jr. had become a "householder" on the line immediately below his father (80 acres) and Staats had joined his brother Conradus as a "householder" on the line below the Vanderbeeks (100 acres). These moves indicate a change in their status. Immediately below the listing for Conradus Storm that year, John Banta, with a whopping 325 acres to work, and only Hendrick Banta listed as a "householder," remains another

employment possibility for Staats and Hendrick Jr. As a counterbalance to this, Banta owned a slave and, therefore, had additional labor at his disposal.

In 1784, the Storm boys, Conradus, Staats, and Hendrick Jr., lost their 'householder" (lessor?) status with the apparent division of Hendrick Sr.'s land among them, and they moved to lines adjacent to their father, Hendrick, in the records. The subsequent rise and fall of the Storms acreage is, at this time, inexplicable, although Hendrick's apparent loss and regain of 20 acres between 1779 and 1784 must have to do with "unimproved land" not having being recorded during those years. Staats's absence from the list in any given year during which he was a tenant might be a result of his changing venues, but after his acquisition of land, it seems less likely. He may have rented his land to a 'householder" and himself rented other land, but there is no contemporary evidence of this. He and Hendrick did acquire three-year leases in the Ramapo Patent in 1752 and 1754 (see p. 237). Another possibility for his absence may simply have been omission by assessors. Harrington, New Barbadoes, and Franklin Township records do not indicate his presence during the years when he appears to be absent, although a Staas Storm is recorded in Saddle River (1791-2). Staats did acquire land on Rivervale Road, then in the Kakiat Patent (see pages 303-4) Possibly in 1785 (poor legibility) but definitely by 1786 (see p. 304), Hendrick's position on the list changes and he appears at some distance from his previous position next to his kin. Geographically, he may have moved to the north of his original location. Here are just a few, late-eighteenth century exemplars of "axes," with some, not-directly-pertinent family names, omitted for the sake of concision. The numerical listing is for only the present purpose:

	1779		1780		1782
1	Casparus Westervelt	17	Frederick Wortendike	16	Edvard Eckerson
2	Hendrick Storm	16	Peter Eckerson	17	Frederick Wortendike
3	Corne[lius] Demarest	2	Hendrick Storm	15	Hendrick Banta
4	Lawrence Toers	5	Hendrick Storm [Jr.]	2	John Banta
5	Hendrick Storm, Jr.	1	Casparus Westervelt	2	Hendrick Storm
6	Staats Storm	3	Cornelius Demarest	5	Hendrick Storm [Jr.]
7	Yurrie Vanderbeek	4	Lourens Toers	1	Casparus Westervelt
8	Coonradus Y Vanderbeek	7	Yurie Vanderbeek	3	Corne[lius] Demarest
9	Poulus Van Derbeek	8	Coenradus Vanderbeek	4	Lourens Toers
10	Arie Van Derbeek	9	Poulus V Derbeek	7	Yurrie Van Derbeek
11	Coonradus Storm	10	Arie P. Van Derbeek	8	Coenradus V D B
12	John Banta	6	Staas Storm	9	Poulis V. Derbeek
13	Garret Durie	11	Coenradus Storm	10	Arie V Derbeek
14	Peter Westervelt	12	John Banta	11	Coenradus Stor
15	Hendrick Banta	15	Hendrick Banta	6	Stadius Storm
16	Peter Eckerson	14	Peter Westervelt	14	Peter Westervelt
17	Frederik F. Wortendike	13	Garret Durie	13	Garret Durie

One of the few Washington Township documentary resources for the period during which Hillsdale was a sub-division (1840-1898) is the previously noted assessment list of 1853. The township assessed 585 residents and sixty-seven non–residents for land holdings within the township:

	Non-residents	Residents
Total Acreage of Land Evaluated	1,366.00	16,923.00
Value of Total Acreage Evaluated	$54,320.00	$759,145.00
Average Value per Acre	$39.77	$44.86
Average Number of Acres per Taxpayer	20	29

One remembers that the land holdings assigned to the Storms family in the 1853 Township assessment list were spurious.[243] But the 1850 Agricultural Census specifies Henry Storms as owning 160 acres, which places him well above the average individual holdings in the Township

For Reference: Some Basic Agricultural Matters[244]

Bergen County Population

1726	1745	1790	1810	1830	1850	1870	1890	1910	1920
2,673	3,006	12,601	16,603	22,414	14,725	30,122	47,226	138,002	210,703

Bergen County *U*rban and *R*ural Populations

1900		1910		1920	
U	R	U	R	U	R
31,510	46,931	78,134	59,868	145, 548	65,155

New Jersey Farm-Land Investment

New Jersey comprised 4.8 million acres in toto.
Invested in farms:

in 1850	2.9 million acres
in 1860:	3.0 million acres
in 1870:	3.0 million
in 1880:	2.8 million
in 1900,	2.8 million.

In New Jersey, between 1890 and 1910, the percentage of farmland in New Jersey shrank from 54.4% to 53.5% of the total state area. But in Bergen County, the drop was more severe: 54.4% to 34.8%, whereas in more rural Cumberland County, further removed from urbanization, the percentage rose from 33.5 to 49.5.

Number of Farms in Bergen County

1860	1880	1900	1910	1920
1,626	1,710	1,716	1,221	1,012

Farm acreage in Bergen County

1850	1860	1880	1900	1910	1920
108,728	123,160	94,008	75,760	52,726	37,108

Average Farm Acreage, Bergen County

		1860	1880	1900	*c. 1915-9*	1920
		75.74	54.98	44.15		36.67
Storms Land, Hillsdale:	*John A.*	-	-	*?*	*18.74*	*18.74*
	Henry C. II	*65*	*85*	*(died 1900)*	-	-
	Albert C.	*65*	*62*	*(died 1896)*	-	-
	Albert H.			*?*	*42.87*	*40.17*

Bergen County Farms, by Size

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920
Fewer than 3 acres	-	37	-	-	58	40	54
3 to 9 acres	57	194	137	-	256	228	216
10 to 19 acres	165	273	247	254	319	228	200
20 to 49 acres	602	682	577	572	562	411	339
50 to 99 acres	611	456	506	420	359	230	141

Bergen County Farms, by Size (cont.)

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920
100 to 174 acres	-	-	-	-	133	56	45
175 to 259 acres	-	-	-	-	18	16	7
260 to 499 acres	-	-	-	-	7	7	5
500 to 999 acres	-	-	-	-	7	7	5
More than 1,000 acres	-	-	-	-	2	3	3

Bergen County Farms,
Value of Land and Buildings
Numbers in 000's

1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920
6, 238	11,834	19, 143	13,011	9,997	13,082	14,261	14,770

Bergen County Farms,
Average Value of Land and Buildings per Farm

1910	1920
11,975	14, 595

In 1840, Bergen County supported 6,400 head of cattle;

1860	9,200
1900	3,500

These were primarily dairy cattle, not beef. Pork was popular and the meat often was cured for winter use. Poultry was ubiquitous.

During the Colonial period, corn was a popular crop, serving as food for animals and their owners, but it enervated the land. Wheat was the principal cash crop to the degree that New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania were known as the "The Three Bread Colonies." Fiber was a much needed crop, but New Jersey was too far north to grow cotton; hemp and flax substituted and were popular plantings as were a variety of fruit trees. The Colonial-era farmer lived a relatively comfortable life. "The essentials of life were not wanting…," "… there was never a complete crop failure…, never a famine." Most farmers could read, write and do rudimentary mathematics, but the "three R's" were the extent of their education.

Here are some extracts from will inventories of various members of the Storms family, resident in Werimus, in which some examples of their crops and livestock holdings appear (spelling and order as in the originals):

			Value
Jacob, 1813:	3	milk cows,	
	2	young cattle,	
	17	sheep	
			$30.00
	3	large hogs,	
	2	shoates,	
	2	swarms of bes	8.00
	22	fowl	7.10
States, 1828:		Poultry	1.62
		Hay	63.25

		Corn	5.10
		Potatoes	3.62
		Rye	7.75
		Buckwheat	5.62
Cornelius, 1839:		Hay	32.50
		Horse	50.00
		Cow	25.00
		Swine	15.00
		Poultry	2.25
		Hive and bees	2.00
		Pork	3.50
		Potatoes	1.00
		Timber	5.00
Conrad, 1846:	3	Horses	50.00
	3	Cows	35.00
	7	Sheep	14.00
		Hay, straw, stalks in the stacks	73.00
		Corn, rye, buckwheat in the crib	69.75
Henry, 1853:		Wool	1.25
		Horses	80.00
		Cows	60.00
		Sheep	8.00
		Poultry	3.75
		Rye	24.00
		Corn	4.00
		Oats	10.00
		Straw	2.00
		Hay	48.00
		Manure	1.50
		Plank and Timber	6.50
Henry Conrad, 1900			
	2	Pigs	12.00
	1	Pr. Mules and harness	100.00
	1	Cow	25.00

The Storms family vocation was farming. Literacy among them was spotty until the latter 19th century. Any land acquisitions made by the family before 1905 apparently were for agricultural use. In 1905, they bought a few houses in "downtown" Hillsdale, possibly for speculation, but some were residences for widowed family members. Until the very late-nineteenth century, the family sons followed in their progenitors' professional footsteps and later branched out into careers then becoming more usual, as the farm population and acreage in the county diminished with increased urbanization, and the boys looked elsewhere for a living. The daughters followed suit, leaving farm occupations a generation or so later than did their brothers.

Some examples:

- in 1905, John Alfred Storms was a farmer; daughter Emma "was a typewriter" (a doubtful premise);

- in 1910, John Alfred was a farmer, daughter Nettie was a Book Keeper for the telephone company; son Walter was an apprentice plumber;

- in 1910 , Albert H. was a farmer, but daughter Georgina was a steno, son Conrad was an apprentice machinist (both were unemployed), and son Leroy was a machinist;

- in 1915, Albert H. was a farmer, but son Garret was a bank clerk;

- in 1920, John Alfred was a farmer, but son Garret was a book keeper, and daughter Vietta was a clerk.

Two years later, John Alfred, lacking a son interested in assuming his father's role, gave up the remaining land that had been his family's homestead farm for nearly 200 years.

May I repeat here: I have no pretensions to the effect that I have dealt with the entirety of the Storms family landholdings and land transactions in this work. In addition to unrecorded land transfers and lost or destroyed documentation, there are those land documents whose location is undeterminable owing to their only locators being a "heap of stones," "a small ash tree," "a fence," " a corner," and the like, and there are no recorded documents relating to either grantor or grantee that are of any assistance. But one tries.

✷

I have written of one house and of one family that made it their home; of one house and of one family, emblematic and paradigmatic of many during the formative years of the Republic.

Perusal of tax assessments of the Storms family lands, as well as of agricultural censuses, Revolutionary-War damage claims, and will inventories, during their long tenure in Werimus suggests that the family was somewhat above average in terms of social position and material assets. Further, they were active participants in municipal life, involved as functioning members of Old Paramus Church, and appeared to have taken advantage of the suffrage.

As I have in the past, I am afraid that I lost some of my historian's objectivity during the preparation of this work. It is, in one way, disquieting to read the hands of men and women long in the earth – transient, ephemeral. One encounters the signatures of van Buskirks, Van Ripers, Westervelts, Demarests, Quackenbushses, Wortendykes, Zabriskies, Bantas, Ackermans, Holdrums, van Emburghs, Van der Beeks – and of the Storms family. But, they do remain with us. There are their papers, their diaries and family Bibles, and there are their descendants, some of whom still hold land of their progenitors. Their names are remembrances on the land, in our parks and streets and schools.

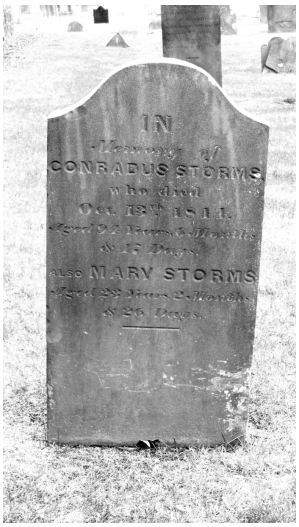
I had a sense of I'm-not-quite-sure-what while I was holding a document bearing the signature of Henry Conrad , born in the early nineteenth century and the man who, with his son, John Alfred, built The House. I would like to think that, somehow, they know that we are here, that we love their house and land and are taking care of it, and that I knew Henry's granddaughter and his great-granddaughter, spirited and gracious ancient ladies, now at one with their ancestors.

And for our sons and daughters-in-law: Jason, Caleb, Anthony and Sophie, Ethan and Nicole, and for the succeeding generation of Arthur, Severine, Max, and Imogene – we hope that The House has provided them with a host of happy hours and with a myriad of memories that will resonate in their

lives as their years accrue to them, as well as with a sense of the history of their country with which this house is imbued.

We are grateful for our fifty years here, and we look forward to whatever time is left to us in this place that is, in its way, a diary of our town, of our state, of our country – and of our family.

In the spring of 2008, I put a small quantity of earth from The House in a container and placed that earth at the base of Conradus Storm's grave marker (1750-1844) in the Old Paramus churchyard.

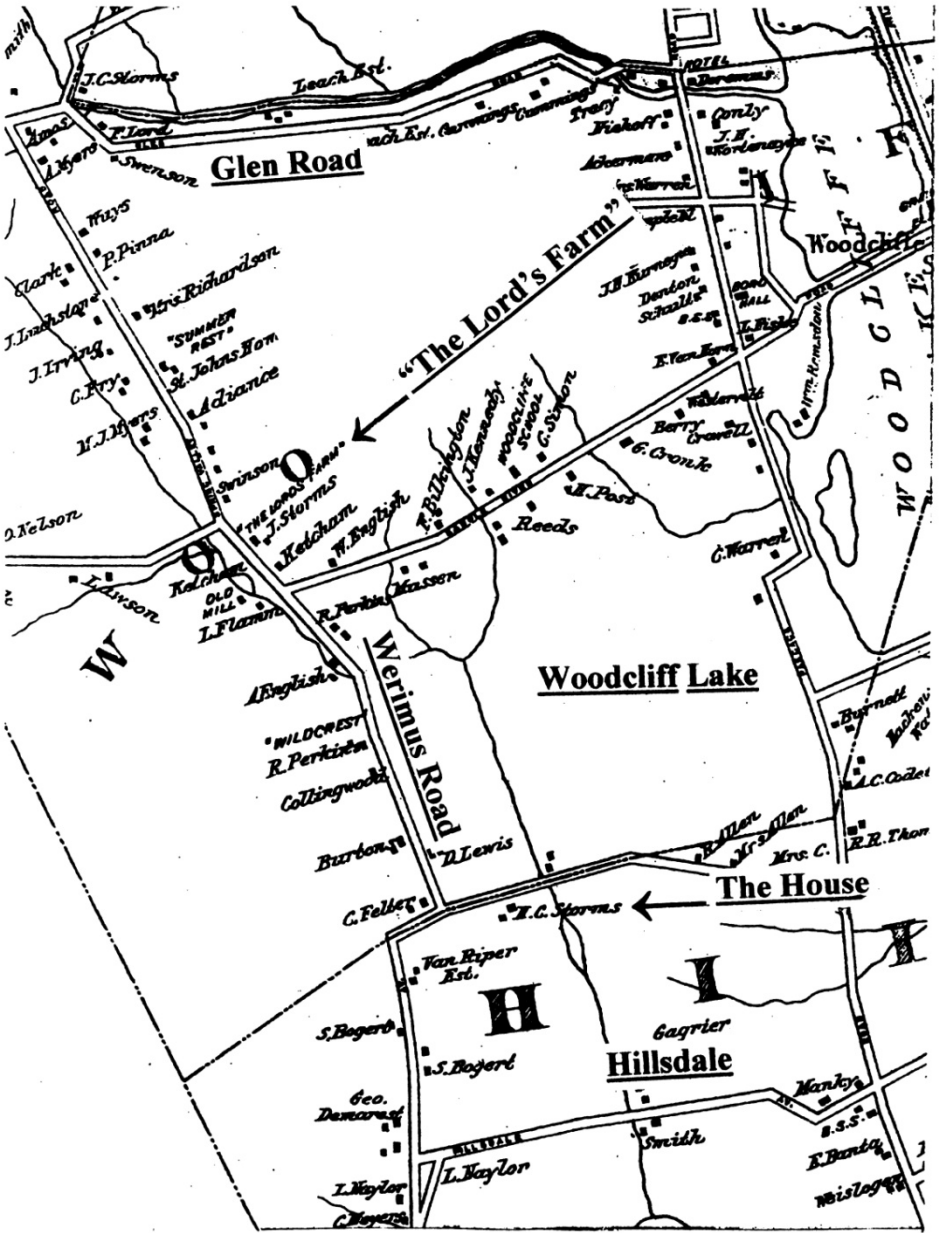


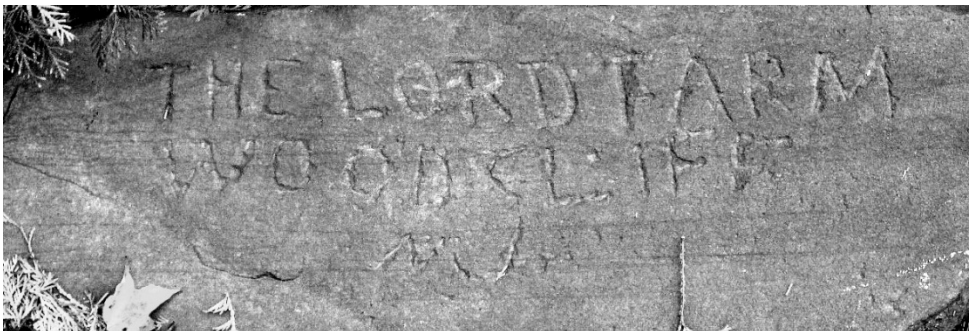
Now he rests in some of his own earth.

✷

Appendix I
The "Lord's Farm"

The "Lord's Farm" Neighborhood (1913)
Atlas of Bergen County New Jersey, George W. and Walter S. Bromley





The Lord's Farm name-stone, undated, on Werimus Road, Woodcliff Lake,
photo courtesy of George Fusco.

A variety of cultists is no rarity on the American cultural scene, and one salient in the cultural history of New Jersey appeared in Park Ridge, *circa* 1887, in the person of Paul Blaudin Mnason, AKA Mnason T. Huntsman (b. 1851 Stroudsburg, PA; d.?). He received the "call" to his own, singularly personal, unique, Christian, ministry *circa* 1884.

Mnason T. Huntsman
Sketch from *The Bergen Index*, April 27, 1893, NYHS

On June 3, 1887, Salina Lavinia Storms, wife of the salient Park Ridge citizen, John H. Storms – cousin to the Hillsdale Storms – died of what was apparently a heart attack. She had been attending Mnason's religious meetings in a tent erected for that purpose. "An already inflamed populace connected her death with these meetings…. One week later the tent was burned." (De La Ree 1992, p. 2; 22-3). Mnason was unceremoniously, and with minor violence, ejected from Park Ridge: "… Mnason's beard and hair [were] partially shorn and he was escorted to New York the next morning via train."

But by 1889 he had founded a religious commune called "The Lord's Farm" on the property of Herman and Mae (May, Mary, Maria) Storms at the junction of Wierimus Road and Saddle River Road in Woodcliff Lake – this after his rather difficult sojourn in Park Ridge. This branch of the Storms family was not affiliated with The House. Mnason's adherents also were known as "Angel [allegedly nude] Dancers," possibly owing to one of the questionable activities in which they were alleged to have indulged. Mnason's activities in Bergen County, primarily in Woodcliff Lake, continued until about 1910.

From the outset of these carryings-on, Mnason encountered difficulties with both the law and with the society in which he chose to practice his ministry. A discussion of his "ministry" is beyond the scope of the present endeavor, as is the nature of existence on the Lord's Farm, but for those interested in such shenanigans, here is an annotated, selected, bibliography of material pertinent to Mnason's activities. I respectfully suggest that an excellent point of departure is "When Santa Claus Lived in Park Ridge," and "The So-Called 'Angel Dancers, '" both by John C. Storms of Park Ridge (1870-1962) and in the "Storms Papers" of the Pascack Historical Society in Park Ridge, NJ.

First, from *The New York Times* and a few other newspapers, then book and journal references, all chronologically listed:

The New York Times Aug. 3, 1888. Mnason had been a disruptive presence at meetings of The New York Christian Mission. The night of August 2, he was asked to leave and became "…so violent and abusive that he was locked up…. He last tried to save souls at Park Ridge."

The New York Times Jan. 16, 1889. "Mnason on the Rack." Mnason and several acolytes were arrested in Belvidere, N.J. on various morals charges, including persuasion, by Mnason, of two minor females, nine and fourteen, to return with him to Park Ridge. Several of Mnason's letters were in evidence, and these showed that "indelicate matters" were discussed by the "saints" in Mnason's ménage. Mnason was sentenced to six months in prison. He admitted to having served as an "end man" in a minstrel show.

The New York Times Nov. 16, 1892. Mrs. Elizabeth Berry and Garry (Garret) Storms were jailed in Hackensack for four days in lieu of fines, having been judged guilty of violating the Sunday Law by husking. Arrests of May Storms and Huntsman T. Mason (*sic*) were pending.

The New York Times Apr. 25, 1893. "Nine religious fanatics…" and their leader, Mnason, were jailed in Hackensack. Mnason had been jailed before for enticing two young girls to join his group. Charges included working on Sunday; "scantily clad and robed" Angel Dancing; conspiring to defraud Herman Storms out of his property; denying, ridiculing, and cursing accepted, Christian, religious customs; setting up a false god (Mnason); perpetrating "unseemly revelry;" and committing injury to public morals.

The New York Times Apr. 29, 1893. Richard Storms, Rutgers student and son of Garret and May Storms, was arrested in Hackensack as a Mnason co-conspirator.

The New York Times Sept. 26, 1893. Mnason and twenty-five of his adherents were indicted in Hackensack on charges of immorality, of breaking crockery during an Angel dance, and of burning Bibles. Mnason served one year at hard labor.

The New York Times Jan. 22, 1896. The Angel Dancers of Lord's Farm fear an outbreak of an unnamed disease. The nine men of the group sleep in the attic of the farmhouse; it is not known how the nineteen women are "distributed." The group is abstemious in diet. The health of Herman Storms, owner of the Lord's Farm, is unknown, but there are negative rumors regarding it. There are outstanding indictments against Mnason and some members of the Angel Dancers.

The Sun (New York) Jan. 24, 1896. "There is trouble at the Lord's Farm." Among the area residents, stories of contention and of open conflict are circulating, and they may lead to another crusade against the Angel Dancers. The journalist relates the story of Frank Huntsman, Mnason's brother, who moved with his family to the Lord's Farm, but they were severely chafed by the rigidity and harshness of his brother's regimen. He left, but not without considerable strife,

including physical violence. The article contains a number of examples of fights, arguments, and other difficulties on the Lord's farm, including the maintenance of a "place of confinement" in the house, in which "old Herman Storms," original owner of the farm, was incarcerated for three days. It was reported also that Storms suffered other mistreatment, including being led around by his beard. Borough Mayor Reed expressed great antagonism to the group and opined that they were hypocrites and that the group should be broken up. There is talk in the community to the effect that the courts should act to "… break up what is claimed to be a menace to morality and decency as well as to health. A promiscuous crowd is gathered in limited quarters with rude sanitary arrangements … and there is fear of an epidemic. So do some citizens declare."

The Sun (New York) Feb 6, 1896. People in the area's hamlets and villages call for an investigation of the "queer" and "strange" Angel dancers, owing to an outbreak of a mysterious, possible contagious, disease among them at the Lord's Farm. There are twenty-eight members crowded into their small farmhouse and an epidemic is feared. "A queerer set of fanatics than the Angel Dancers never settled within a hundred miles of New York." There follows a highly positive series of comments, citing the sect's answering abuse and jeers with prayers for the abusers and scoffers, their humanity in caring for the unfortunate, their morality, modesty, cleanliness, abstemious life style, their retiring ways, and the physical vigor and attractiveness of the members. They are alleged to be "expert agriculturalists."

The anonymous journalist reported favorably on a visit to the Lord's Farm, during which the members acted quietly and mysteriously, and Mnason comported himself with dignity. The reporter alleges that the animus of the local population was then a thing of the past.

The New York Times Mar. 21, 1897. A child died yesterday at the Lord's farm. "No physician was called until too late to be of any service."

The New York Herald January 1, 1898. "Found With "Ghost Dancers. Lloyd Kuhus, a Fugitive Charged with Burglary in Ohio, is Taken from Mnason Community, at Woodcliff." Kuhus was an escaped prisoner (Fulton County, Ohio jail) and was apprehended at "The Lord's Farm, where he had been for three weeks and was regarded as "an exemplary young man" by "The Holy One" (Mnason). Fulton County Sheriff Steinberger traced Kuhus through correspondence that he had with his family members. He was locked up in the Hackensack pending extradition to Ohio, where he was to be tried for robbery, jail breaking, and eluding pursuit. It is not known whether he participated in any "Angel Dancing."

The New York Times July 10, 1898. Hillsdale, NJ. Angel Dancers no longer will feed vagrants at the Lord's farm. They had believed that the vagrants were helping with farm work in return for meals, but Mnason, having found that the vagrants "… were only fooling him" in this regard, discontinued the practice.

The New York Times Aug. 28, 1899. Park Ridge. There was "great rejoicing" in this village over the arrest of Huntsman T. Mason [*sic*] and some of his adherents on charges of unspecified "gross crimes" involving Lucy Lamb, fourteen, and her sister, Emma, sixteen, whose mother, Annie, swore out a warrant leading to the arrests. The prisoners were taken to Hackensack for arraignment. Members of the group once were horsewhipped by a band of "regulators," and some of them have been imprisoned.

The New York Times Oct. 12, 1899. Hackensack. Huntsman T. Mnason was found guilty of the charges lodged against him. Other defendants were acquitted.

The New York Times Jan. 18, 1900. Hackensack. Lucy and Emily Lamb probably will be released from custody when the matter is tried before the court. They were taken from the Lord's Farm to testify against Mnason and his followers. They are not wanted at the Lord's Farm by the "inmates," and good homes have been found for them.

The New York Times Jan. 18, 1900. The father of the Lamb girls, witnesses against Mnason, demanded their release to his custody, but the girls refused to accompany him. Freeholder Riley of Hillsdale, upon posting bond, was given custody of the sisters by Judge Zabriskie. The father then threatened to shoot Judge Zabriskie, but he was subdued.

The Evening Times (Washington, D.C.) Jan. 23, 1900. Dr. John Quackenbos [*sic*], a hypnotist, claims that, through his ministrations, he will restore the Lamb sisters to their original condition in which they will recognize and act on their proper relationship with their father. Mr. Lamb claims that the sisters were hypnotized by Mnason who told him, Lamb, that "You may take away their bodies, but I control their minds." Quackenbos asserted that he would "… suggest to and improse [*sic*] upon them their duty to their parents and give them normal ideas of life and morality. There is no further notice of this business.

The New-York Tribune March 26, 1900. Garry (*recte* Garret) and May Storms, returned to the Park Ridge Reformed Sunday School this day, having abandoned it for the Angel Dancers ten years previous. May Storms was quoted as follows: "The spirit led me out of the church ten years ago, and the spirit led me back." There is a consensus that Mnason's leadership is failing and that the "Dancers" will soon be a thing of the past.

The New York Times Apr. 16, 1900. The Lamb sisters will be released in their mother's custody. Counsel for Mnason is expected to ask that the indictment against him for keeping a disorderly house be quashed. This apparently took place, as no more was heard of it.

The New York Times Nov. 6, 1900. Men of the Lord's Farm now will vote in elections, contrary to their previous refusal to do so. Mnason was not allowed to register to do so.

The Evening World (New York) Sept. 12, 1903. Reverend E. T. Sanford, Pastor of Calvary Baptist Church in Hackensack, is to preach at the Lord's Farm at the invitation of Mnason P. Huntsman, leader of the sect in residence there. Pastor Sanford has a reputation for adventurousness. Pastor intends to preach a sermon on "The Good Old Way," and "…hopes that his hearers will appreciate all that is said."

The Sun (New York) Sept. 14, 1903. Ignoring the opinions of his co-clerics, Pastor Sanford preached what was apparently a respectfully received sermon on the lawn of The Lord's Farm, (home of Garret and Maria Storms). His praying and preaching lasted about an hour, and some local, non-Angel Dancers, attended as well. The latter sang some hymns, and Mnason contributed a solo of a hymn that he had composed, "Watering the Lilies for the Master." However, the Angel Dancers did not take an active part in the service, but sat in respectful silence. Inferentially, the writer of this piece suggests that there were many fewer members of the sect than there had been in the past. He used the term "few" in describing the group, wrote that there were only four

women present, and referred to "…the little group of Lord's Farm people." The author informed his readers that "…since Mnason's imprisonment some years ago, the Lord's Farm people have been very quiet…, their crops have been the envy of the neighborhood…, [and] folks say that there are no goings-on at the farm which [*sic*] could offend anyone."

The Evening World (New York) Feb. 2, 1905 The Angel Dancers have cut their long locks, shaved their flowing beards, and gone into politics; this, the result of a "new vision." Even Mnason, self-styled "Modern Christ," who heretofore prided himself on his resemblance to Moses, now sports "…the closest of Hackensack shaves." One of the newly shorn male Dancers has joined the Bergen County Republican Executive Committee. Bergen County always has been Democratic, but the Republicans hope to change this with the support of the Dancers. It is not understood what launched this metamorphosis. Local farmers expressed the opinion that "…there is some vision behind it." Undoubtedly.

The New York Times Apr. 1, 1905. John McClintock, better known as "John the Baptist," an early leader at the Lord's Farm, committed suicide last night by shooting himself. That year, the New Jersey Census shows "Mnason, P. B.," as residing with Garret E. and Maria Storms.

The Times Dispatch (Richmond, VA) Oct. 3, 1909 "Angel Dancers at Last Compelled to Give Up Their Retreat." Garret E. Storms, with the support of Judge Doremus, ejected Mnason from his farm, which had been the home, since 1889, of the group of "religious fanatics" that the latter led and of which Storms was a member. Farmers in the area were convinced that Mnason "…was running an immoral society." He and Jane Howell, an acolyte, were sentenced to serve a year in state prison after "…a sensational trial in Hackensack."

The New York Times January 23, 1910. Huntsman T. Mnason was ejected long ago from the Lord's Farm for failure to meet his agreement to pay $300 a year in rent. Mnason had claimed part ownership of the farm property as a member of the sect. Garret Storms was now trying to recover Mnason's share of the farm, although he, Garret, had executed a quit-claim for .16 of an acre to Mnason (Deed 530-568, 1/7/1904). Storms, son of the former owner of the property, the late Herman Storms, claims that Mnason often dropped his religious mien in favor of abusive and threatening behavior. Mnason now resides on another farm in Woodcliff Lake. Why was Mnason not in jail? See the last line in the notice immediately above.

The New York Times May 24, 1910. "Farmer," a ten-year-old waif, who was adopted by the Lord's Farm several years ago, has been reclaimed by his mother, Maria Theresa, and will return to France. They were taken in by the Angel dancers, and the mother returned to France where she married a wealthy man. She sent for the child but Garret Storms refused to surrender him. The child has asked that his toys and his bank book be returned to him.

Margo Nash. *The New York Times* January 7, 2001. A rather slapdash and not very useful overview of the Lord's farm.

Food, Home, and Garden. Vol. 1, New Series (1897), p. 6. Chauncey Roe. "The Lord's Farm." A short encomium to the farm from a vegetarian's point of view.

American Communities, Revised Edition. William Alfred Hinds, Ph.B. Chicago: 1902. p. 82. "Woodcliff Community." Very concise review of the Lord's Farm.

The Open Court. Vol. XXXIII, No. 10. (October 1919, p. 589. Theodore Schroeder. "Anarchism and the Lord's Farm, Record of a Social Experiment." The cultist as anarchist.

Communities of the Past and Present. Ernest S. Wooster. Newllano, La.:1924. p. 66. Very positive overview of the Lord's Farm.

The Psychoanalytic Review. Volume VIII (1921), p. 314. Theodore Schroeder. "Psychology of One Pantheist." A lengthy psychoanalytic analysis of Mnason's behavior, larded with reference to others of his ilk.

Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics. James Hastings, *et al*. 24 Volumes. New York: 1925-35. Volume 2, p. 474. "Angel Dancers." A positive presentation of Mnason and his activities.

Modern American Communes. Robert P. Sutton. Westport: 1955. p. 80. Good overall survey. This source reports that Mnason left the in 1910, went to New York City and founded an African-American Church called "The Church of the Living God."

New Jersey History. Volume XCV, Number 1 (1977), p. 5. David Steven Cohen. " 'The Angel Dancers:' The Folklore of Religious Communitarianism." A scholarly and useful survey of Mnason's activities. Cohen claims that the charges of sexual promiscuity leveled at Mnason and his adherents were a complete distortion.

Dictionary of American Communal and Utopian History. Robert S. Fogarty. Westport: 1980. p. 57. Short overview

Relics (PHS) Vol. 35 (May 1991), p. 5. Katherine Randall. "Mnason (Mason Huntsman) and His 'Angel Dancers." A general survey of Mnason and of activities at the Lord's Farm.

"The Storms of Pascack." Gerry de la Ree. Saddle River, NJ. 1992. Typescript. Saddle River, NJ: 1992. pp. 22-3. Brief and general commentary on Mnason's New-Jersey activities.

Pascack Valley Tales (I). Katherine Randall. "Mnason and the Lord's Farm." Park Ridge: 1993. p. 122. Related to the 1991 article in *Relics* by the same author.

Utopias and Utopians: an historical dictionary. C. S. Trahair. Westport: 1999. p. 194. Short overview of Mnason and the Lord's farm.

Historical Dictionary of Utopianism. James Matthew Morris, Andrea L. Kross. Lanham: 2004. P. 185. A very brief overview

Pascack Valley Community Life Jan. 21, 2009. Karen F. Mrnarevic. Useful overview using a few of the pieces cited herein. Based on the Margo Nash piece in the New York Times (Jan.7, 2001), which the author cites.

Relics (PHS) Vol. 51 (May 2007), p. 14f. Frank D. Schroth, Jr. "The Angel Dancers of Woodcliff Lake." A short overview of the Farm, with a few heretofore unreported items.
Schroth cites a somewhat poignant – about the only – defense of Mnason, one offered

by Alfred P. Smith (1832-1901), a distinguished African- American journalist and social activist. [245] Early on, Mnason founded an African-American church, which is where he may have made the connection with Smith.

> *This case will furnish a curious chapter in the history of intolerance and the ignorant and mendacious jumble of a charge on which these people* [Mnason and his Angel Dancers] *were committed, if preserved, will be read by future generations with wonder at the ignorance,bigotry and perversion of the law, to gratify religious rivalry and spite, in Park Ridge in 1893.*

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Appendix II
The Matter of John Henry Storms:
(b. March 27, 1850, d. October 6, 1853)

John Henry Storms' Neighborhood (1861)
Map of the Counties of Bergen and Passaic New Jersey,
from actual Surveys by A. M. Hopkins, C.E.
G. H. Corey. Philadelphia: 1861

John Henry's Gravesite ☼
Storms Family Sites ▲

On May 31, 1972 *The Bergen Record* reported a despicable act: a child's grave had been desecrated.

The site is located in the woods behind the home of Ms. Nina Pearson, 276 Werimus Road in Woodcliff Lake.* The perpetrator remains unknown to this day. Physical evidence indicated that the tombstone had been struck several times on its base with a hammer and that the main part had been sawed off its base and stolen.

Here is the epitaph:

Little John Henry Storms
3 years, 6 months, 10 days
A rose nipped in the bud
October 6th, 1853

The *Record* reported on the theft again June 11, 1972, this time with a somewhat more positive cast. An anonymous telephone call had led police to the back porch of Our Lady Mother of the Church, a Catholic church, on Woodcliff Avenue in Woodcliff Lake. There, the missing tombstone was found. **

The perpetrator of this vile act has never been apprehended, but there remains another conundrum:

<u>who was little John Henry?</u>

John Henry's birth – March 27, 1850 – occurred after the 1850 Federal Census, and he left this earth before the next census that would have reported the local population: the New Jersey State Census of 1855. Therefore, documentation of his origin cannot be found there. No record of either his birth or of his death has been found in records of local area churches. Quite peculiar. The Storms family in this area was affiliated with Old Paramus Reformed Church and with The Pascack Reformed Church, and most members of the family are recorded in their records, but ... no known baptism; no funeral for this child; no note of his arrival or departure.

The *Bergen Record* (June 11, 1972) quoted "… a local historian, who requested that his name not be used." This person suggested that John Henry may have been an illegitimate child: "That could explain why he was buried so deep in the woods – unlike all the other Storms. It might [*recte* "would"] have been a shame for the family and much easier to keep it quiet by just burying him here."

This may sound quite good in the lecture hall, but surely it will blow up in the laboratory.

If the effort was to conceal the identity of a putative illegitimate child, why incise his full name on the tombstone?

The 1972 description in the *Record* of the burial site as "deep-in-the-woods" is hyperbolic to begin with. The idea that the site was deliberately hidden at the time of internment simply does not follow. Even if the "deep-in-the-woods" condition prevailed in 1972, it would constitute no proof that the same environment prevailed in 1853. Further, the area was no howling wilderness in 1853 and was well farmed-over. In 1853 the site may just as well have been in the clear as "deep-in-the-woods."

Further, the Reformed Church neither frowned on nor proscribed the practice of home burial. There is a tombstone on The House property. We do not know if any other family graves were there in the past and have been eradicated or moved during the last 156 years, and there is no reason to assume that the home burial was a then-shameful act or was impelled by one.

One also might note that the area surely was well populated – that it was not prairie-like, in that residents were not separated from one another by long, empty, distances and a community did exist there. In addition, it is one thing to conceal an infant from one's community, but quite another to mask the presence of a growing, active, child for three years.

There was a very strong Storms presence along Werimus Road at this period. Among them, the names John, Henry, Henry J., and John Henry are much in evidence (See Gerry de la Ree, "The Storms of Pascack," Saddle River: 1992).

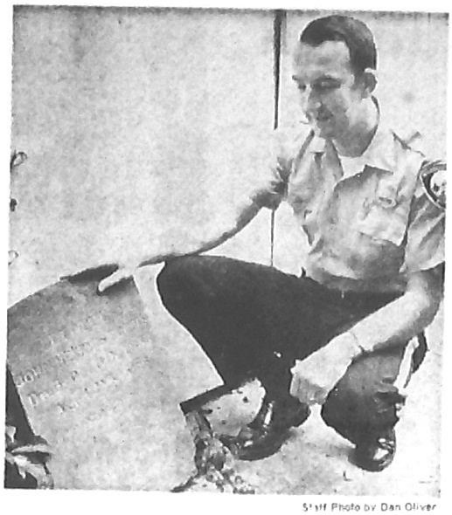
It is difficult to explain the absence of the customary church records pertinent to this child. Baptism is a Sacrament of the Reformed Church, and this notice surely should have appeared, as very well might have his death notice, although burial is not a Sacrament. However, church records of the time were not exemplars of exquisite accuracy, and absence of individual records is not sufficiently rare as to cause shock. Surprise, possibly, but not shock.

Who was little John Henry? We do not know and are not likely to.

Nonetheless, I suggest that our anonymous historian's illegitimacy premise is quite unlikely and that the child should be permitted to rest, lineage unsullied.

* Ms. Pearson declined even to discuss photographing the tombstone.

** On June 6, 1972, *The News* reported the theft; *The Local Review* reported the return on June 22, 1972 , as did *The Record* on June 11, 1972 (photo below courtesy of *The Record*).



Staff Photo by Dan Oliver

HOME AGAIN—Det. Peter Luca happily contemplates the tombstone of Little John Henry Storms who died in 1853. The stone was stolen two weeks ago and returned to its owner, Nina Pearson, following an anonymous phone call.

Goes back to 1853

© 1972 Dan Oliver / *The Record (Bergen County, NJ)*

Appendix III
On Peter Sonmans

The name Peter Sonmans appears with some frequency in these pages. Therefore, a small digression in order to make clear the how this man was regarded:

Sonmans 1667-1734, a one-time Proprietor of East Jersey (appointed 1683) and a land speculator, was in bad odor for his fraudulent real-estate dealings and for items of a more personal nature as well. [246] Herewith, a few examples:

Shortly after August 1700, Lucas Kiersted, land superintendent for Blandina Bayard, "…was corrupted by Peter Sonmans, one of the Proprietors of East Jersey, and induced to take out Jersey patents for [Bayard's lands] which hitherto has not been patented by New York, although Blandina Bayard [Peter Bayard's grandmother] had been promised a patent…," This led to later conflicting land claims by proprietors of both the Cheesecocks and Wawayanda Patents. Further, he misrepresented his official position in a transaction of December 10, 1709. See The History of Rockland County, Frank Bertangue Green, pp 22-25, (New York, 1886). See also Archives of the State of New Jersey. First series. Vols. 1-10. Documents relating to the colonial History of the state of New Jersey, hereafter DCH. Eds. William A. Whitehead, F. W. Ricord, William Nelson. Vols. I-X, Newark 1880-1886. Herein one finds multiple entries (Vols. I, III, IV, and V) in which Sonmans is cited for "…Imbezzling" records of the Proprietors, absconding, and libel (IV, p. 8), and "Perjurie and Adultrie" (IV, p. 87). Further enlightenment from "A Representation of the New Jersey Assembly to Governor Hunter…."

> *While there being nothing against Mr. Peter Sonmans, but his being indicted for perjury, from which by a pack'd jury he was cleared, as appears by the memorial (no. 4) there being but too much reason to believe that he was justly accused, it would be no mean reason to lay him aside from her majesty's council; it being some sort of reflection to continue a person even supposed guilty of so heinous a crime, in so high a post…* [in light of her majesty's instructions] *that no person nessitous or much in debt shall be of it: much less a person known to be a bankrupt, as Sonmans is, who at This time, and for some years past, has lived in open and* [illegal] *avowed aduldery* [*sic*].

The memorialist continued with the declaration that Sonmans imposed his "wicked designs on simple people who suspect no trick from a person of his rank," and that he did "… warp the laws to the manifest prejudice, ruin, and undoing of many of her majesty's subjects." [247]
DCH (V, p. 123) carries the text of a Proclamation (7/12/1726) by James Smith, Secretary of the Province of New Jersey, in which he announces the appointment of Richard Ashfield as Receiver-General of quit rents and Arrears. Mr. Secretary also announced that Peter Sonmans, with no authorization whatsoever, had declared himself an Agent of the Proprietors for collection of these rents and arrears, and he, Smith, notified all parties that Sonmans had no right to act in this

capacity and under no circumstances were citizens to settle their obligations with Sonmans. DCH (V, p. 103) provides a sardonic comment to the effect that:

> *We had another rare Christian Amongst us by Name Peter Sonmans who was obliged to fly to England he pretended to be agent General for the Proprietors of the Jerseys But who those proprietors are that Signed any Such Deed I Know Not, But it was Inserted In the body that he had power from the proprietors to Sell four thousand acres of Land Which accordingly he went and Surveyed by virtue of that Deed Instead of four thousand betwixt fourty* [*sic*] *and fifty thousand.*

"Rare Christian," indeed. He appears to have been a singularly slippery and unsavory citizen.

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Appendix IV, "A Martyr"

The Paterson Guardian (11/ 28/1857 published a rather strange and defensive piece, submitted by "A Martyr," to or for what end, I do not know.

There is a suggestion in the piece that the residents or Wearimus are hide-bound, "of the old stamp," and retrogressive but that they are on the move into modernity, just then acquiring an interest in newspapers. "Martyr" invites the reporters to come in to Wearimus and stir up the locals, but suggests that initially they not "rub too hard" for fear of dire consequences launched by the conservative residents. It is the eve of the Civil War, and the writer still refers to the "Dutch" residents.

The piece requires no commentary. It gives us a bit of a hint of the social and cultural environment in Wearimus on the eve of the Great Rebellion, an enclave of comfortable, wealthy, possibly smug, citizens, just then emerging into modernity.

Wearimus

This narrow neck of land, hemmed in by the Pascack and Saddle River hills, scarcely ever receives mention in the [Paterson] *Guardian. The place is so indented between high ridges of land on either side, that to the person traversing the country, it cannot be seen until within the limits of its narrow confines.*

The area of territory is small, a brook courses through the valley with sufficient water to drive two mills located thereon. [248] *Though small in extent, the hearts of her people are large, ever ready to expand at the touch.*

There is some business connected with the place, in the shape of carriage making, turning shops, saw mills, store, tavern, &c – Township meetings and elections are held at J. A. L. Demarests's Hotel in the place, better known as "Sante Claus," from his open, frank, and manly mien; as clever a landlord as ever stood behind a bar, or tipped a glass to his guests.

The settlers are of the old stamp and wealthy. Poverty with her attendants has never been known to leave an impress on its people. The inhabitants are more imbned [*sic.* imbued] *with the go-ahead principle, and not like the "Paskackeans," a little to the east, (separated be a hill) who are contented, some of them, with their mail arrangement; but would rather drive to Hohokus to get the news and documents, though three times the distance.*

A club of Guardians has just been started in the place. The infection for newspaper literature is spreading; others will catch the rage for it which is so prevalent throughout Bergen, so that Wearimus will not only be known, but felt and heard.

Somehow, the paper down here will take among the Dutch. (if it is Black) [a reference to Lincoln's Republican Party, owing to its pro-Abolitionist stance]. *There is a (W)right* [reference to the local farmer of that name?] *spirit with the Van* [reference to those of Dutch ancestry?]. *Though by times you feed us on unsavory messes; yet we swallow them down to be digested at leisure.*

If we have been humbugged, let it be done with the eyes open; rather than waste our dollars upon journals, which are too stupid to ferret out news daily transpiring around them – It is the activity and life which characterize your paper that make it the desideratum among the Dutch. So popular has it become down here, that mine is completely worn out in the neighborhood, scarcely having time to read it myself. The people have made a start, so look out for an old-fashioned package from antiquated Wearimus.

The dull drowsiness which formerly hung over the place is fast disappearing, and Wearimus is determined to come up to the times. – Wake us up, Reporters! Stir us around, and make us roar like lions: and give us the notoriety that other places around us have – Don't, I beseech you, rub too hard at the beginning, for fear of having your whiskers pulled or your coat-tail rent in twain, when scaling some picket, hotly pursued by shadows, your vision imagines to be treading on your heels. I have taken up too much space and for fear of giving you an overdose, wind np [*recte:* up] *by subscribing myself.*

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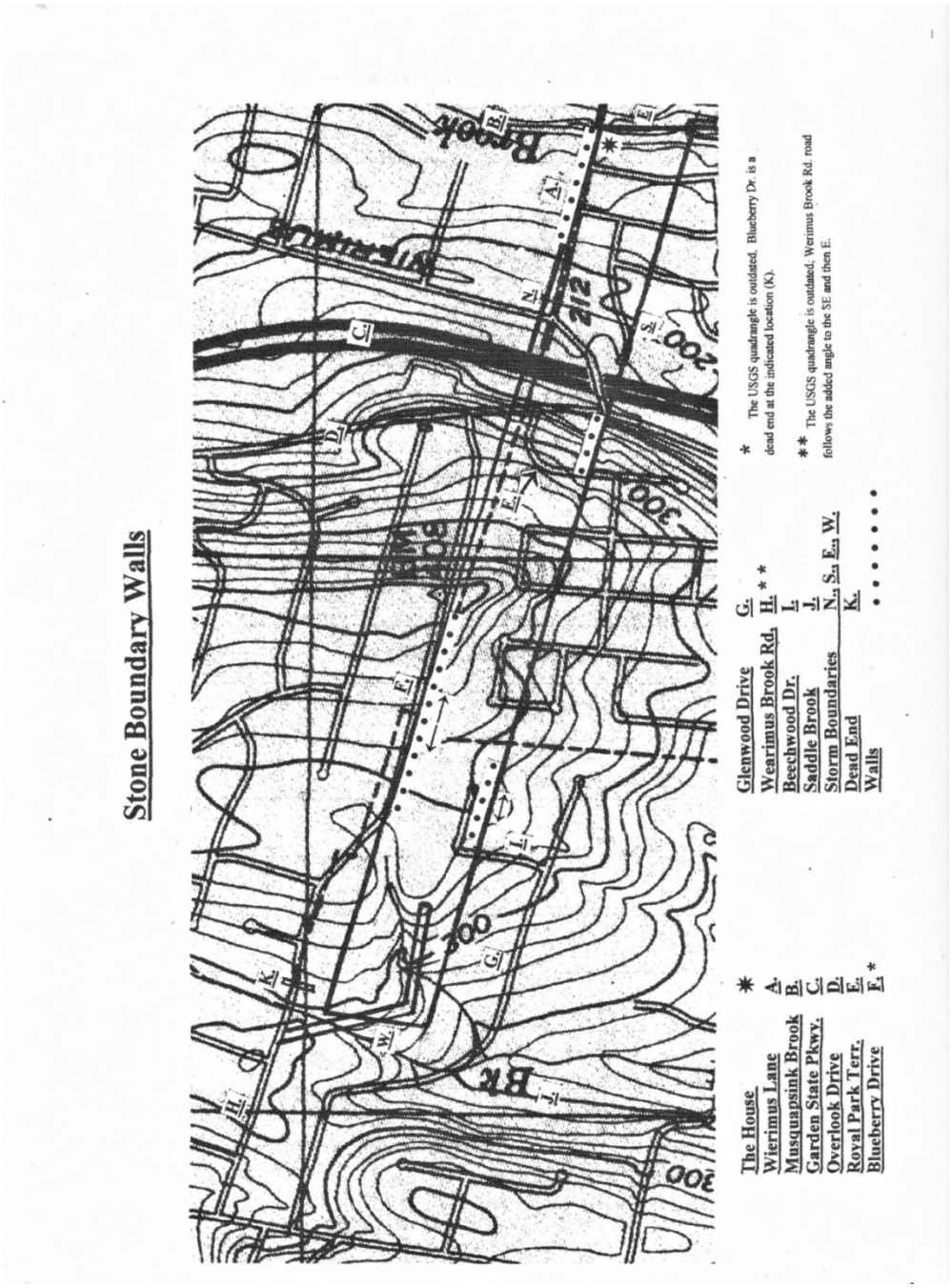
Appendix V: Stone Boundary Walls

Daily, for almost fifty years, I have sat for a time on the sofa in the northwest room of the first floor and looked out the north bay at the stone wall on the far side of Wierimus Lane. My appearance has changed considerably during that time; the wall has pretty much remained the same.

I have looked at the wall and thought about the Storms people who surely built it. I wonder if John Alfred Storms, last of the family in The House, sat here too and looked at the wall. It marks the northern boundary of his homestead farm, and if so, certainly must have extended to the east and to the west, the western terminus having been at the Saddle Brook. There is no trace to the east, but Wierimus Lane was re-routed, east of the Musquapsink Brook, in 1870, and probably the wall was eliminated at that time. But the wall does extend about 200 yards to the west, leading to the thought that it may have it extended farther in this direction, yea unto the Saddle Brook, the western terminus of the farm and in Storms hands until 1915. There are later additions in the form of pillars marking driveways, and these, as well as a few small sections in between are mortared, but the great bulk of the wall is mixed random, mosaic, and some coursed rubble.

As sometimes happens, pondering led to action, and after plotting out the south boundary of the Storms homestead farm (as per Deed 936-409 [1797], p. 267) and filling in the north boundary, using the established 600' north-south boundary, I embarked on a quest for vestigial evidence of the boundary walls, with minimal expectations which, however, were happily somewhat exceeded.

The accompanying map and photos (below) carry locations of the observed wall fragments at their locations.



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Stone Boundary-Wall Remnants *in situ*

Overlook Drive

Blueberry Drive

Blueberry Drive

Beechwood Drive

This by no means is a complete wall-remnant survey of the entire Storms boundary line, but "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof;" it is sufficient to present purposes as, at least, a partial validation of the Storms line under conditions which surely preclude a full one.

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End Notes

[1] The family name appears as Turse, Tuers, Toers, Torse

[2] Andrew Jackson Downing. *Victorian Cottage Residences (*1842). p. 51. Uncited here and sometimes attributed to Downing. But it was extracted from "Epistle to a Friend" (1798), written by English poet Samuel Rogers (1765-1855).

[2] See *The Architecture of Bergen County, New Jersey,* T. Robins Brown and Schuyler Warmflash, New Brunswick (2001), p. 128. For alternate names for the Musquapsink Brook, see Deed C3 419, 1/19/1830 (Hackensack). Please note that in all cited material, spelling and punctuation are as in the originals.

[4] I am grateful to Anthony Gaess, son of Billy and Marjorie Gaess, who provided some of this information in an e-mail letter of April 16, 2010.

[5] See Samuel Sloan, *The Modern Architect*, 2 Vol.s. Philadelphia (1852),1, p. 74

[6] *Puck* was the first American magazine of political satire, cartoons, and caricature. It ran from 1871-1918.

[7] Newtown Pippin is the oldest commercially grown apple in the United States, originating, probably *circa* 1760, in Newtown Long Island. Thomas Jefferson grew them at Monticello.

[8] See *The New York Times*, 7/11/1971; *The Record* (Hackensack), 7/13/1971.

[9] Were these clambakes the source of the clam shells found on the south slope? Possibly, but the crockery found with them is of much older provenance than was that of the Liveright revelries.

[10] Letter to the author from Janet Halliday Chase (John Alfred Storms' granddaughter), May 20, 2001.

[11] For more on Downing and the American Italian style, see "Prophet with Honor: the Career of Andrew Jackson Downing, 1815-1852," *Dumbarton Oaks Colloquium on the History of Landscape Architecture, XI*, edited by George B. Tatum and Elisabeth Blair MacDougall, Philadelphia, (1989) and *The Architecture of Country Houses*, A. J. Downing, New York (1968).

[12] See David Steven Cohen, *The Dutch American Farm*, p. 38

[13] Letter to the author from Janet Halliday Chase (John Alfred Storms' granddaughter) May 20, 2001.

[14] For example, internal inconsistency of scale may be a problem.

[15] See Albert H. Heusser, *George Washington's Mapmaker,* Page 162, n.2.

[16] *Pascack Valley Tales* I, p. 13.

[17] See J. David Davis, *Bergen County, New Jersey Deed Records, 1689-1801*, Bowie, MD (1995) p. 90. See also *The George H. Budke Collection*, Vol. 29, p. 91, New City, (New York) Library. Reginald McMahon (*Bergen County History*, (*1974 Annual*, p. 39) presented an excellent survey of the history of the tract. Not all of the citations are verifiable and some caution is advised. Further, he makes numerous references to the "Mrs. E. W. (Marguerite) Lounsbury (1891-1990) Collection," but Mrs. Lounsbury's collection has disappeared from view, and I have found no librarian, historian, or bibliographer who has knowledge of this supposed collection of early deeds and patents. Mrs. Everet (Marguerite) Osborn Lounsbury was a resident of Passaic and the daughter of J. Hosey Osborn, author of *Life in the Old Dutch Homesteads*…. A van Buskirk descendant, she apparently owned a small collection of family documents which she sold to the Borough of Saddle River, where they now reside in the Mayor's office. Apparently, she either died intestate or her will, if one existed, was not recorded locally or in Trenton. Mrs. Lounsbury is the Van Buskirk descendant referred to by George O. Zabriskie in his *The Zabriskie Family,* 2 Vol.s. n.p.: 1963, p. 1543.

[18] Bayard is so designated in *Abstracts of Early Deeds, Patents, and Mortgages and other Instruments affecting Land Titles of Rockland County, New York.* Compiled by George H. Budke 1918 (BC 69), Rockland County: 1975. Item No. 1, "Notice of the Bayard Patent." See also Deed Book A5, Goshen, New York.

[19] Unidentified artist: *Bayard Homestead at Alphen, Holland. Portrait of Samuel Bayard* [1610-*c*.1650 (*recte* 1647)] *and Anna Stuyvesant Bayard* [1611-after 1654], Dutch, *c.* 1644, oil on wood, 34 1/2 X 48 inches. NYHS. See also Deborah L. Krohn and Peter N. Miller, editors, *Dutch New York: Between East and West*. New York: 2009, pp 194-5. Catherine Anson Phelps Atterbury, in *The Bayard Family*, pp. 9 and 10, presents individual portraits of Samuel Bayard and his wife, Anna Maria Suyvesant, and provides a direct attribution to Anthony Van Dyck. In a personal letter (July 11, 2007), Peter C. Dutton, Executive Director, The Bruce Museum, Greenwich, CT assured me that this is a mis-attribution.

[20] The Varlet family apparently was pretty tough and not to be trifled with. In Esther Singleton's *Dutch New York* (1909), pp. 22-23, there is a series of citations (1654-1655) from records of the Worshipful Magistrates of the Court in New Amsterdam that treats of an ongoing altercation, *recte*, a brawl, between one Wolfert Webber (*c.* 1634-1716) and Judith Varlet. Ms. Varlet's free-ranging, independent, and unrestricted pigs apparently began the strife by running rampant and strewing ruin in Mr. Webber's gardens. Initially, Webber claimed that Ms. Varlet threatened him with a beating if he did not leave off molesting her swine in defense of his property. Over the next nine months the level of discourse in this matter spiraled downwards, both parties apparently emulating the four legged sources of the troubles. There were violence and infliction of bodily harm – stone throwing, exchanges of blows, kicking, threats by Webber to strike Varlet with a whip "… as he daily does his wife…," as well as vituperation on both sides, notably Varlet having been "… berated … for a whore and a strumpet." The Court fined Webber twelve *stivers* "… on account of fulminating lies, *etc*., in the presence of the Court." Brava, Judith! Apparently, and not surprisingly, during "The Great Hartford Witch Panic of 1662-1663," Varlet was imprisoned, in Hartford, Connecticut, upon accusation of witchcraft. Captain Nicholas Varlet, Judith's brother, obtained a letter from his brother-in-law, New Amsterdam Director General Peter Stuyvesant, attesting to Judith's religiosity, education, and all-around good character (her disposition is not mentioned), which he brought to the authorities in Hartford and thus obtained his sister's release. Narrow escape; people were hanged during this lunacy. Judith married (1663/4) the eminent Nicholas Bayard of New Amsterdam, whom one must admire for his daring. See R. H. Tomlinson, *Witchcraft Trials of Connecticut*. Hartford: 1975, p. 37. The Varlets apparently were also a litigious crew, but the study of their activities in this arena is exterior to the borders of the present work.

Below, a portrait of *Wolfert Webber at the Inn* by John Quidor (1801-1881). Webber apparently was not a paragon of citizenry. During 1666-7 he was brought up on complaints in the New Amsterdam courts at least nine times, once by his wife, and he lost in each instance. The painting is by no means intended as a portrait-representation but was painted by Quidor as descriptive of Webber, based on Washinton Irving's character of that name in the latter's "Wolfert Webber, or Golden Dreams," contained in Irving's collection of *Tales of a Traveller* (1824).

John Quidor, American painter, 1801–1881, *Wolfert Webber at the Inn (Wolfert Webber's Golden Dream)*, 1857. Oil on canvas, 27 x 34 inches, High Museum of Art, Atlanta, Purchase with funds from Margaret and Terry Stent Endowment for the Acquisition of American Art, 201.15

Wolfert Webber at the Inn, by John Quidor, 1801-1881

Detail

[21] *Collections of the New York Historical Society for the Year 1895 Abstracts of Wills on File in the Surrogate's Office of the City of New York,* Vol. IV, 1744-1753, pp. 61-63; will dated April 10, 1745; proved January 30, 1745/6. Bayard sold some or all of his patent to the Vanderlinda family. This is discussed later

[22] See *http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~rbillard/vital_statistics.htm*: NADRC_marr.zip New Amsterdam marriages 1639-1801; NADRC_bap.zip New Amsterdam baptisms 1639-1730; NA_DRC2_bap.zip New Amsterdam baptisms 1731-1800.

[23] See Florence A. Christoph, *Schuyler Genealogy: A Compendium of Sources Pertaining to the Schuyler Families in America Prior to 1800, 2 Vol.s; Vol. 1,* pp. 67-8. Jay Schuyler Simpson. *Down the Years from Captain Arent Schuyler…,* Rutland: 1938. Arthur C. M. Kelly. *Vital Records of the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church at Acquackanonk* (Passaic), *New Jersey (1727-1826)….* See also "The Schuyler Family and the Growth of North Arlington," Vertical File, Kearny, New Jersey Public Library; Merritt Ierley, *A Place in History: North Arlington, New Jersey*, North Arlington: 1996. pp. 13-16; Jacob Romm. *A History of the Borough of North Arlington, New Jersey,* North Arlington: 1936. pp. 14-16.

[24] See "Descendants of the Schuyler Family of New York. The Livingston Family Line," *http://mlloyd.org/gen/lvngston/text/livingst.htm*. This source refers to Eve Schuyler as "poss [*sic*] widow of Peter Bayard," and names her as Stephanus's second wife." See also Descendants of Tjerck Jansz," *http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/k/o/e/Judy-W-oehlernewell/ODT4214-0001.html.*

Charles H. Winfield, History of the County of Hudson from its Earliest Settlement to the Present Time. New York: 1874, p. 541. It does not inspire confidence that Winfield omits Arent's children (1) Margareta, (3) Maria, (5) Judik, (7) Wilhemus; all but Margareta died young. Eva's marriage, undated, to Peter and her death, supposedly in in 1737, appear also in Cuyler Reynolds *Hudson-Mohawk Genealogical and Family Memoirs,* New York: 1911. pp. 37-41.

A further connection in the complex social web connecting many of these early families has to do with Eva Schuyler's father's (Arent Schuyler) first wife, Jenneke Teller. Casparus Varlett married Judith Taintenier (Oct. 10, 1615). Among their children were Jannetje; Judith, the released witch, who married Nicholas Bayard; and Maria, who married Willem Teller (4/9/1669) and had Jenneke Teller, first wife of Eve Schuyler's father. In her will, Maria (Mary) Teller named Nicholas Bayard or his son, Samuel (patent) Bayard as executors.

[25] *Collections of the New York Historical Society for the year 1879.* New York: 1898, pp 285-287. See also *Abstracts of* [New York] *Wills* Vol. III 1730-1744, p. 48. Arent Schuyler's will.

[26] Excerpt, Arent Schuyler's will: I *leave to my two daughters, Eva and Cornelia, all the dwelling-house and two lots in the Broadway in New York, now in possession of Mrs. Swift, and to the survivor of them….. I leave to my daughters Eva and Cornelia, to each an Indian slave and* [?]*1,000, current money, at 8 shillings by the ounce, when they are of age or married.* December 17, 1724, *New Jersey Wills Liber B*, pp. 271-283. Will and Codicil October 20, 1730, proved February 2, 1730/1 and/or July 6, 1732.

[27] See Florence A. Christoph, *Schuyler Genealogy. A Compendium of Sources Pertaining to the Schuyler Families in America Prior to 1800*, Vol. 1, pp. 67-8. On p. 1 she mistakenly gives the parents of Eve's second husband, Stephanus, as the son of Petrus Bayard and Rachel van Baal, rather than Samuel (patent) Bayard and Margareta van Cortland.

[28] See "The Kyn-Keen Descendancy, surnames index page, Gertrude Schuyler," "Long Island Wills and Death Notes," *http://mlloyd.org/gen/macomb/text/1760-1766.html*. Archibald Kennedy married Arent Schuyler's widowed third wife – Eve Schuyler's step-mother – Maria Walter(s), in 1736. See the *Boston Gazette,* 12/4/1736. See also *Dear "Cousin: A Charted Genealogy of the Descendants of Anneke Jans Bogardus (1605-1663) to the 5th Generation – and of her sister, Maritje Jans.* William Brower Bogardus. Wilmington (OH) 1996. Chart 10F.

[29] *Archives of the state of New Jersey, First Series, Calendar of Wills.* DCH, Vol. II, p. 40. Peter's marriage to Eva has not been confirmed by record.

[30] My daughter-in-law, Sophie, is French, and on reading this passage, she made an interesting suggestion by way of explaining this error. The antecedence of the Bayard family is French. Although they had been in this country since 1647, some French linguistic remnants may have remained in the family. And – in French, the same terminology is used for both step-father and father-in-law: *beau-père.* Possible.

[31] The will of Henry Wileman of Wilemanton on the Paltz River, Ulster County, New York (March 1, 1723, proved May 20, 1745) mentions wife Rachel Van Balen who was the widow of Petrus Bayard. Wileman tells us that he has only one living child, Elizabeth, that he has brought up and educated the children of his wife by her deceased first husband, Petrus Bayard, that he has assumed the debts of said Petrus Bayard and of the latter's mother, Blandina Kiersted Bayard. These "…have been a heavy burden upon me, and being anxious to pay them but unable to do so without selling real estate, I give to my wife Rachel full power to sell same." An unusually honorable and decent man. Dated October 18, 1743.

NYHS *Abstract of Wills*, Vol. IV, p. 42. Liber 15, p. 299; made 3/21/1723; proved 10/18/1743.

[32] Fernow, Berthold. *Calendar of Wills on File and recorded in the offices of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, of the County Clerk at Albany, and of the Secretary of State, 1626-1836*, p. 21, no 84 (B 39) *1753, Jany. 31*. Baltimore: 1967.

[33] This is confirmed in Philip Schuyler's will, April 29, 1760. For the sake of convenience and consistency, this spelling of the family name will be used throughout.

[34] See *My New Jersey Genealogy, http://www.mynewjerseygenealogy.com/nj-records-land.html*; *personal correspondence,* Ms. Bette Epstein, NJ State Archives, June 24, 2010.

[35] T*he Story of the Township of Washington,* "Patents and Land Grants." Washington Township: *c*. 1999, p. 2

[36] Van Tienhoven's father, Cornelius, was Secretary of New Amsterdam and apparently a malefactor of the first order. He was known to be a womanizer, particularly among the Indians. Further, he believed that the indigenous population should be exterminated, and he was responsible for a number of vicious and unusually cruel massacres. His official decision-making and his personal behavior were atrocious, and in 1656 he disappeared, leaving his hat and cane floating in the Hudson, indicating a drowning – accidental or suicidal, but in any event, quite opportune. At the time, it was suspected that he had fabricated this evidence of his demise because he was then awaiting a hearing on his conduct before a court of inquiry. His son, Lucas, lived in his father's house on Pearl Street in New York City as late as 1769, the site of which has been of considerable value in archaeological research. See *Unearthing Gotham*, Anne-Marie Cantwell and Diane di Zerega Wall, pp. 170- 2.

[37] See *Old Records. 1752-1798*, p. 96. Rockland County Clerk's Office, New City, New York.

[38] See *Baptism Records* of the Reformed Dutch Church of West New Hempstead, New York, 1774, also known as the "Kakiat" Church and presently referred to as "Brick Church." Online source: http://www.dutchdoorgenealogy.com/dutch_reformed_church_baptism_records_kakiat_west_new_hempstead_new_york.html

[39] See Rockland County Archives, Orange County Deed Book E-F, p E 268.

[40] See the will of John Hallstead of the Precinct of Haverstraw, dated October 8, 1774. Chris Tami, *New York City Wills,* Vol. 8, p. 213.

[41] See Rockland County Archives, Orange County Deeds.

[42] This surely removes the "Manner of Bayard" from consideration relative to the subject Bayard Patent under scrutiny.

[43] See *Budke Collection*, Vol. 88, pp. 122-4.

[44] *New York State Library Bulletin 58*, April 1901, History 6. p. 108.

[45] See *Bulletin of the New York Public Library,* Vol. V, (1901), p. 96.

[46] O'Callaghan cites only the Indian Fields for this date. *Calendar of N. Y. Colonial Manuscripts Indorsed Land Papers in the Office of the Secretary of State of New York 1643-1803*, p. 48.

[47] See Robert Steven Grumet, *Native Place Names in New York City,* New York City (1981), p. 15 and subsequent references at this location. Grumet deals with a number of place names pertinent to New Jersey as well. Charlotte Beaudet suggests that the reference to "Indian Fields," has to do with lands on which the Indians kept the *flora* in check by periodic burning, in order to make hunting easier. See Charlotte Beaudet, *et al*., *Earlier Days of Upper Saddle River,* pp. 9f. See also Esther Singleton, *Dutch New York*, New York: 1909, pp. 12-13 for a fuller exposition of this idea. J. Hosey Osborn promulgates the same meaning in his *Life in the Old Dutch Homesteads, Saddle River, New Jersey. From 1708.* Paramus: 1967. p. 3. This is a pleasant, charming, and almost completely anecdotal book. Listed on the same date, June 18, 1696, is "An order on Petition for Samuel Bayard for Land in Orange County New York*"* in *Calendar of* [New York] *Council Minutes 1668-1783.* Berthold Fernow, Harrison: 1987.

[48] The two Bayard petitions and Bayard's signature are in the New York State Archives, Series AO272. Bayard 1696, Vol. II, . 231; Bayard 1697, Vol. II, p. 244; More readily accessible *précis* are in *Calendar of N. Y. Colonial manuscripts Indorsed Land papers... 1643-1803….,* E. B. O'Callaghan. Bayard 1696, p. 48; Bayard 1697, p. 49.

[49] The Romeyn petition is in the New York State Archives, Series AO272, Vol. II, p. 265.

[50] See *Calendar of N. Y. Colonial manuscripts Indorsed Land papers... 1643-1803….,* E. B. O'Callaghan. Harrison: 1987, p. 50. This petition is undated, and O'Callaghan lumps together all entries, undated by month, at the end of the year in which they belong.

[51] See Cornelius Burnham Harvey, editor. *Genealogical History of Hudson and Bergen Counties, New Jersey.* New York: 1900, pp. 140f.

[52] *Liber A of Deeds, Folio 1, Orange County Records*; see also *Budke Collection, Vol. 29*; *Abstracts of early deeds, patents, mortgages and other instruments affecting the land titles of Rockland County,* George H. (Henry), Budke. New City, NY: 1975, p. 291. Rockland County, NY, No.1; *Patent Book 7, Department of State, Albany, NY,* p. 102,; the Patent was entered 9/16/1703 in the *Book of Patents Begunn in Anno 1695, Pages 115, 116 & 117 by His Excellency's Warrant, Secryes Office, Province of New York, David Jamison Secry.*

[53] See J. H. French. Gazetteer of the State of New York…., Syracuse: 1860 pp 568f.

[54] Letter to the author, (3/15/2005).

[55] *The Minutes of the Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New Jersey from 1745 to 1764.* Vol. III, 8/24/1750, p. 191

[56] Reginald McMahon. "Wierimus." *Bergen County History. 1974 Annual*. p.39.

[57] *New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch. Volumes GG, HH, II. Land Papers. Transcribed and edited by Charles T. Gehring.* Baltimore: 1980. GG6, p. 3.

[58] *Archives of the State of New Jersey, First Series, Vol. XXI, Calendar of Records in the Office of the Secretary of State, 1664-1703, 1664-1703,* edited by William Nelson, Paterson: 1899

[59] Dr. Ives Goddard is curator and senior linguist in the Department of Anthropology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution. A specialist in Algonquian languages, he serves as the linguistic editor and technical editor of the *Handbook of North American Indians*. Personal communication to the author, 3/8/2006.

[60] I stress that each of the following noted the speculative nature of their responses: Professor Frank Esposito, Kean University, Union, N.J.; Professor Alan Prince, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J.; Professor Eileen Fitzpatrick, Montclair State University, Montclair, N.J.; Raymond Whritenour.

[61] Communications from Mr. Whritenour to the author 4/5/2006. Also the following from him on 5/19/2010: "R-dialect was spoken throughout the area inhabited by Lenape speakers. The major shift from R-dialect to L-dialect took place during the last decades of the 17th-century and the first decades of the 18th-century."

[62] *Carte d'une Partie de la Province de New York et des Jerseys,* 1758, NYPL. Karpinski Collection No. 141; probably a copy of an American map.

[63] Andrew Hamilton (d.1703) served two terms as Governor of East and West New Jersey: 1692 - 1697; 1699 - 1703.

[63] Willard L. De Yoe (1895-1966) is the author of *Revolutionary days in Paramus; excerpts from the diary of John Aaron Ackerman, 1725-1797*, n.p.: 1953; with Clyde B. Hay, *New Barbadoes Neck in Revolutionary War Days*, Rutherford: 1964(?).

[65] See Howard Durie, "Dr. John Johnston and his Lands at Pascack and Werimus." *Pascack Valley Tales I*, Park Ridge: 1993, p.13. Dr. Johnston served on the Council of the Board of Proprietors from 1690 to 1705.

[66] See Howard Durie, "Dr. John Johnston and His Lands at Pascack and Werimus," *Pascack Valley Tales I,* Park Ridge, 1993, p. 13.

[67] Mill Road was laid down in 1801, twenty-one years after this map was made. The House is not marked on this map.

[68] Tholl Collection (Box No. 22, Campbell-Christie House, River Edge). The cemetery at the northern location is that of Zion Lutheran Church in Saddle River; the one to the south is adjacent to No. 45 Saddle River Road East in Saddle River. It appears in *Bergen County Historic Sites Survey Cemetery Inventory* (n.p. [1992]), p. 72, as Cemetery No. 2, Municipal Code 0258, "Van Buskirk Burying Ground," "Van Riper Cemetery."

[69] See Robert Erskine, Map No. 113, Part 2.

[70] Personal communication to the author, 1/11/2000.

[71] William M. Beauchamp. "Aboriginal Places Names of New York." *N. Y. State Educational Bulletin 400, 1907)"* (Bulletin 108, Archaeology 12.

[72] See *Centennial History of Pearl River, New York.* Robert P. Knight, pp. 10, 11

[73] See Deed, George Ogelvie of New Brunswick.... Rockland County Archives, *Orange County Deeds*, July 2, 1888.

[74] Personal communication to the author, 1/11/2007. "Vanderdonck" refers to Adriaen Van der Donck (1620-1655). *Beschryvinge van Nieuvv-Nederlant, t'Aemsteldam: Anno 1655.* NYHS. Modern edition 2010, see Charles Gehring entry in Bibliography.

[75] See E. M. Ruttenber*, The Indian Tribes of Hudson's River…* (1872), p. 377.

[76] See *Oldest Book of Records in the Office of the Clarkstown Town Clerk at New City, N.Y.* That *is* the title by which it is known in that office,

[77] Why bother? Because it will be shown that that expense lot was the tract equivalent in area and value to that owed by the Indians to Albert Zaborosky and satisfied in 1702 on Deed D254, and once determined, will tell us the actual area of that tract.

[78] See D001, p. 87, Rockland County Archives.

[79] Hawden's name appears also as Hawdon, and Howdan, and Howdon

[80] William S[mith]. Pellitreau (1840-1918) wrote numerous historical and genealogical books and articles pertinent to Long Island, particularly to Southampton, where he was a resident, and to eastern and central New York State.

[81] See D001 p. 87, Rockland County Archives

[82] The present author confirmed all of the foregoing by inspection of the original deed in the Mayor's office, Saddle River. The 2,100/1,200-acre error is not uncommon in the literature.

[83] November 5, 1713, but recorded June 2, 1736, D001, p. 258, Rockland County Archives).

[84] The survey was transcribed to scale on tracing paper using Maps 10 and 11; then:
First, plotting course 1 on the tracing paper; then,

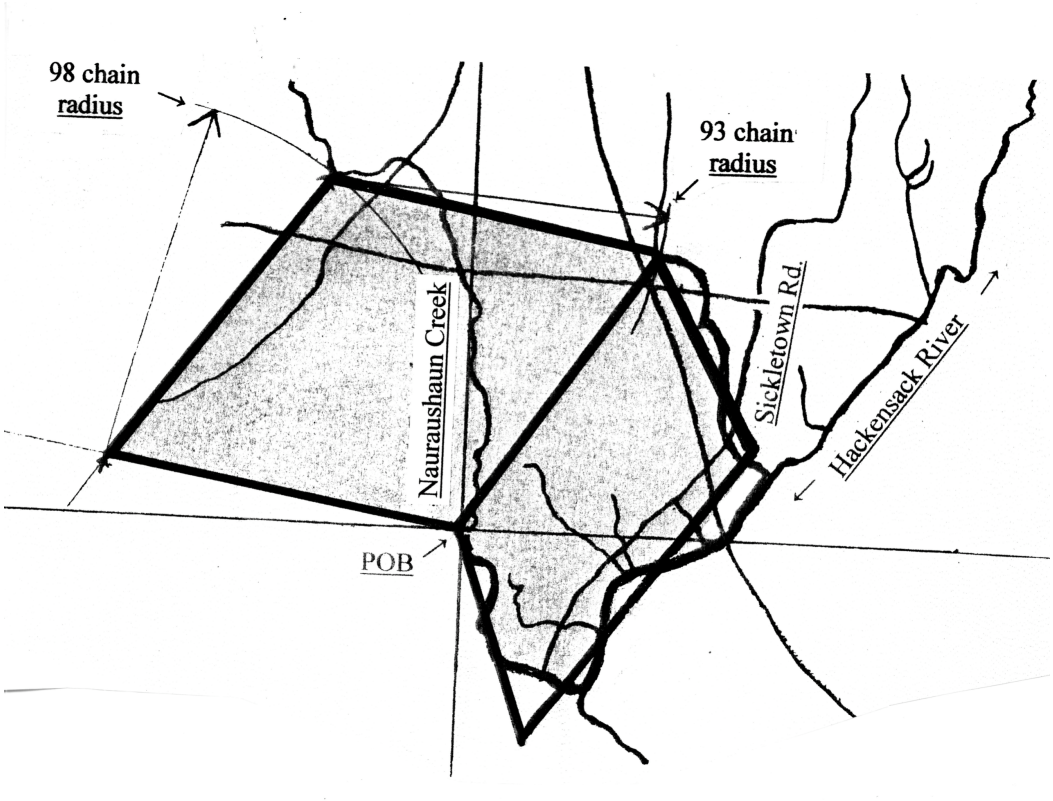
from the terminus of course 1, swinging a 98-chain arc to the northeast; then

placing the tracing paper on the *Rockland County Streams and Water Bodies* map (Map 10) and adjusting the position of the paper until both the POB of course 1 and the 98-chain arc intersect Nauraushaun Brook; then

from the crossing point of the 98-chain arc and Nauraushaun Brook, swinging a 93-chain arc from north to south; then,

placing the tracing paper on the aforesaid map and adjusting its position until:
the POB (beginning of course 1) was on Nauraushaun Brook, the 98-chain arc (course 2) encountered Nauraushaun Creek, and the 93-chain arc (course 3) encountered a small brook that runs into the Hackensack River.

This established the POB, unprovided in the survey, and the corners for courses 2 and 3. The remainder of the tract perimeter follows the stream courses prescribed in the survey.



Plot of the Expense Lot – Nauraushaun

[85] See Budke BC 69 (*Abstracts of Early Deeds*….) 543, NY Lib. 39, fol. 340, Release by the McEvers family to Lancaster Symes (5/25/1753, rec. 5/2/1754), gives the area of Lot 10 as 384 acres. Same source 541, NY Lib. 34, fol. 287, partition agreement between John McEvers and Lancaster Symes (10/5/1727, rec. 6/17/1757) gives the area of Lot 9 as 270 acres. Durie (Kakiat Patent …., p. 17A) gives the area of Lot 1 as 734 acres.

[86] See *New York and New Jersey Boundary. Application for the Royal Approval of Act of Assembly For Running the Line of 1753*, p. 20. See also *New York and New Jersey Boundary. Abstract of Documentary Evidence Down to 1748.* Both in NJHS MG237.

[87] "Papers Connected with the Proceedings before the Commission Appointed to Settle the Boundary between New York and New Jersey which sat in New York in October 1769," Vol. I, Item 86.

[88] NJHS, MG237, "Papers Connected with the Proceedings Before the Commission Appointed to Settle The Boundary Between New York and New Jersey which sat in New York in October 1769", Vol. II, Item 30.

[89] *The Minutes of the Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New Jersey from 1745 to 1764*, Perth Amboy, 1960.

[90] For this page (135), see "Papers Connected with Proceedings…," Vol. I, item 92, "Brief of the Claim on the Part of the Province of New-Jersey, and of the Proof offered in Support of it, before the Commissioners, Appointed by his Majesty for Settling the Boundary Line, between the said Province of New-Jersey, and the Province of New-York, September 29, 1769," NJHS MG237.

[91] Roloff's will (proved, February 13, 1709/10) is of no specific assistance, dealing only in broad generalities, *e.g.*, "I leave all my real estate, houses, and lands to my two sons. Peter and Henry…." See *Collections of the New York Historical Society, 1893,* "Abstracts of Wills on File in the Surrogate's Office, City of New York, Vol. II, 1708-1728." pp. 37f.

[92] See Cornelius Burnham Harvey, editor. *Genealogical History of Hudson and Bergen Counties, New Jersey.* P. 140f, 35f. Howard Durie essentially agrees with this. See also *Relics,* Vol. 21, No. 115, March 1977, p. 3.

[93] Peter Osborne, "*Port Jervis* (1992), p. 6.

[94] See *History of Rockland County, New York*, edited by Rev. David Cole, New York 1884 New City 1986, p. 137; see *also New York & New Jersey Boundary Application for the Royal Approval of Act of Assembly for Running the Line*, p. 16, 1753, NJHS MG243; see also *Brief of the Claim on the Part of the Province of New-Jersey, and of the Proof offered in Support of it --,* 9/28/1769, item 40, "… New Jersey had originally both Possession and Jurisdiction, even up to Haverstraw…" (see n. 90).

There exists a vast bibliography and myriad primary sources that deal with the border disputes. Here are a few sources that will satisfy somewhat more than cursory curiosity and provide additional references: Wm. A. Whitehead, "Northern Boundary Line. The

Circumstances Leading to the Establishment in 1769, of the Northern Boundary Line between New Jersey and New York," *Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society*, Vol. 8, pp. 157-186 (1859); Peter Osborne, *The Port Jervis Area Heritage Commission Remembers the New York New Jersey Border War,* Port Jervis (1997); --. *The New York-New Jersey Boundary Line: While New Jersey Dozed, New York Was Wide Awake,* Port Jervis, (1997); George H. Cook, State Geologist, *Report on A Survey of the Boundary Line Between New Jersey and New York, made in July and August, 1874,* New Brunswick, 1874; *State of New York. No. 46. In Senate, March 24, 1884. Report of the Commissioners on the Boundary Line Between the State of New York and the State of New Jersey.*

[95] The Dutch built Fort Amsterdam in 1615 at what now is the end of Broadway on the present site of the Customs House. It became Fort New Amsterdam in 1625. The English renamed it Fort James upon their accession in August 1664, and in 1687 they gave it the name Fort George, keeping up with the names of their successive monarchs. During the brief re-accession by the Dutch (1673-4) it was known as Fort Willem Hendrick, but then reverted to Fort James when the English regained the city In 1685, the chameleon-fort became Fort New York until 1691, when it came close to the older Dutch name: it was designated Fort William Henry. The succession of Queen Anne (1702) brought yet another renaming followed by yet again, Fort George I, II, and III. The structure was demolished in 1790**.**

[96] *Archives of the state* of *New Jersey. First series. Vol.s. 1-10; edited by William A. Whitehead, F. W. Ricord and W. Nelson: Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey,* hereafter *DCH.*

[97] Map C. O. 700, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut (*c*. 1750). National Archives, Kew (U.K.).

[98] "Memorial of the Proposals of New Jersey to Coll: [*sic*] Morris President of the Council there – relative to the Survey of the Boundaries between that Province and New York," October 12, 1719 DCH, IV, p. 424. See also NYHS Map No. VI, The James Alexander Papers…. Further, see James *Alexander* manuscript volume, NYHS: *A true Coppy* [*sic*] *from a book of General Entries from 1686 to 1702 fo. 49 in Secretary's office of New York. Recorded the 11th of Nov 1686.* This contains the observations and declarations of surveyors Andrew Robeson [*sic*] and Phillip Wells (November 11, 1686) and attestations (1737/8) by John Mack Evers, John Chambers, Robert Livingston, Jr., and James Alexander (Surveyor General) as to the accuracy of the copy.

[99] *The New York Times* (1/23/1892) carried an anonymous article, replete with graphic descriptions of the then foul condition of the Nepperhan River, and referred to possible methods of amelioration, not taken until 1917-1922. There were references also to measures taken by local business men who were attempting to influence the decision making process, owing to their need for water power provided by the allegedly ailing river – *plus ça change, la plus ç'est la même chose ….* The *Times* also carried articles on January 6, 2005, 11/5/2006, 2/1/2007, and 7/1/2007 in which plans and pertinent ancillary matters were presented according to which portions of the river were to be uncovered and bordered by walkways, restaurants, and shopping areas. The work was begun in August 2011. See the *New York Times*, August 21, 2011.

[100] Thomas C. Cornell, "Some Reminiscences of the Old Philipse Manor House in Yonkers and its Surroundings," *Yonkers Historical Bulletin,* XXXIV, 1, (1988-1989). This undated piece was discovered during the renovation of the Manor House in 1932, was then published by the Yonkers Chapter of the Westchester County Historical Society and reprinted in 1988-1989. From internal references, it appears that Cornell wrote it quite late in his life.

[101] See Rev. Charles Elmer Allison, *The History of Yonkers, Westchester County, New York,* p. 161. Courtesy of Harbor Hill Books.

[102] This is the so-called "Staufer Drawing," named for the man who found it in a print shop in Philadelphia during the early 1900's. The date was partially erased in the drawing, leading to occasional mis-dating (*recte* 1784) in the literature. The original purpose of the picture was as an accoutrement to a real-estate ad for the sale of the property by the Commissioners of Forfeiture. I am grateful to Ms. Nancy Bauer, Site Historian at the Manor House, for this information.

The 1875 view of the Manor House is from the NYPL: Record ID 164910, *Philipse Manor House, John* Benson Losssing (1813-1891), author. *Emmet Collection of Manuscripts Etc. Relating to American History. The pictorial field-book of the Revolution*. Vol.2 (Chapters 6-8). Catalog call Number MEZP.

[103] See Michael P. Rebic, *Landmarks Lost and Found, an introduction to the architecture and history of Yonkers.* Yonkers (1986)., p. 10. See also *Property Atlas of the City of Yonkers.* New York (1876).

[104] See also Book F, 2 Deeds, P. 435, Office of the Secretary of State of New Jersey, where the date of February 28, 1744 is given.

Morris, who was there, stated (in 1744) that this meeting took place in 1685 or 1686, but in the lengthy *Memorial…* of 0ctober 12, 1719, the year is given as 1684 (DCH IV, p. 415). Verdrietige Hook or "Tedious Hook" is not a hook in the usual sense of the word. It is a bulge, in the west bank of the Hudson at 41° 08' 37"N, just north of Upper Nyack and roughly parallel with Rockland Lake, from which it is separated by Hook Mountain. E. M. Ruttenber, in his *History of the Indian Tribes of Hudson's River…* (1872), p. 377, suggests that the name arose from the length of time that the so-called hook was in sight from the sluggish, Dutch, river sloops as they plodded past it. Elsewhere, Ruttenber claims that sailors knew the area as "Sleepers' Haven" because, when becalmed on the Hudson in that area, crews would nap in the shade of the Hook. So he says. See "Footprints of the Red Man," in *Proceedings of the New York Historical Association,* p. 26, New York (1906). The Morris declaration provides no indication of why he and his party went that far north.

[106] Peter Osborne (Minisink Historical Society) in his *The New York-New Jersey Boundary Line*… writes of the 1686 meeting (p. 6) and later recalls it (p. 8), where he refers to it as having taken place at Tappan Point, N. Y., but he does not tell us how he knows this or whether the specified Tappan Point lay at the Wells/Robinson location or at Tappan Creek.

[107] *Original Papers Relating to the New York Boundary Negotiations*, Vol. I, A. *Brief of the Claim…*, September 28, 1769, p.8. NJHS.

[108] BC 29, p. 92.

[109] This map, drawn by James S. Haring, Jr., is an 1876 facsimile of the original 1745 map. W. S. Gilman tracked down it and its original in 1899, and, upon comparing the two, he proclaimed the facsimile to be remarkably accurate. The original is in the Palisades, N.Y. library. See *The Story of the Ferry*, W. S. Gilman, Palisades, (1903), p 62-67.

[110] See *Original Papers Relating to the New York Boundary Negotiations Vol.* I, *Brief of the Claim*…, p. 35, 12/23/1685; see also Budke Collection, Vol. 88, deed No. 327, 9/18/1779. NJHS.

[111] A copy of an 1854 map of Piermont, found in *The Village of Piermont A Brief History* (1956) and an original of it, framed on the wall of the Rockland County Archives, ignore Crumkill Creek altogether, but show a long "Plank Wharf" extending out into the Hudson at the northern location, suggesting that only the smallest of craft could access the creek directly at that time (*Map of Rockland County, New York, Surveyed and Published by R. F. O'Connor, 398, Eighth Avenue New York 1854).T*he contemporary USGS quadrangle and aerial photographs show Crumkill Creek meandering through the salt meadow to the southwest from the location of the "Old Plank Wharf"(1854) until it reaches the southeastern side of Tallman Mountain, where it turns south through the marsh for about 1,000 feet and then wanders east to the Hudson. For a boat to have followed this route does not make much sense, although one cannot judge the width or depth of Crumkill Creek as it was 100 or 200 years ago, but this does seem most unlikely.

[112] See P. A. F. van Veen and N. van der Sijs, *Etymologisch woordenboek: De herkomst van onze woorden*, Utrecht-Antwerpen (1997) p. 810; *Woordenboek der Nederlandsche Taal op cd-rom,* Den Haag (2003). See also on-line source, "NY-NJ-CT Botany Online" (http://www.nynjctbotany.org).

[113] See *Combination Atlas Map of Rockland County*, F. A. Davis & Co, 1876, p. 24.

[114] See DCH, IV, pp. 406, 418, 419, and 422, where there is a hint of a dispute between Corbett and Merritt.

[115] Robert Sneden, Jr. (b after 1713 – d. between 1754-6). See: "Sneden/Snethen Family in America," compiled by Pat Wardell, Englewood, Florida. Draft dated February 2005, pp 14f.

[116] James Alexander's records of the observations made by Messrs. Rittenhouse, Montresor, and McLean in 1769. James Alexander Papers, NYHS; see also BC 29, p.97.

[117] See *Palisades and Sneden's Landing*, Alice Munro Haggensen, p. 16.

[118] Most modern dictionaries suggest an adjectival meaning of "due" as *directly* or *straight.* In contemporary surveyor's terminology, it is strongly associated with True or

"Due" North. The former, looser, usage prevails throughout this work, as it did during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

[119] See *Palisades and Sneden's Landing*, Alice Munro Haggensen, p. 16.

[120] *Memorial of the Propositions of New Jersey to Coll:* [Colonel] *Morris President of the Council there Relating to the Survey of the Boundaries between that Province and New York, October* 12, 1719, DCH, IV, p. 414.

[121] "Petition of Inhabitants of New York to the Council there – relative to the Survey of the Partition Line between that Province and New Jersey," DCH IV, pp. 433f.

[122] See the 1745 map (Palisades, New York Public Library) of the Lockhart Patent (2/7/1685). This Patent is cited in NJHS MG70, Box 13, The *James Alexander Papers:* "Answer to the Proposal of New York for establishing the Peace between New York and New Jersey (2/21/1754)." See also USGS *Nyack Quadrangle.*

[123] See Whitehead (1859) p. 162.

[124] John Reid (1657-1724, Topanemus (NJ) Graveyard inscription), an emigrant Scotsman, was a lawyer and surveyor. A Quaker, he later affiliated with the Church of England. He became Surveyor General of New Jersey in 1703. The Reid map is in the New Jersey State Archives: Series: Governor Robert Barclay (1648-1690).

[125] See James Riker, *Revised History of Harlem (City of New York) its origin and early annals, prefaced by home scenes in the fatherlands, or notices of its families before immigration. Also sketches of numerous families and the recovered history of the land title.* New York: 1904, p. 259. See also NJHS MG 70, *The James Alexander Papers*: "Answer to the Proposal of New York for establishing the Peace between New York and New Jersey," NJHS MG 237, 2/21/1754.

[126] New Jersey Archives; First Series Vol. XVIII; Journal of the Governor and Council – Vol. V, 1756-1768, p. 205.

[127] Sir Francis Bernard, (1712-1779), Governor of New Jersey (1758-1759).

[128] Older USGS quadrangles often are useful in revealing details of the land that have changed in more recent times.

[129] See John T. McAndrew. *The Boundary Dispute between the Province of New York and the Province of New Jersey,* p. 6. See also Armand La Potin, "The Minisink Grant: Partnerships, Patents, and Processing Fees in Eighteenth Century New York." *New York History*, Vol. LXXIII (1975), pp. 29-51. Cartographic confirmation is available in Map No. 56 – *Map of Minisink Patent, surveyed in the years 1762-3 and 4, by Charles Webb, Surveyor.* Maps in the Secretary's Office, Mix's *Catalog of maps and surveys*…. p. 12, Office of General Services, Albany, New York; also, same source: Map 97, p. 15. See also *A Chorographical Map of the Province of New York in North America,…* Claude Joseph Sauthier, Esq. London, 1779; see La Potin, *op. cit.*, p. 29. On his page 42, La Potin also

provides an easier-to-read copy of the Webb map (above) of 1762-3, the original of which is not in the best of condition.

[130] See Charles E. Stickney, *A History of the Minisink region….* Middletown: 1867. Facsimile, Middletown: 1970, p. 24. See also James P. Snell, *History of Sussex and Warren Counties, New Jersey….,* p. 316; Herbert C. Kraft, *The Dutch, the Indians, and the Search for Copper: Pahaquarry and the Old Mine Road,* pp. 135-6.

[131] See *Reports of cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court of Judicature and in the Court for the Trial or Impeachments and the Correction of Errors in the State of New York* [1793-1822]. Vol. XVI, pp. 293-301. William Johnson. New York: 1860-1864. It is interesting that, even at this late date, these cases were tried in New York Courts rather than the New Jersey system.

[132] See "A Brief of the Claim on the Part of the Province of New-Jersey, and of the Proof offered in Support of it, before the Commissioners, Appointed by his Majesty for Settling the Boundary Line, between the said Province of New-Jersey, and the Province of New-York September 29, 1769" NJHS MG237, item 39. See also Whitehead (1859), pp. 168f.

[133] (DCH X, pp. 119-130 [N.J.]). The Albany citation provided in DCH X is incorrect. This document originally appeared in *N. Y. Col. Mss., in Secretary of State's Office, Albany,* Vol. XCV, 7/18/1768, Series A 1894, p. 120, but no longer is available, having been destroyed in the State Capitol fire of 1911.

[134] *State of New York. No. 46, In Senate, March 24, 1884. REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN THE STATE OF NEW YORK AND THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY,* p. 115.

[135] Holland was Surveyor-General of Lands for the Northern District of America and a member of the Royal Commission for settling the New York-New Jersey boundary in 1769.

[136] George H Cook, state geologist, *Geological Survey of New Jersey Report On A Survey Of The Boundary Line Between New Jersey and New York, made in July and August, 1874, New Brunswick, 1874,* p. 20; see also William A. Whitehead, Northern Boundary Line… *Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society,* 8, (1859), p. 183.

[137] See George H Cook, state geologist, *Geological Survey of New Jersey Report On A Survey Of The Boundary Line Between New Jersey and New York, made in July and August, 1874,* New Brunswick, 1874, p. 20; "Report from Professor Edward K. Bowser to Dr. George H. Cook, New Brunswick, August 28, 1874;" George H. Cook, "Report on A Boundary Survey of the Line Between New Jersey and New York, made in July and August, 1874," Washington, US Coast Survey Office, May 18, 1874. *State of New York. No. 46, In Senate, March 24, 1884. REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN THE STATE OF NEW YORK AND THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.* Edward Albert Bowser (1845-1910), mathematician and engineer, was graduated from Rutgers University in 1868, became a teacher there upon graduation, was appointed Adjunct Professor in 1870, then Professor, a post that he held until 1904. Bowser was the author of

many widely used mathematics texts, and he served on the New Jersey commission of 1874 that dealt with the matter of the boundary with New York.

[138] Full transcripts of these depositions are located in NJHS MG237. They are recorded as well in the John Jay Papers, Columbia University Rare Book and Manuscript Library.

[139] SEE BC 67, p. 5; BC 69. No. 200, folio 380; BC 67, pp. 165-167; Book 7 of Patents, pg. 314, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, N.Y. For the raid of May 9, 1779, see Adrian C. Leiby, *The Revolutionary War in the Hackensack Valley*, p. 209. For the location of Bogert's House, see Pat Garbe-Morillo, *Closter and Alpine*, p. 44.

[140] See Papers *Relating to the New York New Jersey Border Controversy 1686-1775,* BC 29, compiled by George Henry Budke, p. 76, NY: 1924, p.45; See also NJHS, MG 237.

[141] See *Report on a Survey of the Boundary Line between New Jersey and New York, Made in July and August, 1874.* George H. Cook. New Brunswick: 1874. Pp. 20-22.

[142] *See Papers Connected with the Proceedings Before the Commission Appointed to Settle the Boundary between New York and New Jersey which sat in New York in October 1769,* Vol. II, Exhibit Number 53 NJHS MG237.

[143] See *Papers Relating to the New York New Jersey Border Controversy 1686-1775* compiled by George Henry Budke, p. 76, NY 1924. The neighbors are Powles Vanderbeek, Jury Vanderbeek, Coenradt Vanderbeek, John Banta, Lawrence Toers, Casparus Westervelt, Peter Westervelt, Frederick Cadmus, and Frederick van Ryper. See Note 180 for RR references.

[144] Trenton, Book C, 3 Commissions, p. 11. Cited in George H Cook, state geologist, *Geological Survey of New Jersey Report On A Survey Of The Boundary Line Between New Jersey and New York, made in July and August, 1874,* New Brunswick: 1874, p 23.

[145] For a general history of the Mahwah, New Jersey, area pertinent to this matter, see Carol Wehran Greene, *The Ramapough Chronicles: A 300-Year History of Mahwah, New Jersey and Its Surrounds*. Mahwah: 2010; Reginald McMahon. *Indian Trading Post to State College*. Mahwah: 1977; Henry Bischoff and Mitchell Kahn. *From Pioneer Settlement to Suburb.* South Brunswick: 1979; William Roome. *The Early Days and Early Surveys of East New Jersey*. Morristown: 1883, pp. 31-5. For later matters relating to Ramapo deeds, see Roome, pp.33-5.

[146] See Thomas B. Demarest, "The Dutch Mijl as a Measure of Distance." *De Halve Maen*, XLIII (1968), pp. 7f.; Dr. T. M. Hocken, F.L.S. "Abel Tasman and his Journal." *Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society of New Zealand 1868-1961*. Vol. 28 (1961). Art. XV, p. 123. Also see Henry Yule and A. C. Burnell. *Hobson-Jobson. A Glossary of Colloquial Anglo-Indian Words and Phrases, and of kindred Terms Etymological, Historical, Geographical, and Discursive.* Oxford: 1996. P. 262; *The Topography of the Mogul empire as Known to the Dutch in 1631. Translated from the Latin of Joannes DeLaël with Historical and Topographical Notes by E. Lethbridge, MA.* Calcutta: 1871. Pp. 5; 12.

[147] See "Deed of Purchase between Blandina Bayard and the Hackensack Indians, 1700." *Collections of The New-York Historical Society, New York-New Jersey Boundary Papers,* Vol. 3, pp. 425-427

[148] See *New York State Library, Bulletin 58*, March 1902 (History 6), "Calendar of [New York] Council Minutes 1668-1783." Albany: 1912. p. 542.

[149] See *National Archives, Kew (*U. K.*), Document CO5/1073*.

[150] Margaret Shirreff (*née* Bayard) was the issue of Eve Bayard, widow of Blandina's son, Petrus, and her second husband, Stephan Bayard. Margaret married William Shirreff. Peter Dubois was the son of Blandina's daughter, Helena, who married John Dubois.

[151] See William Pryor, "Some Descendants of the Kierstede Family of New Jersey." *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record,* LXXXIX (1958), pp. 3-14.

[152] National Archives, Kew (U.K.), CO 5/1043. p. 334.

[153] See Edward S. Rankin, "The Ramapo Tract." *Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society*, Vol. 50, No. 4, October 1932, pp. 375-395.

[154] Hammond (1887-1982) was a lawyer, teacher, academic administrator, and historian. He served as President of the Passaic County Historical Society, 1935-1964.

[155] See Edward S. Rankin, "The Ramapo Tract." *Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society*, Vol. 50 No. 4 (1932), p. 379.

[156] Harvey (*Genealogical History….*) recognizes the Patent, but gives no indication of having seen this map. McMahon (*Indian Trading Post*….) names the author "W. M. Bond;" Roome (*Early Days*….) calls him William Boyd.

[157] *http://www.bergencountyhistory.org/Pages/markerprogram.html*

[158] The McMahon article is online (2009) at *http://www.bergen county history.org/Pages/markerprogram.html.* The Bond map appears also in Bischoff, *From Frontier Settlement to Suburb*, p. 28; See also http://www.scc.rutgers.edu/njwomenshistory/Period_1/Bayarde.htm.

[159] See Reginald McMahon, *Indian Trading Post to State College*, Mahwah (1977). p. 55, n. 10. Herein McMahon cites "British Headquarters Map No. 207 of the Revolution," William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan" as source for the location of Union Hill.

[160] See McMahon, *Indian Trading Post….*; see also Edward S. Rankin, *"The Ramapo Tract,"* pp. 375-395.

[161] *New York State Archives,* Liber I, pp. 411-413, December 10, 1709.

[162] The term "just by" often appears in surveys and deeds of this period. Professor William C. Dowling, Rutgers University Distinguished Professor of English and American Literature

is a specialist in eighteenth-century English literature, colonial American literature, and literature of the early American Republic, Philosophy of Language, and Literary Theory. In personal correspondence with the present author (May-June 2008), he suggests that the meaning is "right up to, close by."

[163] See *New Jersey Archives Vol. XIX, New Jersey Colonial Documents, Newspaper Extracts*, p. 287, n. 15. See also National Archives, Kew (U. K.), Document CO5/1073, p. 339, wherein the given area is "…about 40,000 Acres…."

[164] See *Rockland County Streams and Water Bodies*. *Prepared by: the Rockland County Planning Department; GIS. September 2005*.

[165] See W. Woodford Clayton, *History of Bergen and Passaic Counties, New Jersey…*, Philadelphia: 1882, pp. 554, 559.

[166] See Edward J Lenik, *et al*. *The Pompton Ironworks and Village Passaic County, New Jersey: An Archaeological and Historical Survey*. n.p. (Pompton Lakes?): 1990. Courtesy Pompton Lakes Historic Preservation Commission.

[167] The first part of this article, "The Ladies and the Indians," appeared in *In Bergen's Attic*, Vol. XVIII, No. 1, February 1989. The remainder was not located in the files of the Bergen County Historical Society, at least through 1994. The entire piece is available online at: *http://www.bergencountyhistory.org/pdfs/SarahKiersted2.pdf*

[168] On the working copy of the map, fourteen lines were run and measured, in various combinations, between fixed points of reference that included the confluence of the Saddle River and Hohokus Brook, the northeast terminus at Pine Brook, Union Hill, the bend of the Mahwah River south of Union Hill, Stag Brook, and the southwestern terminus. The average scale derived is 1" = 1.50 miles. Seven of the lines were at 1.5; three could be rounded off to 1.5; the extremes were 1.7 and 1.3. On the full-size map, the derived scale is 1" = 1.61 miles.

[169] *Original Papers Relating to the New York Boundary Negotiation*, *Papers Connected with the Proceedings* … Vol. III, 1872, Item 103. NJHS.

[170] *Papers Connected With*…, Vol. I, No. 138: *Two Reports of A Committee of His Majesty's Council for the Province of New-York, Relating to the Controverted Line between that Province, and New-Jersey.* Date and place torn off. *Pub'd* [1754] *by Order of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council. NJHS MG 237*

[171] *Papers Connected with the Commission Appointed to Settle the Boundary …,* Documents No. 71, 72, 77, 78. The succeeding comments about Minisink Island are from No. 81. See also *Papers Connected with the Proceedings Before the Commission Appointed to Settle The Boundary Between New York and New Jersey which sat in New York in October 1769*, Vol. I, item No. 86: *Monday August 14 1769 Surveyors sent to Run the Line to Minisink Island to shew evidence of Jurisdiction by N York to the Station of 1686.*

[172] *Papers Connected with the Commission*⋯, Vol. I, item No. 61, 62

[173] See *Papers Connected with the Proceedings Before the Commission Appointed to Settle the Boundary between New York and New Jersey which sat in New York in October 1769, Papers and letters Prepared or Received by James Parker One of the Agents appointed to Manage the Case on the Part of New Jersey Arranged by William Whitehead,* Vol. I, item 66, Thomas Millidge to James Parker. I have found no record in their instructions that mentions either the Bollen or Bedlow patents, nor any mention of them other than the cited Millidge reference.

[174] Isaac Bedlow (originally Bedloe) was the original owner of Liberty Island where the Statue of Liberty stands. A later owner was Archibald Kennedy (see p. 83).

[175] There are several other Harvey/Alexander discrepancies that do not directly pertain to matters at hand. One other, however, merits mention: Alexander's map carries representations of Overpeck Creek and Metzler's Brook that differ substantially from their present courses. It is possible that in 1748 their courses were, indeed, other than they are now.

[176] It is worth noting that the letter announcing the disturbance is dated August 14th, but the first entry in their survey of the 1686 line is on the 23rd at the Hackensack River. They must have had an ancillary assignment of which no record has been located.

[177] See *Papers Connected with the Proceedings Before the Commission Appointed to Settle the Boundary between New York and New Jersey which sat in New York in October 1769,* Vol. I, 1860 *Exhibit Number 53, Papers and Letters Prepared or Received by James Parker One of the Agents appointed to Manage the Case on the Part of New Jersey* Arranged by William Whitehead. NJHS MG 237. The field notes are items 77 and 78. Confirmatory reference to this survey appears in George H Cook, state geologist, *Geological Survey of New Jersey Report On A Survey Of The Boundary Line Between New Jersey and New York, made in July and August, 1874,* New Brunswick, 1874, pp. 21-22, in a citation of a Proprietors' meeting at Perth Amboy, September 14, 1770.

[178] See note 113.

[179] Samuel Johannes Holland (1728-1801), a Dutchman, joined the British army in 1749 and spent his career in North America, after 1756, as a surveyor-engineer. He did most of his work in Canada but by 1774 had come to New Jersey in order to work on the boundary settlement with New York. He saw active service in the Revolution under the commands of Generals Howe and Clinton, and after the Revolution he returned to Canada. His name on later editions of these maps does not necessarily indicate his presence or his participation in their preparation, owing to the series being derived from the initial issue. In his 1859 essay *Northern Boundary Line….,* (NJHS) William Whitehead refers to a Holland map of 1760 in his possession (probably this one) and claims that "[This map] is remarkably accurate for the time…."

Thomas Jefferys (Gefferys), *c.* 1710-1771 cartographer, engraver, and publisher, enjoyed a deserved reputation as salient in his fields. His *corpus* of work comprises a great variety of prints, maps, and atlases, particularly of North America. He became geographer to Frederick,

Duke of Wales, in 1746 and maintained the position under Frederick's successor, George. In 1760 when the latter succeeded to the throne as George III, Jefferys became Geographer to the King.

[180] Thomas Millidge (1735-1816) was born in Hanover, NJ, and served as Surveyor General of the colony before the Revolution. His Loyalist tendencies prevailed, and he became an officer in the New Jersey (Loyalist) Volunteers, eventually was declared a traitor, and lost his estate at auction. He moved to Nova Scotia and died there, a successful landowner, in Granville.

Andrew Skinner, a Scottish land surveyor, came to the United States in 1780 where he remained for only a year. See notes accompanying Map No. 280S5, Maryland State Archives.

[181] See: *The State of New Jersey*, LOC G38 11.FY1775.58 vault; *New York and New Jersey Commissioners Line from 41˚ on Hudson's River Taken in 1769*, LOC G3811.F7 1769.6 Vault; *New and accurate map of the present seat of war in North America, comprehending New Jersey, Philadelphia, Pensylvania, New-York, &c.,* LOC G3810 1777.N4 Vault. *Lines run in the Jersies for distinguishing Boundaries between that Province* [and] *New York (1769),* G3811.F7, 1769, L5, Vault. One must apply the magnetic declination, then 5° 30' West. See next paragraph, below.

[182] The following declinations were derived from the sources indicated: B(ritish) G(eological) S(urvey) Model: 4.54° decimal; Jill Caldwell, USGS: 4.00°; Professor Andrew Jackson, Leeds University: 4.48°; Surveyors of 1769: 5º30'. Of the various course bearings, 58° 30 is too far north to hit the Minisink Islands in the south; 62° is close; 63° is closer; 64°, based on the 1769 Surveyors, is a minimal distance south. See following comments on distortion.

[183] The family name appears as Turse, Tuers, Toers, Torse.

[184] John C. Becica reports in *The Revolutionary War in Hohokus*, p. II, that at this time the name Paramus often was used to signify Hoppertown (Hohokus).

[185] See *Minutes of the Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New Jersey*, Vol. IV, p. 174, May 28, 1742 cited in Hopper, *The Hopper Family Genealogy*…, p. 13: " …set out for Romopock [Mahwah] an[d] in my way called upon John Hoppe [1682-1765/6] at the mill." See also Abstract of New Jersey Chancery Court Records "Hoppe vs Hoppe," Box 25, New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, cited in Hopper, *op. cit*., pp. 15-16: Andrew, the complainant, claimed "… that John and Garret Hoppe, [sons of John, Sr.] had not carried out their duties of [John the Elder's] executor; that his father Andrew had owned the mill lot where John A. Hopper now lived …." Andrew was the son of Andries Hoppe, the grandson of John H. Hoppe (John, the Elder), and he sued John J., Garret, and Albert, sons of John, the Elder (emphases mine).

[186] See Edward Ringwood Hewitt, *Ringwood Manor, Home of the Hewitts*, pp. 2-3. Trenton: 1946. See also Tom Riley, "The Boardville Dutch Reformed Church and Cemetery," *The Castle Genie*, Vol. 16, N0. 3-4, Summer 20006, pp. 1-3.

[187] *Original Papers Relating to the New York Boundary…*, Vol. I, No. 81. NJHS. Joseph Barton probably is the resident of Minisink Island referred to in George Kimber's deed, dated December 13, 1762, in possession of the Minisink Museum. This deed was for 2 tracts of land. The first tract contained 90 acres and 24/100 of an acre and was situated between Joseph Barton's and Elijah Inman's lands; David Ogden, *c*. 1707-1800, distinguished New Jersey jurist; member, 1751-1772 of the Royal Council for the Province of New Jersey.

[188] Cole, *History of Rockland County*…, p. 139, provides the data for plotting the *Kakiat* west border and John Wood's Tree. A small *caveat* ref. the location of both the border and of the Tree plot, as given, from milepost 9 on the NY/NJ border: one will recall that in 1874 it was determined that these mileposts were all south of their supposed location owing to magnetic distortion affecting the border plot line. Fortunately, at milepost 9 the distortion was only 600 feet, irksome but not ruinous. See also William S. Pellitreau, A. M., and "Map of Rockland County Showing Original Land Grants," in Frank Bertangue Green, *History of Rockland County,* and pp. 16 f.

[189] A young man, a student in a Yeshiva (A Hebrew school) on Golar Drive, assured me of the reality of the culvert, his having been present when a friend crawled through it, my informant assuring me that he could "…hear him talking under the ground" (April 2007). Photo courtesy Google Earth.

[190] See *Drainage Study of Rockland County, New York. Prepared for Rockland County Planning Board.* Nussbaumer, Clarke, & Velzy, New York. Base Map Prepared by Maps Incorporated, Baltimore, Maryland, April – May 1958. Sheets 43, 44, 45. See also Durie *Kakiat Patent*, p. 139.

[191] In addition to the examples cited in the text, above, the following citations of Van Der Linda's involvements with the Proprietors pertain, but in a less direct manner. See *The Minutes of the Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New Jersey from 1725 to 1744,* Vol. II, pp. 173, 217f, 223, 241-245, 288, 290-294; Vol. III (1745 to 1764), pp. 196, 212f, 281.

[192] See also *The Colonial Laws of New York from the Year 1664 to the Revolution.* Vol. V, p. 190. Charles Z. Lincoln.

[193] Trenton, book C, 3 Commissions, p. 11. Cited in George H Cook, state geologist, *Geological Survey of New Jersey Report On A Survey Of The Boundary Line Between New Jersey and New York, made in July and August, 1874,* New Brunswick, 1874, pp. 23-28. Certain of these tracts lay to the west of the Pascack Brook.

[194] The deed for this property is Deed C 410, May 15, 1759 and is in the Library of the Bergen County Department of Parks, Division of Historical Affairs. See also "Eckerson-Lawrence-Taylor Homestead:"
http://www.montvale.org/redirect.asp?dep=HISTORIC&sub=&G=C&B=O&D=C

[195] The family is traceable to the year 1390 in Brabant. For details, see R. W. Storm, *Old Dirck's Book,* Brooklyn: 1949, and Kokomo: 1987. This book is to be used with considerable

caution, although the 1987 edition is cleaned up a bit and expanded. However, the additional material (1987) deals, in the main, with the upstate-New York branch of the family. The reader must not consult either edition of this book without recourse to the review by William J. Hoffman in the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, (Vol. 80, 3, July 1949) pp. 182-3, in which indispensable corrections are made. See also, John Garrison Storm, *Dirck Storm and His Descendants*, Brooklyn, NY (1985); John G. Storm, writer and compiler. *The Storm Family, 1696 to 1998.* n.p.: *c*.1998. This work is confusing and difficult to use owing to the work being unpaginated and, in a number of instances, the pages are out-of-order. "Passenger List of De Vos (the Fox) 8/31/1662," *Year Book of the Holland Society of New York* (1902), p. 122. Another passenger on The Fox was the Prussian Albert Saboriski, a name that was to be of great consequence in the history of Bergen County. See also David M. Riker*, General and Biographical Directory to Persons in New Netherlands,* 4 Vols. Mechanicsburg, PA (1999). See also A. P. G. Jos van der Linde, translator, *New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch*, Baltimore (1983), p. 99 for Dirck's acceptance as a member of the First Dutch Reformed Church of Brooklyn, with an attestation from 's-Hertogensboch and the jurisdiction of Oss (May 13, 1670)

196 The *Voorlezer* led and directed the congregational singing and reading in Dutch churches. For more on the *Voorlezer* and his duties, see Charles H. Kaufman, *Music in New Jersey, 1655-1860*, New Brunswick (1981) p. 50. See also *New York Historical Manuscripts Dutch. Old First Reformed Dutch Church. First Book of Records, 1660-1752*, pp. 98-99.

197 See Rev. David Cole, *History of the Tarrytown Church* (1901).

198 *Bergen County, New Jersey Taxpayers, 1777-1797,* p. 328.

199 See Bergen County Wills, p.2977-2978B; Trenton Recorded Wills, Book 38, p. 204.

200 Before 1876 a legislative act was required in order to change personal names, and in an 1894 amendment to this law, jurisdiction over name changes was given to the Court of Common Pleas. I have located no record of an appropriate Storms family name change. See NJ State Archives, Division of Commercial Recording; Series: Name-Change Judgments, 1876-1947; Accession No. 1996.014; Series No. SSTCM001. I am indebted to Ms. Bette Epstein of the NJ State Archives for her assistance in this matter.

201 *The Minutes of the Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New Jersey from 1745 to 1764,* Vol. III, Perth Amboy: 1960. pp. 223; 270-1.

202 Official register of the Officers and Men of New Jersey the Revolutionary War, William S. Stryker, Adj. General, Trenton, 1872, p. 771.

203 For this and subsequent statistical references in this section, See *The Ackerson/Eckerson Family in America*, Ethel Kolenut*, et al*, Ridgefield, 1991, pp. 64, 119; The *Ackerman Family,* compiled by Barbara W. Tovey, II Vol.s., 1991; Vol. II, p. 67. Also, see *The Demarest Family*, Voorhees D. Demarest, 2 Vol.s. Hackensack, 1964; see also "Vital Records Township of Washington, Bergen County, New Jersey," copied by Mrs. Basil Lo Presti, Polly Wykoff Chapter, NSDAR, n.p: 1991.

[204] See E. B. O'Callaghan. *Names of Persons for whom MARRIAGE LICENSES Were issued by the Secretary of the Province of New York Previous to 1784.* Vol. IX, p. 100. Albany: 1860.

[205] George H. Budke, compiler. *Calendar of Wills and Letters of Administration Pertaining to Estates in Rockland County, New York to the end of 1850*. (BC 68) Compiled by George H. Budke, Will # 23, folio 49, 3/15/1792, Surrogate's Office, New City, New York. n.p.:1921. The *Calendar of Wills*… incorrectly indexes Elbert's will, properly found on page 8.

[206] See Rockland County Surrogate's Office, "Orange County Wills, Transitional [from Orange to Rockland County.]"; Elmer Onderdonk. *Genealogy of the Onderdonk family in America / compiled by Elmer Onderdonk; with revisions, agenda, and appendix by the publisher.* New York: 1910*;* Orange County Genealogical Society. *Early Orange County Wills: two Vols. in one.* Goshen, NY: *c.*1997.

[207] See Records of the Precinct of Haverstraw, N.Y., April 1752 – April 1791. nd: New City, NY. BC 33. P. 77.

[208] John Garrison Storm, "The Storm Family 1656 to 1998," unpublished typescript. n.p. 1998.

[209] Personal correspondence to the author from Russell L. Gasero, Archivist, The Gardner Sage Library, New Brunswick Theological Seminary.

[210] Nice story, but in the Censuses of Agriculture for 1850-1890 (p. 276), there is no record of either Henry Conrad or his brother, Alfred, having cultivated flax. This, of course, does not preclude their having purchased the fiber elsewhere for the purpose of home crafts.

[211] Readers should be aware of the existence of another John Alfred Storms, this one residing in Franklin Township. In the literature I have seen evidence of a confusion between this JA and our John Alfred of Hillsdale, To compound the confusion, the Franklin John Alfred also was married to an Eliza, but his Eliza was a Terhune, not a Halliday Earl, as was the wife of the Hillsdale JA.

[212] See *The Bergen County Democrat,* Sept. 8, 1876.

[213] The "Hillsdale Minute Books" were the source for these and the following like citations. I am grateful to Robert Sandt, former Hillsdale Borough Clerk, for locating them for me.

[214] Personal conversation with Mr. Liveright, *c.* 1964.

[215] Letter to the author from Janet Halliday Chase (John Alfred Storms' granddaughter, May 20, 2001.

[216] I am indebted to Katherine Randall of the Pascack Historical Society for calling these notes to my attention.

[217] *See Records of the Highways of Bergen County, New Jersey 1715-1761* (Hackensack, NJ, n.d.) George H. Budke Collection, 11; pp. 45-6. This reference encompasses the *RR*s of May 14, 1759 and October 13, 1760. For the Banta homestead, see Kevin Wright, "The Captain John H. Banta Homestead," typescript, May 1993, n.p.

[218] Firth Fabend, distinguished author and historian of New Netherland, describes the practice of using real property as dowries as "…probably quite a standard thing." Personal communication to the author, 11/8/2011.

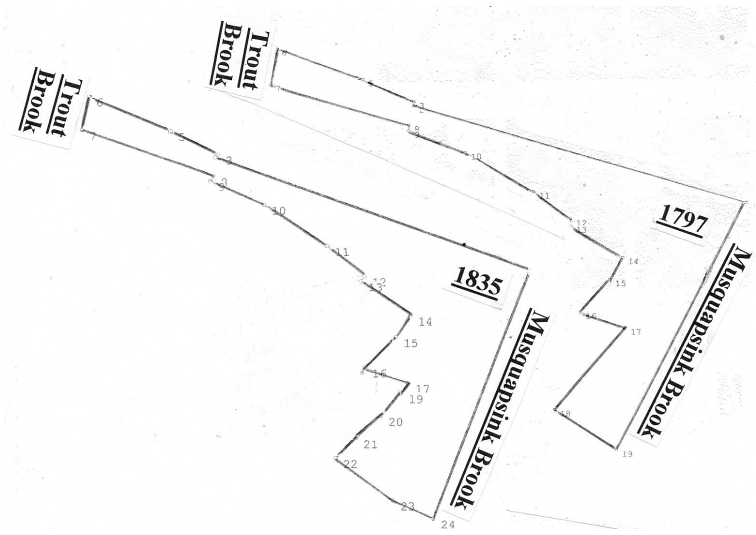
[219] See Peter O. Wacker. "The New Jersey Tax-Ratable for 1751." *New Jersey History*, Vol. 107, No. 1, p. 107.

[220] See BC 11, p. 45. This document is essentially a Road Return.

[221] Eighteenth-century citations, below, are from*: New Jersey in 1793, An Abstract and Index to the 1893 Militia Census of the State of New Jersey*, James S. Norton, Salt Lake City, 1973; *Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey,* 44 (1968), p. 29*; Harrington ratables; Revolutionary Census of New Jersey* (ratable based), Kenn Stryker-Rodda, Cottonport, 1992; *Papers Relating to the New York and New Jersey Boundary Controversy 1686-1755*, Exhibit No. 42 (1769), compiled by George Henry Budke, (BC29), NYC 1924, repr. 1975, see "Freeholders who submit to the jurisdiction of New Jersey and live to the northward of the line lately run by James Clinton and Anthony Dennis from due west of the Yonkers lower mills*;" Bergen County New Jersey Taxpayers 1777*-1797, TLC Genealogy, Miami Beach, 1990; *Bergen County New Jersey Deed Records 1689-1801*, compiled by John David Davis, Bowie, 1995; US and Federal Census citations are separable by year: those ending in *00* are Federal; those ending in *05* are New Jersey.

[222] Yet again, no mention here of the Bayard Patent (1697-1703) that encompassed this land.

[223] Subsequently this tract came into the hands of Casparus and Mary Westervelt and then was returned by them to Van Ryper hands via deed H9-527 (May 16, 1835). The original 1797 deed was not listed in the Hackensack deed registers until June 1916. There is a minimal difference in the surveys accompanying the two deeds, attributable to the final course, which is a loose instruction to follow the Meadow Brook until it meets the Musquapsink Brook,



224 In 1915, the "continuation" was in two near-equal parts, the northern half owned by Mary M. Warren, the southern half by Dudley P. Power.

225 There is a strange line in 797-213 carrying the assertion that this property was conveyed to Georgina Smith by "… Susan Storms, widow of John A[lfred] Storms and Lidie Storms, his wife." On that date both John Alfred and Lidie were, indeed, alive. Susan was not John Alfred's widow, she was his mother; Lidie was his wife. But – this may be an incorrect reference of sorts to Emma Susan, wife of Henry Conrad II, who died in 1900. The specifying central reference remains a mystery.

226 See *The New York Times,* February 27, 1913, *Dudley P. Power has sold for the Ford estate a tract of 120 acres at Monroe….; New York Tribune,* June 10, 1914, p. 16, *Dudley P. Power negotiated the sale of the Vcrdin estate at New Citv, ...*

227 These names are given incorrectly. They are Hannah Jane and Elizabeth Ellen, minor daughters of Garret Tuers, deceased; granddaughters of Aaron Tuers, deceased.

228 I am indebted and grateful to Ms. Bette Epstein of the New Jersey State Archives for her invaluable assistance in locating and obtaining copies of these documents for me.

229 Storms holdings included additional land on RR's E196 and DX 14A whose acreage is undeterminable.

230 "Barracks." The reference here probably is to "hay barracks." These were structures of varying sizes and shapes, usually unsided, used to store hay or other crops out-of-doors. They originated in the Netherlands and were ubiquitous on American colonial farms settled by the Dutch. See Allen G. Noble. "The Hay Barrack: Form and Function of a relict Landscape Feature." *Journal of Cultural Geography,* Vol. 5, Issue 2, 1985, p. 107. See also Peter O. Wacker, "Dutch Material Culture in New Jersey." *Journal of Popular Culture,* Vol. XI, 1978, p. 948.

231 Orphan's Court Decree. September 1838, Book E, page 290. I am grateful to Mrs. Elizabeth Demarest of Demarest Farms for her generous assistance.

[232] See *Relics,* Vol. 15, No. 86, p. 2 (May 1974). Howard Durie, "The Six Sandstone Houses of Woodcliff Lake: 2, Westervelt House, 127 Werimus Road (built about 1756)."

[233] The fact that Henry had a "dwelling house" on this land does not necessarily mean that he was in residence there. Remember the 1759 Road Return placing him on Werimus Lane.

[234] See Beth L. Savage, *African American Historic Places* n. p. (NY): 1994. p. 1337. See also *The Architecture of Bergen County, New Jersey,* T. Robins Brown and Schuyler Warmflash, New Brunswick: 2001, p. 170.

[235] Note mixed use of the terminal "s" in the name Storm. See p. 191, this text.

[236] In the WPA transcriptions and explications of this deed material, there is an error – a very rare occurrence in this corpus of material. Therein, the "Road from Werimus to Pascack now [1939] known as Woodcliff Heights Road…." was then known as Saddle River Road and is now known as Woodcliff Avenue. Woodcliff Heights Road was that thoroughfare often referred to as "the road through Werimus" or as the current "the Werimus Road."

[237] A "Bye-road" is, as the name suggests, a subordinate or secondary road not connecting important termini. The original English use encompassed the meaning "private" road.

[238] See New Jersey State Archives. *Inventories of Damages by the British and American in New Jersey, 1776-1782.* A: Bergen: Harrington: Claim No.'s 8, 9, 26, 39. Claim No. 9 was not made by the Storm family but by their neighbor, Laurance Tours. Henry Storm was a witness to his claim.

[239] See Albert Edward McKinley, *Publications of the University of Pennsylvania. Series in History No 2. The Suffrage Franchise in the Thirteen English Colonies in America.* Philadelphia 1905, pp. 204-5, 257, 384.

[240] See *The Genealogy Magazine of New Jersey,* "New Jersey Rateables [*sic*] 1778-1780," Vol. 41, January 1966, pp. 19-32; Vol.44 January 1968, p. 23.

[241] See p. 353, n. 99.

[242] *Bergen County New Jersey Taxpayers 1777-1787*, TLC Genealogy, Miami Beach:1990, and pertinent census records.

[243] *Washington Township Tax Assessment List for 1853.*

[244] The following agricultural statistics were garnered from:
Hubert G. Schmidt, *Agriculture in New Jersey*, pp. 46, 118, 156; *Agriculture in New Jersey,* Carl Raymond Woodward, pp. 13, 15, 16, 38, 178; *New Jersey Agriculture,* Dimitry T. Pitt, pp. 46, 71, 73, 90-96, and from pertinent census records.

[245] See Beth L. Savage, *African American Historic Places* n. p. (NY): 1994. p 1337. See also *The Architecture of Bergen County, New Jersey,* T. Robins Brown and Schuyler Warmflash, New Brunswick: 2001, p. 170.

[246] See Ogden Wheeler and Edward D. Halsey. *Tombstones and Monuments in the Burying Grounds of First Presbyterian Church and St. Johns Church at Elizabeth, New Jersey.* n. p. 1892.

[247] See Samuel Smith, *The History of the Colony of Nova Cæsaria, or New Jersey.* (Burlington: 1765); Trenton: 1877, pp. 389-90.

[248] Probably those on the Musquapsink belonging to our Henry Storms and to Cornelius Kent, farther to the south. See: Dubois: *Old Mills*…., 141A (The Musquapsink is mistakenly labeled Bear Brook).

✷

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Maps:

1.) *N. Y. Portion South Moiety Kakiat Patent June 25 1696 Daniel Honan's Allotment. from survey by Charles Clinton sect of state 15 deeds 406 1752.* For detail. See Howard Durie *The Kakiat Patent in Bergen County N.J.,* 1970. Contains some illegible notes and some bearings, acreages, names.

2.) *Kakiate Patent Granted to Daniel Honan and Michael Hawden June 25th 1696.* NYHS L9.4.51; *circa* 1707 with additions in or after 1713.

3.) *The above is a true survey of part of the land formerly granted to Daniel Honan& Michael Hawden And now belongs to Mr John McEvers & Capt Lancaster Symes the Lotts as above Laid Down Extend in Length East and west* [*sic*] *Except those lines where the courses are fixed to them and in Breadth N & South – Protracted by a scale of 45 ch to an Inch Augt 19 1727 J.n Alsop.* Provides information to the effect that the wsw side of the map appears to be a mile too far to the west of lot 41 according to a survey done by Augustus Graham, Surveyor General.

4.) Map C. O. 700, *New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania Connecticut* (*c*. 1750), National Archives, Kew (UK).

5.) *A Map of Fifteen Lotts And a half of Land Surveyed for the Heirs of John Mc Evers Late of the City of New York Esq., being a part of his Estate in the Grant of Land formerly granted by Letters Patent to Daniel Honan and Michl Hawden, Scituate in Orange County. Laid Down By a Scale of 20 Chains to an Inch. By Char. Clinton, November the 30th 1752.*

6.) *1778* Robert Erskine and Simeon Dewitt, Map No. 36, "*Roads from Newburgh to Ft. Lee*," Part 2.

7.) *1779* Robert Erskine*, Map No. 56.*

8.) *A Chorographical Map of the Province of New York in North America,…*

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9.) 1780 Robert Erskine, *Map No. 113*, Part 2.

10.) 1781 John Hills. John Hills, *Surveyor, Plan from Paulus Hook in the province of East Jersey, to King's Ferry in the province of New York and parts adjacent from actual surveys 1781.* William Clements Library of the University of Michigan.

11.) *1834 Gazetteer of the State of New Jersey.* Thomas F. Gordon, Trenton (1834), reprint New Brunswick, 197).

12.) *1840 Map of Part of New York and New Jersey…,* Surveyed by Hugo L. Dickins, United States Coast Survey Map No. 23, Washington, DC.

13.) [Blueprint] *Map of the S. moiety of the Kakiat Patent. Adapted from a map of Joseph Alsop Scale 20 Chines* [*sic*] *to one inch.* SMC 1840N.

14.) *Map of Rockland County, New York*, Surveyed and Published by R. F. O'Connor, 398, Eighth Avenue. New York: 1854.

15.) *Map of the Counties of Bergen and Passaic New Jersey*, from actual Surveys By A. M. Hopkins, C.E. G. H. Corey. Philadelphia: 1861.

16.) *1863 Map of the City of New York and its Vicinity From Actual Surveys Made under the direction of H. F. Walling*, New York. NYHS.

17.) *1876 Atlas of Bergen County, New Jersey,* A. H. Walker, Reading.

18.) *Combination Atlas Map of Rockland County*. F. A. Davis & Co. Philadelphia: 1876.

19.) "Map of Rockland County Showing Original Land Grants." 1884. William S. Pellitreau, A. M. See Frank Bertangue Green, *History of Rockland County,* pp. 16 f.

20.) *1885 New Jersey State Gazetteer and Business Directory 1885, II Vols.,* R. L. Polk & Co. Philadelphia.

21.) *1896 Map of the Borough of Woodcliff Bergen County New Jersey.* G. M. Pierson, n.p.

22.) *1896 Colton's Road Map of Bergen County New Jersey*, GW and CB Colton, New York.

23.) *1902 Map of Bergen County New Jersey with a Portion of Passaic County*, D. Robinson, Compiler, New York.

24.) *1909 Bergen County New Jersey compiled from State official records and maps and recent private surveys by Herbert B. Potter CE, Newark.*

25.) *1913 Atlas of Bergen County New Jersey*, Vol. II, George W. and Walter S. Bromley, Philadelphia: 1912-1913.

26.) *1915* tax map, Hillsdale.

27.) *1917* tax map, Woodcliff Lake.

28.) *This map was traced by Edith M. Gross from a copy loaned to County Clerk by George H. Budke, and is not considered strictly accurate. March 19, 1919.* [illegible signature]*, Clerk.*

The above is a true survey of that tract of land formerly granted to David Honan and Michael Hawden and now belongs to Mr. Jno. McEvers and Capt. Lancaster Syems [*sic, recte* Symes] *the lotts as above laid down extend in length East and West except those lines where the courses are fixed to them: And in breadth North and South. Protracted by a scale of Forty Five chains to one inch. Ye 15 August AD 1727. Jno Alsop. Copied by Mr. Charles M. Oblens Dec 20 1890. Filed March 19, 1919 J. M. Sherwood, clerk. Map of the 1000 acres in the Kakiat Patent and Part of Mont Wars Ridge.*

29.) The same as Map No. 27, Edith M. Gross, except for considerably more and more detailed annotations, some of which provide acreage and, in the north moiety, a few owners' names.

30.) *March 19, 1919*. [Illegible signature]*, Clerk. The above is a true survey of that tract of land formerly granted to David Honan and Michael Hawden and now belongs to Mr. Jno. McEvers and Capt. Lancaster Syems* [*sic*]*, the lotts as above laid down extend in length East and West except those lines where the courses are fixed to them: And in breadth North and South. Protracted by a scale of Forty Five chains to one inch. Ye 15 August AD 1727. Jno Alsop. Copied by Mr. Charles M. Oblens Dec 20 1890. Filed March 19, 1919 J. M. Sherwood, clerk. Map of the 1000/acres in the Kakiat Patent and Part of Mont Wars Ridge.*

31.) *The Kakiat Patent granted to Daniel Honan and Michael Howdon 1686. Based upon the surveys of 1) Cornelius Low in 1724, 2) John Alsop in 1727, and 3) David Pye and Joseph Johnson in 1733; and 4) Edsalls Field Book, 1723-24; and 5) a map made by George H. Budke, 1923. This map is not to be considered strictly accurate. N.Y. Comptroller Cert. of Forfeiture April 15 1815 rec Mar 4 1818 Rock Co W* [?] *CO.*

32.) 1936 tax map, Hillsdale.

33.) *1938—1939 Map Index Road Returns of Bergen County New Jersey*, WPA Projects No. 2829-2 & 5183-2.

34.) 1940 Aerial photograph, Woodcliff Lake, New Jersey, Aerial Viewpoint, Spring, TX.

35.) *1955 New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Stream Map*, Feb. 1995.

36.) 1*974* "Division of the Weeromensa Tract;" "Reconstruction of the Weeromensa Tract," Reginald McMahon, "Wierimus," *Bergen County History*, (*1974 Annual*, p. 39).

37.) *1975 Preliminary Plat, Block 21 and 22*, "Indian Rock," Borough of Saddle River, New Jersey.

38.) Kevin Wright, *Indigenous Place Names in North Eastern New Jersey,* n.p.:1994.

39.) *1995* United States Geological Survey, *Park Ridge Quadrangle*, Washington.

40.) *1997* United States Geological Survey, *Hackensack Quadrangle*, Washington.

41.) *2002 Hagstrom Bergen County New Jersey*, Maspeth.

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48.) " " Park Ridge: 1995.

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No's 44-56 courtesy USGS

These maps pertain specifically to the New York-New Jersey interprovincial border disputes.

East Jarsey, manuscript map (1686) by John Reid, Acting Surveyor-General for New Jersey. New Jersey State Archives (July 2005), Series: Governor Robert Barclay (1648-1690), formerly The Jay T. Snider Collection of Historical Americana.

Lines run in the Jersies for determining boundaries 1769 (?) between that Province & NewYork. LOC G3811. F7 1769 .L5Vault

New York & New Jersey commissioners line from 41^0 on Hudson's River taken in 1769. LOC G3811.F7 1769 .C6 Vault.C.

New and accurate map of the present seat of war in North America, comprehending New Jersey, Philadelphia, Pensilvania, New-York, &c., LOC G3810 1777 .N4 Vault., See also Universal *Magazine*, (London, Vol. 61)

There exist at least eight versions of the following excellent map, or better, they comprise a near-identical, graphic octet, its members listed chronologically below:

The Provinces of New York, and New Jersey; with part of Pensilvania, and the governments of Trois Rivières, and Montreal. Drawn by Capt. Holland. Engraved by Thomas Jefferys, geographer to His Majesty. LOC G3800 1768 .H6Vault. Copy 1. LC AM2-4, 1768, is the same map as this.

The Provinces of New York, and New Jersey; with part of Pensilvania, and the governments of Trois Rivières, and Montreal: Drawn by Capt. [Samuel] *Holland* [1728-1801]. *Engraved by Thomas Jefferys...,* [*c*.1710-1771] *geographer to His Majesty.* LOC G3800 1768 .H6 Copy 1 and H61 Vault.

The Provinces of New York, and New Jersey; with part of Pensilvania, and the province of Quebec. Drawn by Capt. Holland. Engraved by Thomas Jefferys,

geographer to His Majesty. And improved from the modern surveys of those Colonies down to the year 1775. LOC G3800 1775 .H6Vault.

The Provinces of New York, and New Jersey; with part of Pensilvania, and the Province of Quebec. Drawn by Capt. Holland. Engraved by Thomas Jefferys, geographer to His Majesty.-- and improved from the modern surveys of those colonies down to the year 1776. LOC G3800 AM.1-26 Vault (1776). Copy 1.

The Provinces of New York, and New Jersey; with part of Pensilvania, and the Province of Quebec. Drawn by Major Holland, Surveyor General [he was promoted] *of the Northern District in America. Corrected and improved, from original materials, by* [Lieutenant Governor, New Jersey 1755-1757] *Governr*. [Thomas] Pownall, Member of Congress, 1776. LOC G3800 1776 .P6Vault.

The Provinces of New York, and New Jersey; with part of Pensilvania, and the Province of Quebec. Drawn by Major Holland, Surveyor General of the Northern District in America. Corrected and improved, from original materials, by Governr. *Pownall.* Hen. Contger, Sculp. Mog. LOC G3800 1777. P61 Vault. Copy 1

The Provinces of New York, and New Jersey; with part of Pensilvania, and the Province of Quebec. Drawn by Major Holland, Surveyor General of the Northern District in America. Corrected and improved, from original materials, by Governr. Pownall, Member of Parliament, 1776. LOC G3800 1776.P6 AM. 2-34. Copy 1.

The Provinces of New York, and New Jersey; with part of Pensilvania, and the Province of Quebec. Drawn by Major Holland, Surveyor General of the Northern District in America. Corrected and improved, from original materials, by Governr. Pownall. Hen. Contger, Sculp. Mog. LOC G3800 1777 .P6Vault

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A COPY OF THE GENERAL MAP The most part compiled from Actual Survey by order of the Commissioners appointed to settle the Partition Line between the Provinces of New York and New Jersey 1769. By Ber^{d} Ratzer, Lieut. in the 60th Regt. See *State of New York. No. 46, In Senate, March 24, 1884. REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN THE STATE OF NEW YORK AND THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.* Ratzer's name appears, in an apparent misspelling (*Lieut. Bernard Rutzer*) in *A Regimental Chronicle and List of Officers of the 60th, or King's Royal Rifle Corps,* N. B. Wallace, London, 1879. Ratzer, a military engineer, is registered as a lieutenant from 1756. This map may be the 1769 "general map" to which Whitehead refers as not located in his 1859 Essay *Northern Boundary Line…*(NJHS), p.178. This map was to encompass a running of the line of 1686 from the Lower Mills to Minisink Island, and, in fact, it does, although that survey was only partially carried out.

Three Maps of northern New Jersey, with reference to the boundary between New York and New Jersey, New Jersey. LOC G3811.F7 1769. T5 Faden 2. *The State of New Jersey.* LOC G3811.F7 1775.S8 Vault.

A map containing part of the Provinces of New York and New Jersey, drawn from surveys compiled by Thomas Millidge, [1733-1816] *major, 1st Battalion, New Jersey* [Loyalist] *Volunteers, 1780. This map is drawn for Oliver Delancey, Esquire,* [1752-1822] *adjutant general of N: America & major of the 17th Light Dragoons, by Andrew Skinner, 1781*. LOC G3800 1781 .S5 Vault. Thomas Millidge wrote to James Parker on August 14, 1769, telling of the threats from the citizenry faced by his survey team when they attempted to run the line of 1686 on that date. See above.

A MAP of part of the STATES of NEW-YORK and NEW-JERSEY: Laid down, chiefly from Actual Surveys, received from the Right Hon:ble L:D STIRLING & others, and Delineated for the use of His Exce:ly Gen:l Washington, by Rob:t Erskine F. R. S. 1777. J. P. Morgan Library and Museum, N. Y. C. LHMS, Frame Storage; Record ID: 258995; MA 508.

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